

RELIGIONISTS

WARRIORS

INVENTORS

FINANCIERS

SCIENTISTS

HUMORISTS

ACTORS

EXPLORERS

POETS

LAWYERS

PHYSICIANS

STATESMEN

ORATORS

ARTISTS

HILL'S
ALBUM
OF BIOGRAPHY AND ART





LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY
OF CALIFORNIA
SANTA BARBARA

PRESENTED BY
MRS. MACKINLEY HELM

HILL'S ALBUM.

HILL'S ALBUM

OF

Biography and Art:

CONTAINING

Portraits and Pen-Sketches of Many Persons

WHO HAVE BEEN AND ARE

PROMINENT AS RELIGIONISTS, MILITARY HEROES, INVENTORS, FINANCIERS, SCIENTISTS,
EXPLORERS, WRITERS, PHYSICIANS, ACTORS, LAWYERS, MUSICIANS, ARTISTS,
POETS, SOVEREIGNS, HUMORISTS, ORATORS AND STATESMEN:

TOGETHER WITH CHAPTERS RELATING TO

EVOLUTION, ASTRONOMY, PHRENOLOGY, HOUSEHOLD DECORATION,
AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

BY

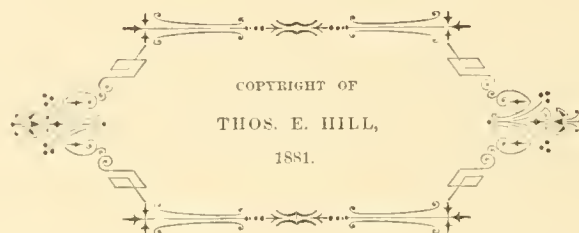
THOS. E. HILL,

AUTHOR OF "HILL'S MANUAL OF SOCIAL AND BUSINESS FORMS."

CHICAGO:

HILL STANDARD BOOK COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.

1882.



Issued by Subscription only and not for sale in the bookstores. Residents of any State desiring a copy should address the publishers and an agent will call upon them.

Electrotyped by Blongren Bros & Co., Chicago, Ill.

CT
104
75

TO

THOSE STRIVING FOR EXCELLENCE

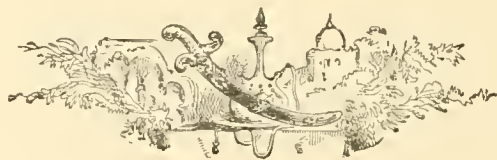
In the Various Departments of Human Action,

WHO WOULD KNOW HOW OTHERS HAVE WON SUCCESS,

This Volume is Respectfully Dedicated,

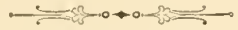


Some are born great, some achieve greatness,
And some have greatness thrust upon them."





PREFACE.



EVERYBODY desires success. Some will have a higher mark, a more exalted ambition, than others, but from the cradle to the grave there is within the human heart a desire to excel in some direction.

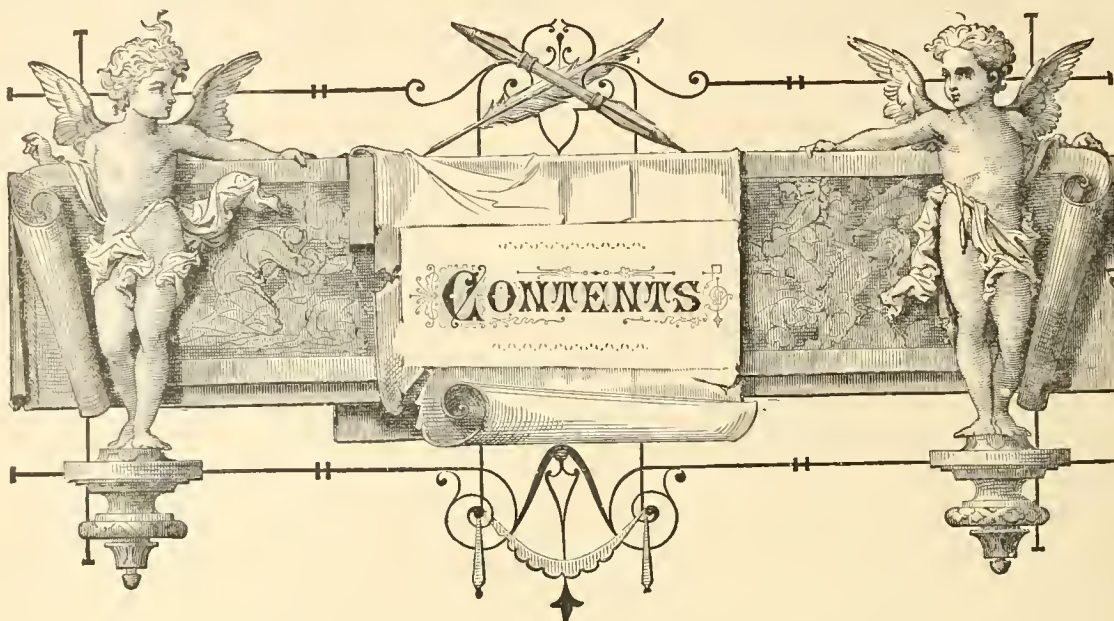
An individual has been victorious in the battle of life and has come conspicuously to the front. The world is curious to know the steps that were taken by which that success was won. Under what circumstances and where was the individual born? What mental gifts did he inherit? What were his opportunities in childhood? What were the fortunate circumstances that assisted him? What advantages had he that we have not?

As we draw lessons from examples, these are questions that naturally and properly arise in the mind of every inquiring and aspiring person. To answer these questions is the object of this work. In its preparation the aim has been to present prominent life-histories in a space so brief as to be quickly read, in language so plain as to be easily understood, and in a form so attractive as to make the turning of its pages a source of real and never-ending pleasure.

The reader will miss some names, probably, that should have been mentioned, and may regret that facts and peculiarities concerning certain individuals have not been more fully given; but that omission will be excused when it is considered that no book, which would come within the ability of the people to buy, could contain all the names of those about whom it is desirable to read.

From the multitude of representative characters, these names are chosen. The record of their life-work reveals some faults to be avoided and many virtues worthy of imitation. Nearly all these biographies teach lessons which the youth of the land will find profitable for study, while their perusal will be interesting and instructive to all.





BOOK I.

RELIGION AND ITS FOUNDERS.

Containing Names of Religious Founders, Religious Denominations, Beliefs, Glossary of Religious Terms, etc..... 17

BOOK II.

MILITARY CHIEFTAINS AND FAMOUS BATTLES.

Giving Biographical Sketches of Military Heroes at all Times, Great Battles, Military Terms, etc..... 48

BOOK III.

DISCOVERERS AND EXPLORERS.

Presenting the Histories of Individuals famous for Exploration, Travel and Discovery..... 75

BOOK IV.

SKETCHES OF LEADING INVENTORS.

Presenting Condensed Accounts of their Work and Dates of Important Inventions..... 82

BOOK V.

HISTORY OF FINANCIERS.

Giving the Means by which Rich Men have Acquired Wealth, Personal Sketches of Millionaires, Secrets of Success, etc..... 100

BOOK VI.

SKETCHES OF THE SCIENTISTS.

Containing the Names of Famous Originators and Discoverers in Scientific Pursuits..... 130

BOOK VII.

THE THEORY OF PROGRESSION.

Giving a Portrait of Darwin, and Views of Earth and Animal Life at Different Epochs of Time..... 137

BOOK VIII.

ASTRONOMICAL SCIENCE.

Presenting Sketches of Distinguished Astronomers, Illustrations of the Planets and List of Astronomical Terms..... 155

BOOK IX.

PHRENOLOGY AND SCIENCE OF MIND.

Containing Portraits of Phrenological Teachers, Heads of Different Characters and Description of Phrenological Organs..... 167

BOOK X.

HUMORISTS AND CARICATURISTS.

Giving Portraits and Biographies of Noted Individuals who have Succeeded in making People Laugh..... 178

BOOK XI.

PHYSICIANS, LAWYERS AND SOVEREIGNS.

Containing the Names of a Few who have been Celebrated in Law, Medicine, and as Rulers of Kingdoms..... 151-173-186

BOOK XII.

ORATORS AND STATESMEN.

Containing Pen-Sketches and Portraits of Individuals noted for Oratorical Power and Influence in Swaying Public Mind..... 197

BOOK XIII.

ACTORS AND PLAY-WRITERS.

Giving the History of those who have been Prominent as Tragedians, Comedians, Play-Writers, etc..... 207

BOOK XIV.

HISTORIANS, NOVELISTS, ESSAYISTS, Etc.,

Giving Personal Sketches of Authors distinguished as Historians, Writers of Fiction, Editors, etc..... 212

BOOK XV.

POETS AND SONG-WRITERS.

Presenting Sketches of the most Distinguished Poets in the Old and New Worlds, with Occasional Choice Extracts..... 238

BOOK XVI.

PAINTERS AND SCULPTORS.

Containing the Biographies of Artists celebrated for Sculpture, Portrait-Painting and Landscape Delineation..... 268

BOOK XVII.

HOUSEHOLD ORNAMENTATION.

Giving Illustrations of Various Household Elegancies, Directions for their Making, along with Views of Several Interiors..... 294

BOOK XVIII.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES.

Showing Principles of Beauty, Suggestions relating to Curves, Proportion and Contrast, and Views of Residences and Ornamental Grounds..... 312

ALPHABETICAL SUMMARY OF BIOGRAPHIES.

A

	PAGE.
Aaron, First Jewish High Priest.....	13
Ahercrombie, James, British Commander.....	56
Ahercromby, Sir Ralph, British General.....	51
Abernethy, John, English Surgeon.....	151
Abbott, Samuel, Merchant.....	43
Abbott, Jacob, Prolific Writer of Books for Youth.....	224
Abbott, John S. C., Author of Various Histories.....	224
Abdel-Kader, Arabian Emir.....	61
Abraham, Founder of the Jewish Nation.....	43
Adair, John, American General.....	59
Adams, John, Second President United States.....	188
Adams, John Quincy, Sixth President United States.....	188
Addison, Joseph, English Essayist and Poet.....	263
Æsop, Greek Social Philosopher and Fabulist.....	146
Ætius, Roman General.....	51
Agamemnon, Grecian Warrior.....	51
Agassiz, Louis J. R., Eminent Naturalist.....	146
Agriicola, Cneius Julius, Roman General.....	51
Akers, Benjamin Paul, American Sculptor.....	280
Alcibiades, Athenian General.....	51
Alcott, A. Bronson, Philosophie Teacher and Lecturer.....	212
Alcott, Louisa May, Favorite Writer for Youth.....	212
Aldrich, Thomas Bailey, American Poet and Author.....	239
Alexander the Great, Macedonian General.....	51
Alexander, William, American General.....	56
Alfred the Great, King of England.....	51
Alger, Horatio, Jr., Writer of Books for Boys.....	224
Alger, William R., Unitarian Clergyman and Author.....	224
Allen, Ethan, American Commander.....	56
Allen, Solomon, American Major.....	56
Allen, William H., American Naval Commander.....	61
Allibone, Samuel Austin, Compiler of a Book of Authors.....	225
Alvarado, Pedro de, Spanish General.....	51
Alvarez, Juan, Mexican General and President.....	51
Ames, Daniel T., Teacher, Author, Artist and Expert Penman.....	288
Andersen, Hans Christian, Danish Writer of Children's Stories.....	213
Anderson, Robert, Major-General.....	66
Andrew, Christ's Apostle.....	43
Anglesey, Henry William Paget, Marquis of, British Field Marshal.....	51
Anthon, Charles, American Classical Author.....	219
Antony, Mark, Roman Hero.....	51
Appleton, Daniel, Founder of an Extensive Publishing House.....	128
Appleton, Nathan, American Merchant and Financier.....	128
Appleton, Samuel, American Merchant.....	128
Aquinas, Thomas, Italian Theologian.....	43
Aristotle, Famous Grecian Philosopher.....	130
Arius, Greek Patriarch and Founder of Arianism.....	43
Arminius, James, Founder of Arminianism.....	43
Armstrong, John, American Soldier and Statesman.....	56
Arnold, Benedict, American General.....	56
Arthur, Timothy S., Author of Temperance and Moral Stories.....	213
Asbury, Francis, First American Methodist Bishop.....	43
Ashe, John, American General.....	56
Astor, John Jacob, Successful New York Merchant.....	102
Athanasius, Egyptian Theologian.....	43
Attila, King of the Huns.....	51
Audubon, John J., American Ornithologist.....	131

B

Bacon, Sir Francis, English Philosopher and Statesman.....	134
Bailey, Theodorus, Rear-Admiral.....	61
Bainbridge, William, American Commodore.....	61
Baker, Edward D., American Colonel.....	66
Baldwin, E. J., Mining Operator and Agriculturist.....	122
Bancroft, George, American Historian.....	213
Barber, Francis, American Adjutant-General.....	56

PAGE.

Baring, a Prosperous Family of Bankers.....	123
Barney, Joshua, American Commodore.....	61
Barnum, P. T., the Successful Showman.....	128
Barron, James, American Commodore.....	61
Barron, Samuel, American Commodore.....	61
Barron, Samuel (2), American Captain.....	61
Barry, John, American Commodore.....	61
Bartholomew, Christ's Apostle.....	43
Bayard, "Chevalier," Valorous French Knight.....	51
Baxter, Richard, Preacher and Author.....	43
Beard, James H., American Painter.....	276
Beard, William H., Humorous Painter.....	276
Beauregard, Peter G. T., Confederate General.....	70
Bede, the "Venerable," Monk and Author.....	43
Beecher Family, Distinguished for Authorship and Oratory.....	152
Beecher, Henry Ward, Pulpit Orator and Author.....	43 and 206
Beecher, Lyman, Preacher and Author.....	43
Beethoven, Ludwig Van, German Musical Composer.....	190
Behring, Vitus, Danish Navigator.....	75
Belknap, William W., American General.....	66
Bengel, John Albert, German Theologian.....	43
Bennett, James Gordon, American Journalist.....	221
Bergh, Henry, the Friend of Dumb Beasts.....	115
Berkeley, George, Irish Bishop.....	43
Bernadotte, Jean B. J., French Marshal.....	51
Bernhardt, Sarah, French Actress.....	209
Beza, Theodore, Calvinist Preacher.....	43
Biddle, Nicholas, American Naval Commander.....	61
Biddle, Nicholas, Prominent American Banker.....	123
Bierstadt, Albert, German-American Painter.....	270
Bismarck, Count, German Statesman.....	141
Black Hawk, American Indian Chief.....	59
Blackstone, Sir William, Eminent Expounder of Common Law.....	186
Blaine, James G., Distinguished Legislator.....	204
Blair, Hugh, Preacher and Author.....	43
Blucher, Gebhard L. von, Prussian Marshal.....	51
Boehm, Jacob, Mystic Writer.....	43
Boehme, Joseph E., English Sculptor.....	280
Boggs, Charles S., American Rear-Admiral.....	61
Bolivar, Simon, South American Hero.....	51
Bonaparte, Napoleon, Warrior.....	49-51
Bonheur, Rosalie, French Painter of Animals.....	276
Booth, Edwin, American Tragedian.....	211
Booth, John Wilkes, Actor and Assassin.....	211
Booth, Junius Brutus, Distinguished Tragedian.....	211
Boru, Brian, King of Ireland.....	52
Boucicault, Dion, Irish Play-Writer and Actor.....	207
Boudinot, Elias, American Philanthropist.....	43
Bozzaris, Marco, Grecian Patriot.....	52
Braddon, Mary Elizabeth, English Romance Writer.....	214
Bradstreet, John, American General.....	56
Bragg, Braxton, Confederate Major-General.....	70
Brainerd, David, Indian Missionary.....	43
Brandt, Joseph, Mohawk Indian Chief.....	56
Brook, Isaac, British General.....	59
Bronte Sisters, English Novelists—Charlotte, Emily, Anne.....	215
Brown, Jacob, American General.....	59
Brown, John, Biblical Critic.....	43
Browne, Charles F., American Humorist, "Artemus Ward".....	178
Browning, Elizabeth Barrett, English Poet.....	239
Browning, Robert, English Poet.....	239
Brownlow, W. G., Preacher and Journalist.....	43
Brownson, O. A., Religious Author.....	43
Bruce, Robert, King of Scotland.....	52
Brunswick, Duke of, Prussian General.....	52
Bryant, William Cullen, American Poet.....	256
Buchanan, James, Fifteenth President United States.....	189

	PAGE.
Buckle, Henry T., an English Philosophic Author.....	141
Buddha, Founder of Buddhism.....	20
Buell, Don Carlos, American Major-General.....	66
Bull, Ole B., Famous Norwegian Violinist.....	192
Bulwer, Lord Lytton, English Novelist.....	253
Buonarrotti, Michael Angelo, Sculptor, Architect and Poet.....	268
Bunyan, John, Preacher and Author.....	43 and 227
Burdett-Connors, Baroness, Wealthy Philanthropist.....	123
Burdette, Robert T., "the Burlington Hawk-Eye Man".....	178
Burgoyne, John, British General.....	56
Burnet, Gilbert, English Bishop.....	43
Burns, Robert, Scottish Bard.....	260
Burnside, Ambrose E., American Major-General.....	66
Burr, Aaron, American Officer.....	56
Bushnell, Horace, Preacher and Author.....	43
Butler, Benjamin F., Lawyer, Politician and Soldier.....	66 and 186
Butler, Joseph, English Bishop.....	43
Butler, James, American Officer.....	56
Butler, John, British Guerrilla Chief.....	57
Butler, Zebulon, American Colonel.....	57
Byron, John, British Navigator.....	81
Byron, George Gordon, Lord, English Poet.....	250

C

Cabot, John, Italian Navigator.....	75
Cabot, Sebastian, Italian Explorer.....	76
Cadwalader, John, American General.....	57
Cæsar, Julius, First Roman Emperor.....	52
Calmet, Augustin, Bible Commentator.....	43
Calvin, John, Christian Reformer.....	43
Campbell, Alexander, Founder of the Campbellites.....	44
Campbell, Thomas, English Poet.....	262
Canby, Edward R. S., American General.....	66
Canne, John, Author of Bible References.....	43
Canova, Antonio, Italian Sculptor.....	278
Carlyle, Thomas, Historian and Essayist.....	227
Carleton, Will M., American Poet.....	246
Carey Sisters, Alice and Phoebe, Favorite American Authors.....	215
Carroll, John, First American R. C. Bishop.....	43
Cartwright, Peter, Pioneer Methodist Preacher.....	43
Cervantes, Author of "Don Quixote".....	219
Chandler, John, American General.....	59
Chantrey, Sir Francis, English Sculptor.....	281
Chauncey, Isaac, American Commodore.....	61
Cheever, George B., American Preacher and Author.....	43
Child, Lydia M., Philanthropic Author.....	214
Choate, Rufus, Learned and Successful Lawyer.....	187
Christ, Jesus, Founder of Christianity.....	25 and 44
Clarke, George Rogers, American General.....	57
Clarke, Adam, Bible Commentator.....	44
Clarke, William, American General.....	59
Clay, Henry, American Orator and Statesman.....	197
Clemens, Samuel L., known as "Mark Twain".....	180
Clemmer, Mary, American Newspaper Writer.....	223
Clinton, Sir Henry, British Commander.....	57
Clinton, James, American Officer.....	57
Cole, Thomas, American Landscape-Painter.....	275
Cole, Vicat, English Landscape-Painter.....	276
Coleridge, S. Taylor, English Poet.....	265
Collingwood, Lord, English Admiral.....	52
Collins, William Wilkie, English Novelist.....	219
Colt, Samuel, Inventor of the Revolver.....	83
Columbus, Christopher, Discoverer of America.....	78
Combe, George, Phe-nological Writer.....	168
Comte, Auguste, Founder of Positivism.....	134
Conde, Princes and Dukes of, Bourlon Warriors.....	52
Confucius, Chinese Law-Giver.....	22 and 44
Conkling, Roscoe, Statesman and Orator.....	283
Constantine the Great, Roman Emperor.....	52
Conway, Moncre D., Author and Reformer.....	213
Conway Thomas, American General.....	57
Cook, Captain James, English Navigator.....	76
Cooper, Peter, Manufacturer and Philanthropist.....	112
Cooper, J. Fenimore, American Author.....	222
Copernicus, Discoverer of the Present System of Astronomy.....	153
Cordova, Fernando F., Spanish General.....	52
Cornwallis, Charles, Marquis, British Commander.....	57
Cortez, Hernando, Conqueror of Mexico.....	52

	PAGE.
Coutts, Thomas, English Banker.....	123
Cowper, William, English Poet.....	266
Cranmer, Thomas, English Archbishop.....	44
Crawford, Thomas, American Sculptor.....	273
Crevecoeur, Philippe de, French Marshal.....	52
Croghan, George, American Army Inspector-General.....	59
Cromwell, Oliver, English Ruler.....	52
Cruikshank, George, English Artist.....	270
Curtis, George William, Journalist and Lecturer.....	223
Cushing, Caleb, Lawyer and Diplomatist.....	187
Cushman, Charlotte S., American Actress.....	208
Cuvier, Baron, French Naturalist.....	131
Cyrus the Great, Persian General.....	52

D

Daguerre, Louis J. M., Inventor of Sun-Pictures.....	95
Dahlgren, Ulric, American Colonel.....	66
Dahlgren, John A., American Rear-Admiral.....	61
Dale, Richard, American Naval Commander.....	61
Dampier, William, English Navigator.....	75
Dana, Richard H., American Essayist and Poet.....	223
Dana, Richard H., Jr., Lawyer, Politician and Author.....	223
Dante, degli Alighieri, Italian Poet.....	215
Darius, King of the Medes.....	52
Darius I., King of Persia.....	52
Darius III., Another King of Persia.....	52
Darwin, Charles R., Advocate of the "Evolution" Philosophy.....	136
David, Jean Pierre, French Sculptor.....	281
Davis, Andrew, J., Spiritualistic Advocate and Seer.....	32
Davis, Jefferson, Confederate States, President.....	70
Davis, Jefferson C., American General.....	66
Davoust, Louis N., French Marshal.....	52
Dearborn, Henry, American General.....	57
Decatur, Stephen, American Commodore.....	61
Decatur, Stephen, Jr., American Commodore.....	61
De Foe, Daniel, Author of "Robinson Crusoe".....	222
De Kalb, John, Baron, American General.....	57
De Lesseps, Ferdinand, Civil Engineer.....	96
De Quincey, Thomas, English Author.....	223
Desaix de Veygoux, French General.....	52
Dessaix, Joseph M., French General.....	52
Dick, Thomas, Scotch Christian Philosopher.....	232
Dickens, Charles, English Novelist.....	222
Dickinson, Anna E., Eloquent Lecturer and Play-Writer.....	205
Disraeli, Benjamin, Earl of Beaconsfield.....	218
Disraeli, Isaac, English Author.....	218
Dix, John A., American Soldier and Statesman.....	59
Doddridge Philip, Preacher and Author.....	44
Dodge, Mary Abigail, American Author.....	219
Douglass, Frederick, Orator and Journalist.....	198
Dow, Lorenzo, English Preacher.....	44
Downing, Andrew J., American Horticulturist.....	313
Draper, John W., American Natural Philosopher.....	134
Dryden, John, English Poet.....	239
Du Chaillu, Paul B., African Explorer.....	76
Dumas, Alexandre, French Play-Writer and Novelist.....	224
Dumas (Mulatto), French General.....	275
Dupont, Samuel F., American Rear-Admiral.....	61
Duroc, Girard C. M., French General.....	52
Dwight, Timothy, President of Yale College.....	41

E

Eads, James B., American Civil Engineer.....	150
Early, Jubal A., Confederate Major-General.....	70
Eaton, William, American Captain.....	57
Edison, Thomas A., American Inventor.....	81
Edward, the "Black Prince" of England.....	52
Edwards, Jonathan, Preacher and Author.....	41
"Eliot, George"—See EVANS, MARIAN.....	217
Elliott, John, Indian Missionary.....	41
Elliott, Jesse D., American Commodore.....	61
Elizabeth, the "Virgin Queen" of England.....	193
Emerson, Ralph W., Poet, Essayist and Philosopher.....	112
Eriasson, John, Swedish Inventor.....	95
Espartero, Joaquin B., Spanish Chieftain.....	52
Ewell, Richard S., Confederate Lieutenant-General.....	70
Evans, Marian, English Author, known as "George Eliot".....	217

F

	PAGE.
Fahrenheit, Gabriel Daniel, Improver of Thermometer.....	112
Fair, James G., Successful Miner.....	120
"Fanny Fern"—See PAYSON, SARAH.....	214
Faraday, Michael, English Chemist.....	146
Farragut, David G., American Admiral.....	62
Faust, Johann, Early German Printer.....	89
Fenelon, F. de S., French Prelate.....	44
Fillmore, Millard, Thirteenth President United States.....	189
Flavel, John, English Preacher and Author.....	44
Fleehere, John W., English Preacher.....	44
Flood, James C., Successful Mining Operator.....	121
Florence, Mrs., Favorite American Actress.....	210
Florence, William J., American Comedian.....	210
Fo, or Fohi, Pagan Religionist.....	44
Foote, Andrew H., American Rear-Admiral.....	62
Forrest, Edwin, American Tragedian.....	207
Fourier, Francois Charles Marie, Founder of a Social System.....	143
Fowler, Orson S., Practical Phrenologist.....	168
Franklin, Benjamin, American Philosopher and Patriot.....	131
Franklin, Sir John, Arctic Explorer.....	77
Franklin, William B., American General.....	66
Fremont, John C., American Explorer.....	66
Fuller, Margaret, American Author.....	216
Fulton, Robert, Inventor of Steamboats.....	89

G

Gage, Thomas, British Commander.....	57
Gaines, Edmund P., American General.....	59
Galilei, Galileo, Italian Astronomer.....	154
Gall, Franz Joseph, First Lecturer on Phrenology.....	167
Gansevoort, Peter, American General.....	57
Garfield, James A., Twentieth President United States.....	189
Garibaldi, Giuseppe, Italian Patriot.....	52
Garrison, William Lloyd, American Reformer.....	148
Gates, Horatio, American General.....	57
Gaugaud, Gaspard, Baron, French General.....	52
Gibbon, Edward, Historian of the Roman Empire.....	218
Gillmore, Quincy A., Major of Engineers.....	66
Gillott, Joseph, Extensive Manufacturer of Steel Pens.....	149
Girard, Stephen, Successful Merchant.....	109
Glauber, Johann R., Inventor of "Glauber Salts".....	142
Goldsborough, Louis M., American Rear-Admiral.....	62
Gonsalvo, de Cordova, Spanish Warrior.....	52
Goodrich, Samuel G., Known as "Peter Parley".....	219
Goodyear, Charles, Inventor of Hard Rubber.....	93
Goethe, Johann W. von, German Poet and Author.....	240
Goldsmith, Oliver, Author of "Deserted Village".....	264
Gough, Hugh, Viscount, British General.....	52
Gough, John B., Noted Temperance Orator.....	199
Gould, Jay, American Railway King.....	124
Graham, Sylvester, Originator of "Graham Bread".....	148
Grant, Sir James Hope, British General.....	52
Grant, Ulysses S., Eighteenth President United States.....	59, 63 and 189
Gray, Thomas, Author of "Elegy Written in a Country Church-yard".....	244
Greeley, Horace, Founder of New York <i>Tribune</i>	232
Greene, Nathanael, American General.....	57
Green, Seth, American Fish-Culturist.....	132
Grey, Lady Jane, Unfortunate Queen of England.....	194
Griffith, Professor A. A., Delineator of Facial Character.....	184
Gridley, Howard, American General.....	57
Grouchy, Emmanuel, Marquis de, French General.....	52
Guido, Reni, Italian Painter.....	282
Gunter, Edmund, English Mathematician and Astronomer.....	148
Gutenberg, Johann, Inventor of Printing.....	89
Guyon, Madame Jeanne Marie Bouvier de la Motte, Religious Writer.....	44
Guyot, Arnold H., Geologist and Geographer.....	147

H

Haeckel, Ernst H., Prussian Scientist.....	147
Hahnemann, Samuel C. F., Discoverer of Homeopathy.....	151
Hale, Edward E., American Author.....	221
Halleck, Fitz-Greene, American Poet.....	229
Halleck, Henry W., General-in-Chief.....	66
Hampton, Wade, American General.....	57
Hampton, Wade (Grandson), Confederate Lieutenant-General.....	70

PAGE.

Hancock, Winfield S., American General.....	66
Handel, Georg Friedrich, Composer of Oratorios, etc.....	191
Handee, William J., Confederate Brigadier-General.....	70
Harnar, Josiah, American General-in-Chief.....	59
Harney, William S., American General.....	95
Harrison, William H., General, and Ninth President United States.....	59 and 188
Harte, Francis Bret, American Author.....	218
Harvey, William, Discoverer of the Circulation of the Blood.....	147
Hawthorne, Nathaniel, American Author.....	218
Havelock, Sir Henry, British General.....	53
Haydn, Joseph, German Musical Composer.....	191
Hayne, Isaac, American Colonel.....	57
Headley, Joel T., American Historian.....	221
Healy, George P. A., American Painter.....	282
Heath, William, American General.....	57
Hemans, Felicia D., British Poet.....	239
Henry, Matthew, Preacher and Author.....	44
Henry, Patrick, Patriotic Orator.....	198
Herkomer, Hubert, English Artist.....	272
Herschel, William, English Astronomer.....	154
Hervey, James, Preacher and Author.....	44
Hill, Ambrose P., Confederate Major-General.....	70
Hill, Daniel H., Confederate General.....	70
Hillel, Jewish Teacher.....	41
Hitchcock, Edward, American Geologist.....	147
Hoe, Richard M., Inventor of Hoe's Printing Press.....	91
Hogarth, William, English Painter.....	269
Hogg, James, Scotch Poet.....	244
Hooker, Joseph, American General.....	66
Holland, Josiah G., American Author.....	220
Hollins, George N., Confederate Naval Officer.....	62
Holmes, Oliver Wendell, American Poet.....	239
Homer, Ancient Grecian Poet.....	240
Hood, John B., Confederate Lieutenant-General.....	70
Hood, Thomas, English Humorist.....	230
Hopkins, Esek, American Commodore.....	62
Hosmer, Harriet G., American Sculptor.....	279
Howard, John, English Philanthropist.....	44
Howard, John Eager, American General.....	57
Howard, Oliver O., American General.....	66
Howe, Elias, Inventor of the Sewing-Machine.....	87
Howe, George A., British General.....	57
Howe, Sir William, British Commander.....	57
Howells, William D., American Author.....	232
Howitt, William and Mary, English Authors.....	216
Huger, Benjamin, Confederate Major-General.....	70
Huger, Francis K., American Captain.....	57
Huger, Isaac, American General.....	57
Hughes, Thomas, English Author.....	221
Hugo, Victor Marie, French Author.....	220
Hull, Isaac, American Commodore.....	62
Hull, William, American General.....	59
Humboldt, Baron, Philosophical Explorer.....	144
Huntingdon, Countess of, English Philanthropist.....	44
Huss, John, Reformer and Martyr.....	44
Hutchinson, John, Theologian.....	44
Huxley, Thomas H., Author of the "Protoplasm" Theory.....	149

I

Ingersoll, Robert G., Lawyer and Lecturer.....	200
Irving, Washington, American Author.....	217

J

Jackson, Andrew, Seventh President United States.....	59 and 188
Jackson, Thomas J. ("Stonewall"), Confederate Lieutenant-General.....	70
James (Brother of John), Christ's Apostle.....	44
James, George P. R., English Novelist.....	221
Jasper, William, Brave American Sergeant.....	57
Jefferson, Joseph, American Comedian.....	211
Jefferson, Thomas, Third President United States.....	188
Jenner, Edward, the Discoverer of "Vaccination".....	151
Jerome, Chauncey, Inventor of Brass Clocks.....	88
Jerome of Prague, Religious Reformer.....	44
Jesus the Christ, Founder of Christianity.....	25 and 44
Joan of Arc, French Heroine.....	53
John (Brother of James), Christ's Apostle.....	44

	PAGE.
Johnson, Andrew, Seventeenth President United States.....	189
Johnston, Joseph E., Confederate Major-General.....	70
Johnston, Albert S., Confederate General.....	70
Jones, Jacob, American Naval Captain.....	62
Jones, John Paul, American Naval Commander.....	62
Jones, S. P., Pacific Coast Capitalist and Senator.....	123
Jonson, Benjamin, English Playwright.....	242
Josephus, Flavius, Jewish Historian.....	221
Juarez and Maximilian, Mexican Rulers.....	53
Judas Iscariot, Christ's Apostle.....	44
Judson, Adoniram, Missionary.....	44
Judson, Mrs. Ann A., Missionary.....	44
Judson, Mrs. Sarah H., Missionary.....	44
Judson, Mrs. Emily C., Missionary.....	44
Junot, Andoche, Duke of Abrantes.....	51

K

Kane, Dr. E. K., Arctic Explorer.....	81
Kearny, Lawrence, American Commodore.....	62
Kearny, Philip, American General.....	66
Kearny, Stephen W., American General.....	59
Keene, James R., Capitalist and Speculator.....	121
Kellogg, Clara Louise, American Soprano Singer.....	190
Kepler, Johann, German Astronomer.....	154
Kepler, Joseph, Caricaturist of <i>Puck</i>	183
Kiss, August, Prussian Sculptor.....	272
Knox, Henry, American General.....	57
Knox, John, Scotch Reformer.....	44
Kossuth, Louis, Hungarian Patriot.....	53 and 206

L

Lafayette, Marquis de, American General.....	57
Lamartine, A. M. L. de, French Historian and Statesman.....	226
Lamb, Charles, English Author and Poet.....	228
Landor, Walter Savage, English Author.....	227
Landseer, Sir Edwin, Painter of Animals.....	277
Laplace, French Astronomer.....	154
Latimer, Hugh, English Bishop and Martyr.....	44
Lawrence, Abbot, American Merchant and Philanthropist.....	128
Lawrence, Amos, New England Merchant and Philanthropist.....	128
Lee, "Mother Ann," Founder of the Shakers.....	44
Lee, Caroline (Mrs. Hentz), American Author.....	221
Lee, Fitzhugh, Confederate General.....	70
Lee, Henry, American Officer.....	57
Lee, George W. Custis, Confederate Officer.....	70
Lee, Robert E., Confederate Commander-in-Chief.....	68
Lewis, George H., English "Positivist" Writer.....	217
Lewis, Andrew, American General.....	57
Lewis, Charles B., American Humorist.....	178
Lewis, Morgan, American General.....	57
Lick, James, California Speculator.....	115
Liebig, Baron Justin von, German Chemist.....	148
Lincoln, Abraham, Sixteenth President United States.....	189
Lincoln, Benjamin, American General.....	57
Lind, Jenny, "the Swedish Nightingale".....	192
Linnaeus, Carl von, the Swedish Naturalist.....	149
Lippincott, Mrs., Known as "Grace Greenwood".....	214
Livingstone, David, African Explorer.....	80
Locke, David R., Author of the "Nasby Letters," etc.....	179
Logan, John A., American General and Senator.....	66
Longfellow, Henry W., American Poet.....	258
Longstreet, James, Confederate Lieutenant-General.....	70
Longworth, Nicholas, Horticulturist.....	113
Lopez, Narciso, Cuban Revolutionist.....	53
Lowell, James Russell, American Poet.....	243
Loyola, Ignatius de, Founder of the Jesuit Society.....	41
Luther, Martin, German Reformer.....	44
Lydell, Sir Charles, Learned Geologist.....	142
Lyman, Phineas, American Officer.....	57
Lynch, William F., American Naval Captain.....	62
Lyon, Nathaniel, American Brigadier General.....	66
Lytton E. Robert Bulwer Lytton, English Poet. "Owen Meredith".....	215
Lytton, Edward G. E. Bulwer Lytton, Baron, English Novelist.....	253

M

Macaulay, Thomas B., English Essayist and Poet.....	231
MacDonald, George, Scotch Author.....	225

PAGE.

Mackay, Charles, English Journalist and Poet.....	215
Mackay, John W., Nevada Millionaire.....	120
Macomb, Alexander, American General.....	59
Macready, William C., British Tragedian.....	208
James Madison, Fourth President United States.....	188
Magellan, Ferdinand, Portuguese Navigator.....	81
Magruder, John B., Confederate Major-General.....	70
Marion, Francis, American General.....	57
Marryat, Frederick, English Novelist.....	233
Mason, John M., Author and Preacher.....	44
Mason, Lowell, American Composer of Music.....	192
Mather, Cotton, Preacher and Author.....	44
Mather, Increase, President of Harvard College.....	44
Matthew (or Levi), Christ's Apostle.....	44
Maury, Matthew F., American Scientist.....	141
McArthur, Duncan, American Scientist.....	57
McCall, George A., American General.....	67
McCarthy, Justin, English Journalist and Author.....	232
McClellan, George B., American General.....	66
McClelland, John A., American General.....	67
McCulloch, Benjamin, Confederate Major-General.....	70
McCook, A. D., American General.....	67
McCormick, Cyrus H., Inventor of a Reaper.....	86
McDonough, Thomas, American Naval Commander.....	62
McDonnell, Alexander, American General.....	57
McDowell, Irvin, American General.....	66
McPherson, James B., American General.....	66
Meade, George G., American General.....	66
Meagher, Thomas F., American General.....	67
Meigs, Harry, South American Railroad-Builders.....	114
Melancthon, Philip, Religious Reformer.....	44
Mercer, Hugh, American General.....	57
Mesmer, Friedrich A., Developer of Animal Magnetism.....	143
Michelet, Jules, French Historian and Essayist.....	225
Mifflin, Thomas, American General.....	57
Mill, John Stuart, Philosopher and Political Economist.....	143
Miller, Hugh, British Geologist.....	143
Miller, Joaquin, American Poet.....	244
Miller, William, Founder of the Second Advent Church.....	44
Miltiades, Athenian General.....	53
Milton, John, Author of "Paradise Lost".....	267
Mitchell, Ormsby M., American General.....	67
Mitford, Mary Russell, English Author.....	215
Mohammed, Founder of the Moslem Religion.....	27 and 44
Moltke, Helmuth K. B. von, German General.....	53
Monroe, James, Fifth President United States.....	188
Moore, Thomas, Irish Song-Writer and Poet.....	242
More, Hannah, English Author.....	216
Morgan, Daniel, American General.....	57
Morris, Charles, American Naval Captain.....	62
Morris, George P., American Journalist and Poet.....	242
Morse, Samuel F. B., American Electrician and Inventor.....	150
Moses, the Hebrew Law-Giver.....	18 and 44
Motley, John Lothrop, American Historian.....	227
Moultrie, William, American General.....	57
Mozart, J. C. Wolfgang A., German Musical Composer.....	190
Muhlenberg, H. M., Lutheran Divine.....	41
Muhlenberg, Peter J. G., American General.....	57
Mulock, Unah Maria, English Author.....	215
Murray, Lindley, English Grammarian.....	225

N

Nast, Thomas, American Caricaturist.....	182
Nathanail, Christ's Apostle.....	44
Neal, Joseph C., American Journalist and Author.....	225
Neander, Augustus, Church Historian.....	41
Nero, Lucius D. C., Roman Emperor.....	53
Newton, Sir Isaac, English Philosopher.....	154
Nilsson, Christine, Swedish Opera-Singer.....	191

O

O'Connor, Charles, Noted American Lawyer.....	186
Oglesby, Richard J., American General, Governor and Senator.....	67
Ord, Edward O. C., American General.....	67

P

Paine, Thomas, Politician and Liberalist.....	41 and 226
Pakenham, Sir Edward, British General.....	59

	PAGE.
Paley, William, British Theologian.....	41
Park, Mungo, African Explorer.....	81
Parker, Theodore, American Preacher and Author.....	44 and 152
Parton, James, American Biographer and Author.....	225
Patti, Adclma M. C., Leading Opera-Singer.....	191
Patti, Carlotta, Soprano Concert-Singer.....	191
Paul, the Apostle and Gentle Missionary.....	41
Paulding, Itham, American Rear-Admiral.....	62
Payson, Sara ("Fanny Fern"), American Author.....	214
Peabody, George, Banker and Philanthropist.....	111
Peale, Charles Wilson, American Portrait Painter.....	259
Peale, Rembrandt, Historical and Portrait Painter.....	259
Pelagius, Founder of a Christian Sect.....	41
Perry, Christopher R., American Naval Captain.....	62
Perry, Matthew C., American Commodore.....	62
Perry, Oliver Hazard, American Commodore.....	62
Peter the Great, Emperor of Russia.....	195
Peter the Hermit, the First Crusader.....	41
Peter, Simon, Christ's Disciple.....	41
Phidias, Ancient Greek Sculptor.....	272
Philip, Christ's Disciple.....	41
Phillips, Wendell, American Orator and Philanthropist.....	142
Pickens, Andrew, American General.....	57
Pierce, Franklin, Fourteenth President United States.....	189
Pike, Zebulon M., American General.....	59
Pillow, Gideon J., Confederate General.....	70
Pinckney, Charles C., American Officer.....	57
Pinckney, Thomas, American Major.....	57
Pitman, Isaac, Inventor of Short-Hand Writing.....	147
Pizarro, Francis, Spanish-American Warrior.....	53
Plato, Grecian Philosopher.....	139
Pleasanton, Alfred, American General.....	67
Poe, Edgar A., American Author.....	254
Polk, James K., Eleventh President United States.....	189
Polk, Leonidas, Bishop and Confederate General.....	70
Pollok, Robert, Scotch Poet.....	238
Pompey, Cneus, Roman Statesman and Warrior.....	53
Poniatowski, Prince Joseph, Polish General.....	53
Pope, John, American General.....	67
Porter, David, American Commodore.....	62
Porter, David D., American Admiral.....	62
Porter, Fitz-John, American General.....	67
Porter, Peter B., American General.....	59
Powers, Hiram, American Sculptor.....	278
Preble, Edward, American Commodore.....	62
Preble, George H., American Naval Captain.....	62
Prescott, William H., American Historian.....	228
Price, Sterling, Confederate General.....	71
Prominent Persons—Age at Which They First Became Distinguished.....	292
Ptolemy, Claudius, Originator of a System of Astronomy.....	153
Pullman, George M., Improver of Sleeping-Cars.....	90
Putnam, Israel, American General.....	57
Putnam, Rufus, American Engineer.....	57
Pythagoras, Ancient Philosopher and Astronomer.....	153

Q

Quitman, John A., American General.....	59
---	----

R

Ralston, William C., California Banker.....	118
Ransom, Thomas E. G., American General.....	67
Raphael, Italian Painter.....	268
Reade, Charles, English Novelist.....	230
Reid, Captain Mayne, English Story-Writer.....	230
Reid, Samuel C., American Naval Captain.....	62
Rembrandt, Paul, Holland Artist.....	262
Renan, Joseph E., French Sceptical Writer.....	220
Reviere, Briton, English Painter.....	274
Ripley, Eleazer W., American General.....	59
Ripley, Roswell S., American Military Officer.....	59
Robertson, William, Preacher and Historian.....	44
Rodgers, John, American Commodore.....	62
Rodgers, John (2), American Rear-Admiral.....	62
Rogers, John, American Sculptor.....	279
Rogers, John, English Martyr.....	44
Rogers, Randolph, American Sculptor.....	279
Rollin, Charles, French Historian.....	230

Rosecrans, William S., American General.....	67
Rothschilts, The—A family of Foreign Bankers.....	101
Rousseau, Jean Jacques, French Author.....	229
Rubens, Peter P., German Painter.....	271

S

Sakya-Munna, Buddhist Teacher.....	44
Santa Anna, Antoni L. de, Mexican General.....	53
"Sand, George" (Mdm. Dudevant), French Novelist.....	216
Saxe, John G., American Humorous Poet.....	214
Schenck, Robert C., American General.....	67
Schiller, Johann C. F. von, German Poet.....	210
Schoeffer, Peter, Co-inventor of Printing.....	89
Schofield, John M., American General.....	67
Schuyler, Philip, American General.....	57
Scott, Thomas A., Railroad Magnate.....	123
Scott, Sir Walter, Author of "Waverley".....	237
Sedgwick, Catharine M., American Author.....	228
Sedgwick, John, American General.....	67
Semmes, Raphael, Confederate Naval Commander.....	62
Shakespeare, William, the World's Poet.....	218
Sharon, William, Speculator and Senator.....	119
Shelby, Isaac, American Naval Commander.....	59
Sheridan, Philip H., Lieutenant-General United States.....	67
Sheridan, R. Brinsley, Irish Dramatist.....	224
Sherman, William T., General of United States.....	67
Shields, James, American General and Senator.....	59
Shubrick, John T., American Rear-Admiral.....	62
Shubrick, William B., American Rear-Admiral.....	62
Sickles, Daniel E., American General.....	67
Sigel, Franz, American General.....	67
Sigourney, Lydia H., American Poet and Author.....	228
Smiles, Samuel, British Author.....	233
Smith, Gerrit, American Philanthropist.....	152
Smith, Joseph, Founder of Mormonism.....	20
Smith, Kirby E., Confederate General.....	71
Socinus, Faustus, Infidel Teacher.....	44
Socrates, Famous Ancient Philosopher.....	120
Solomon, Wisest King of the Jewish Nation.....	196
Sothern, Edward A., English Comedian.....	210
Southworth, Mrs. E. D. E. N., American Novelist.....	229
Spencer, Herbert, Engineer and Naturalist.....	135
Spencer, Philipp J., Founder of the Pietists.....	44
Spencer, Platt R., Originator of a System of Penmanship.....	283
Spinosa, Benedict, Founder of a Sect.....	44
Spofford, Harriet E., American Author.....	229
Spring, Gardiner, Preacher and Author.....	44
Spurgeon, Charles H., English Preacher.....	199
Spurzheim, Johann G., Early Teacher of Phrenology.....	168
Stanford, Leland, Ex-Governor of California.....	122
Stanley, Henry M., African Explorer.....	75
Stanton, Elizabeth Cady, Leader of Woman-Suffrage Movement.....	149
Stark, John, American General.....	57
St. Clair, Arthur, American General.....	57
Stephenson, George, Father of the English Railway-Locomotive.....	94
Steuben, Baron F. W. A., American General.....	57
Stewart, Alexander T., American Merchant.....	107
Stewart, Charles, American Rear-Admiral.....	62
Stockton, Robert F., American Commodore.....	62
Stringham, Silas S., American Rear-Admiral.....	62
Strother, David H., American Artist and Author.....	229
Stuart, Gilbert, American Portrait-Painter.....	270
Stuart, James E. B., Confederate General.....	71
Sue, M. J., Eugene, French Novelist.....	229
Sullivan, John, American General.....	57
Sumner, Edwin V., American General.....	67
Sumter, Thomas, American General.....	57
Swedenborg, Emanuel, Founder of the New Jerusalem Church.....	29 and 44
Swinburne, Algernon, British Poet.....	228
Scott, Winfield, American General.....	60

T

Taylor, Bayard, American Traveler and Author.....	229
Taylor, Zachary, American General and President.....	59 and 189
Tecumseh, Shawnee Indian Chief.....	59
Tennyson, Alfred, Present Poet Laureate of England.....	239
Terry, Alfred H., American General.....	67

	PAGE.
Thackeray, William M., English Author and Lecturer.....	236
Thaddens, or Jude, Christ's Apostle.....	44
Thiers, Louis Adolph, French Statesman and Author.....	232
Thomas, Didymus, Christ's Apostle.....	44
Thomas, George H., American General.....	67
Thomson, James, Author of "The Seasons".....	241
Trall, Dr. R. T., American Hydropathist.....	142
Trollope, Anthony, English Novelist.....	232
Trollope, Mrs. Frances M., English Author.....	232
Trollope, Thomas Adolphus, English Author.....	232
Trowbridge, John T., American Author.....	246
Truxtun, Thomas, American Naval Commander.....	62
Twigg, David E., American General.....	59
Tyler, John, Tenth President United States.....	188
Tyndal, William, English Translator of the Bible.....	44
Tyndall, John, English Naturalist.....	134

V

Van Buren, Martin, Eighth President United States.....	188
Vanderbilt, Cornelius, American Financier.....	104
Van Dorn, Earl, Confederate General.....	71
Van Rensselaer, Solomon, American Military Officer.....	59
Verne, Jules, French Writer of Romances.....	233
Vespucci, Amerigo, Italian Navigator.....	79
Victoria, Queen of England, Empress of India.....	194
Virgil, Greatest of Roman Poets.....	238
Volney, C. F., Atheistic Writer.....	44 and 233
Voltaire, M. F. A., French Atheist and Poet.....	44 and 226

W

Walters, John (C), Proprietor of the London Times.....	229
Ward, Artemas, American General.....	57
Ward, John Q. A., American Sculptor.....	279
Warren, Joseph, American General.....	57
Warrington, Lewis, American Commodore.....	62
Washington, George, First President United States.....	54 and 188

	PAGE.
Washington, William, American General.....	57
Watt, James, Inventor of the Steam Engine.....	92
Watts, Isaac, Preacher and Hymn-Writer.....	44
Wayland, Francis, Preacher and Author.....	44
Wayne, Anthony, American General.....	57
Webster, Daniel, Statesman and Author.....	202
Webster, Noah, Author of "Webster's Dictionary".....	231
Weed, Thurlow, Prominent American Journalist.....	230
Weitzel, Godfrey, American General.....	67
Wellesley, Arthur, Duke of Wellington.....	48
Wesley, Charles, Preacher and Hymn-Writer.....	44
Wesley, John, Founder of Methodism.....	44
Whipple, Abraham, American Commodore.....	62
Whitefield, George, English Pulpit Orator.....	44 and 197
Whitney, Eli, Inventor of the Cotton-Gin.....	85
Whittier, John G., the "Quaker-Poet" of New England.....	247
Wickliffe, John, English Religious Reformer.....	44
Wilkinson, James, American General.....	57
Williams, Barney, Irish Comedian.....	209
Williams, John D., Off-Hand Penman and Flourisher.....	286
Williams, Roger, Founder of Rhode Island.....	44
Winder, William H., American General.....	59
Winslow, John A., American Rear-Admiral.....	62
Woodward, R. B., Proprietor of a California Pleasure Resort.....	116
Wool, John E., American General.....	59
Worcester, Joseph E., Author of "Worcester's Dictionary".....	228
Wordsworth, William, English Poet.....	245
Worth, Charles F., the "Man-Milliner" of Paris.....	291
Worth, William J., American General.....	59

Y

Yonmans, Edward L., American Scientific Author.....	233
---	-----

Z

Zuinglius, Ulrich, Swiss Religious Reformer.....	44
Zoroaster, Founder of Sun-Worship in Persia.....	24 and 44



LIST OF PORTRAITS.

PAGE.		PAGE.		PAGE.		PAGE.	
A		D		I		R	
Abernethy, Dr. John.....	151	Darwin, Charles R.....	136	Howe Elias.....	87	Phelps, Elizabeth Stuart.....	216
Adams, John.....	188	Davis, Andrew J.....	32	Hugo, Victor.....	220	Pierce, Franklin.....	189
Adams, John Q.....	188	De Foe, Daniel.....	222	Humboldt, Baron von.....	144	Pitman, Isaac.....	147
Addison, Joseph.....	263	De Lesseps, Ferdinand.....	96	Kossuth, Louis.....	206	Plato.....	130
Alcott, A. Bronson.....	212	Dickens, Charles.....	235	J		Poe, Edgar A.....	254
Alcott, Louisa M.....	212	Dickinson, Anna E.....	205	Ingersoll, Robert G.....	200	Pope, Alexander.....	241
Allen, Ethan.....	56	Disraeli, Benjamin.....	218	Irving, Washington.....	217	Polk, James K.....	189
Ames, Daniel T.....	288	Douglass, Frederick.....	198	K		Powers, Hiram.....	278
Aristotle.....	130	Downing, Andrew J.....	311	Kane, Elisha Kent.....	81	Prescott, William H.....	228
Arthur, T. S.....	213	Draper, Prof. J. W.....	134	Keppeler, Joseph.....	183	Pullman, George M.....	91
Astor, John Jacob.....	102	Du Chailin, Paul B.....	76	L		S	
Audubon, John J.....	131	Duke of Wellington.....	48	Lee, Robert E.....	68	Scott, Thomas A.....	123
B		Dumas, Alexandre.....	224	Lick, James.....	115	Scott, Sir Walter.....	237
Bancroft, George.....	213	E		Liebig, Baron Justus von.....	148	Scott, Winfield.....	60
Barnum, Phineas T.....	128	Eads, Captain James B.....	150	Lincoln, Abraham.....	189	Shakspeare, William.....	248
Bennett, James Gordon.....	224	Edison, Thomas A.....	85	Lippincott, Sara J.....	214	Sharon, William.....	119
Bergh, Henry.....	145	Emerson, Ralph Waldo.....	142	Livingstone, David.....	80	Sheridan, R. Brinsley.....	234
Bernhardt, Sarah.....	209	Ericsson, John.....	95	Locke, David R.....	179	Smith, Joseph.....	30
Bierstadt, Albert.....	270	F		Longfellow, Henry W.....	258	Socrates.....	130
Blaine, James G.....	204	Faraday, Michael.....	146	Longworth, Nicholas.....	113	Spencer, Herbert.....	135
Boehme, Joseph E.....	280	Fillmore, Millard.....	189	Lytton, Lord Edward B. - L.....	253	Spencer, Platt R.....	283
Bronte, Charlotte.....	215	Flood, James C.....	121	M		Spurgeon, Charles H.....	199
Browne, Charles F.....	178	Florence, William J.....	210	MacDonald, George.....	225	Spurzheim, Johann G.....	168
Bryant, William Cullen.....	256	Forrest, Edwin.....	207	Madison, James.....	188	Stanton, Elizabeth Cady.....	149
Buchanan, James.....	189	Fourier, Charles.....	143	McCormick, Cyrus H.....	86	Stephenson, George.....	94
Buddha.....	20	Fowler, Orton S.....	168	Meiggs, Harry.....	114	Stewart, Alexander T.....	107
Buckle, Henry T.....	141	Franklin, Benjamin.....	130	Meissonier, Jean.....	282	Swedenborg, Emanuel.....	29
Burns, Robert.....	260	Franklin, Sir John.....	77	Michael Angelo.....	268	T	
Butler, Benjamin F.....	186	Fulton, Robert.....	89	Mill, John Stuart.....	143	Taylor, Zachary.....	189
Byron, Lord George Gordon.....	250	G		Miller, Joaquin.....	244	Tennyson, Alfred.....	259
C		Galilei, Galileo.....	153	Milton, John.....	267	Thackeray, William M.....	236
Cabot, Sebastian.....	76	Gall, Dr. Franz Joseph.....	167	Mohammed.....	27	Thomson, James.....	241
Campbell, Thomas.....	262	Garfield, James A.....	189-289	Mohammed.....	27	Tyler, John.....	188
Carleton, Will M.....	246	“George Eliot”.....	217	Monroe, James.....	188	V	
Carlyle, Thomas.....	227	“George Sand”.....	216	Morse, Prof. S. F. E.....	150	Van Buren, Martin.....	188
Choate, Rufus.....	187	Girard Stephen.....	109	Moses.....	18	Vanderbilt, Cornelius.....	105
Clay, Henry.....	197	Goethe, Johann W. von.....	240	Motley, John Lothrop.....	227	Verne, Jules.....	233
Clemens, Samuel L.....	180	Gough, John B.....	199	Mozart, J. C. W. A.....	190	Vespucci, Amerigo.....	79
Clemmer, Mary.....	223	Goldsmith, Oliver.....	264	N		Victoria, Queen of England.....	194
Cole, Vicat.....	276	Goodrich, Samuel G.....	219	Napoleon Bonaparte.....	49	W	
Coleridge, S. Taylor.....	265	Gould, Jay.....	134	Nast, Thomas.....	182	Washington, George.....	54-188
Collins, William Wilkie.....	219	Grant, Ulysses S.....	63-189	Newton, Sir Isaac.....	153	Watt, James.....	92
Colt, Samuel.....	83	Greeley, Horace.....	232	P		Webster, Daniel.....	202
Columbus, Christopher.....	78	Green, Seth.....	132	Paine, Thomas.....	226	Webster, Noah.....	231
Combe, George.....	168	Griffith, Allen A.....	184	Parker, Theodore.....	152	Weed, Thurlow.....	230
Confucius.....	22	H		Parton, James.....	225	Whitefield, George.....	197
Conkling, Roscoe.....	203	Handel, Georg Friedrich.....	191	Payson, Sara.....	214	Williams, John D.....	256
Cook, James, Captain.....	76	Halleck, Fitz-Greene.....	229	Peabody, George.....	111	Willis, N. P.....	243
Cooper, J. Fenimore.....	222	Harrison, William H.....	188	Q		Woodward, R. B.....	116
Cooper, Peter.....	112	Hawthorne, Nathaniel.....	218	R		Worcester, Joseph E.....	228
Cowper, William.....	296	Hayes, Rutherford B.....	189	S		Worth, Charles F.....	291
Cruikshank, George.....	270	Headley, Joel T.....	221	T			
Cushman, Charlotte S.....	208	Henry, Patrick.....	197	U			
Curtis, George William.....	223	Herkomer, Hubert.....	272	V			
Cuvier, Baron.....	130	Hogarth, William.....	269	W			
D		Holland, J. G.....	220	X			
Daguerre, Louis J. M.....	95	Holmes, Oliver Wendell.....	239	Y			
Dante, Alighieri.....	245			Z			

Miscellaneous Index.

A	PAGE.	PAGE.
A B C of Success.....	129	Evolution, Theories of Darwin.....
Adventists, The Second.....	41	Explorers and Navigators.....
American Indians, Religious Belief of.....	42	
American Naval Commanders.....	61	F
American Revolution, Leading Officers in.....	56	Faces, Indications of Character in.....
American Revolution, Prominent Battles of.....	55	Faces, Various Types of.....
Analysis of Spencerian Penmanship.....	284	Facial Expression.....
Artists, Renowned Painters and Sculptors.....	268	Financiers and Successful Business Managers.....
Astronomers, Distinguished.....	153	Fish, Apparatus for Hatching.....
Astronomical Dictionary.....	159	Fish Breeding, History of.....
Astronomical Science, Progress of.....	155	Fish Eggs, How Hatched.....
Astronomy, What is Known of.....	155	Fish Eggs, How Impregnated.....
		Fish, How to Breed and Raise Them.....
B		Fish, How to Feed the Young.....
Baptists, History, Forms and Beliefs of.....	37	
Battles of the American Revolution.....	55	C
Battles of the English in Early Times.....	48	Good Habits, List of.....
Battles of the French, Well-Known.....	51	Grant, His Trip Around the World.....
Battles of the War of 1812.....	58	
Bay and City of New York.....	106	H
Bay and City of San Francisco.....	117	Head, Size of, as Influencing Character.....
Beoevolence, Duty of—Extracts from the Scriptures.....	19	Humorists, Persons Who Have Made People Laugh.....
Biographies, Alphabetical Summary of.....	7	
Brain, Divisions of.....	169	I
Brain, Quality of.....	171	Influence of the Christian Religion.....
Brain, Subdivisions of.....	171	Ingersoll's Funeral Sermon.....
Boy, The, What He May Become by Training.....	177	Invention, Dates of Important.....
Buddha, Precepts and Teachings of.....	21	Invention, Progress of.....
Buddhistie and Brahmanistic Beliefs.....	20	
Buddhistie Hells and Heaven.....	21	J
		Jefferson's Ten Rules for Business.....
C		Jesus, Teachings and Precepts of.....
Catholicism, History, Forms and Beliefs.....	35	Jewish Religion, History of.....
Character and Feeling Illustrated by Facial Expression.....	184 and 185	Jewish Scriptures.....
Chinese Sacred Books, Precepts from.....	23	Jumping Frog of Calaveras County.....
Christian Religion, Influence of.....	26	
Circumstances as Influencing Character.....	177	K
Commandments, The Ten.....	19	Kindness, Rewards of—Extracts from the Old Testament.....
Confucius, Religion of.....	23	Kings and Queens.....
Congregationalism, History, Forms and Beliefs.....	38	Koran, Extracts from the.....
Contents, List of, in this Volume.....	6	
Curved Lines, Charm of.....	315	L
		Lawyers, Eminent.....
D		Letter from a Showman—Artemus Ward.....
Dates of Important Inventions.....	97	Literary Celebrities.....
Denominations, Religions, Their History, Forms and Beliefs.....	34	Lord's Prayer, The.....
		Lord's Prayer, The, Illustrated.....
E		Lutherans, The, Origin and Faith of.....
Eminent Lawyers.....	186	
Eminent Physicians.....	151	M
Episcopalianism in England and America.....	36	Managers and Financiers.....
Essentials in Pen Flourishing.....	287	Masters in Penmanship.....
Evolution, Progress of, Illustrated.....	137-140	Maxims of Benjamin Franklin.....
		Methodism, English and American.....
		Military Heroes of the World.....

	PAGE.
Military Terms, Definitions of.....	71
Mohammedanism, What it Teaches.....	28
Money-Making, McDonough's Rules for.....	129
Moravians, History and Belief of.....	41
Mormon Book of Nephi, Extracts from.....	31
Mormons, What They Believe.....	31
Musicians and Musical Composers.....	190

N

Nasby's Account of His First Marriage.....	179
Naval Commanders, Prominent American.....	61
New Jerusalem Church, Doctrines of.....	42
New York, Location of Well-Known Points of Interest.....	106

O

Officers in the Confederate Army.....	70
Officers in the Union Service.....	66
Officers of the American Revolution.....	56
Officers of the Wars of 1812 and Mexico.....	59
Old Testament Scriptures, Selections from.....	26
Orators, Famous.....	197
Organs, Phrenological, Location of.....	171
Origin of Names of Well-Known Colleges.....	293

P

Painters, Eminent.....	268
Penmanship, the Spencerian System.....	283
Penmanship, Analysis of the Spencerian System.....	284
Penmanship, Essentials in Flourishing.....	287
Penmanship, Off-Hand, Principles of Beauty.....	287
Philanthropists and Reformers.....	152
Physicians, Eminent.....	151
Physiognomy, How Character is Indicated by.....	168
Phrenology and Some of its Teachers.....	167
Phrenology, What it has Taught.....	169
Poets, Distinguished.....	238
Poor, Jewish Treatment of the.....	19
Portraits, List of.....	13

	PAGE.
Preface to this Volume.....	5
Presidents of the United States, Personal Sketches of.....	188 and 189
Presbyterians, History and Belief of.....	37
Punishments, Laws of the Jews Concerning.....	19

Q

Quakers, History and Belief of.....	40
-------------------------------------	----

R

Religious Teachers.....	43
Religious Terms, Glossary of.....	45

S

San Francisco, View of the Bay and City.....	117
Shakers, History and Beliefs of.....	41
Spiritualism, What it Teaches.....	33
Spiritualists, What they Believe.....	33
Swedenborg, Teachings of.....	42
Swedenborgianism, What it Teaches.....	29
Success, Requisites for.....	129
Sun, The, and the Planets Described.....	156 and 158

T

Talmud, The, What it Teaches.....	19
Talmud, The, Extracts From.....	19
Temperaments, The.....	170

U

Unitarianism, History and Belief.....	39
Universalism, History and Belief.....	40

W

Wealth, Benefits of.....	100
Worship, Origin of Various Forms of.....	34
Writings of Andrew Jackson Davis.....	33

Z

Zoroaster's Followers, Belief of.....	44
Zoroaster, Teachings of.....	24

LIST OF POEMS.

	PAGE.
Answer to a Child's Question— <i>Coleridge</i>	265
Claude Melnotte's Apology and Defence— <i>Bulwer</i>	253
Comus, Extract from— <i>Milton</i>	267
Destruction of Sennacherib— <i>Byron</i>	252
Elegy on the Death of a Mad Dog— <i>Goldsmith</i>	264
Eve's Lament on Leaving Paradise— <i>Milton</i>	267
Highland Mary— <i>Burns</i>	261
How are Thy Servants Blest, O Lord— <i>Addison</i>	263
Hymn of the Hebrew Maid— <i>Sir Walter Scott</i>	237
Light Shining Out of Darkness— <i>Couper</i>	266
Make Your Home Beautiful— <i>Anonymous</i>	294
School-Days, Extract from— <i>Whittier</i>	247

	PAGE.
Seed-Time and Harvest— <i>Whittier</i>	247
Severed Friendship— <i>Coleridge</i>	265
Shakespeare's Writings, Extracts from.....	249
Song of the Brook— <i>Tennyson</i>	259
Thanatopsis, Extract from— <i>Bryant</i>	257
The Age of Wisdom— <i>Thackeray</i>	236
The Birthplace of Burns— <i>Ingersoll</i>	260
The Raven— <i>Poe</i>	254
The Snow-Shower— <i>Bryant</i>	257
The Soldier's Dream— <i>Campbell</i>	262
The Village Blacksmith— <i>Longfellow</i>	258
To the Nightingale— <i>Milton</i>	267

GENERAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.		PAGE.
Ames' Pen-Drawing.....	289	Faces, Coarse and Vulgar, Intellectual and Brilliant.....	169	Residence of James C. Flood, California.....	327
"A Stern Chase," from a Painting by Briton Reviere.....	275	Faces, Miserly, Benevolent and Idiotic.....	170	Residence of F. O. C. Darley, Claymont, Pa.	324
Bank of California, San Francisco.....	118	Faces, as Produced by Different Kinds of Training.....	177	Residence of R. B. Woodward, California.....	325
Birthplace of Burns, Near Ayr, Scotland.....	261	Faces, Representing Seventeen Distinct Types of Character and Feeling.....	184-185	Residence—Modern Architecture.....	327
Birthplace of General Grant, in Ohio.....	64	Home of Longfellow, Cambridge, Mass.....	258	Residence of J. T. Headley, Newburgh, N. Y.	221
Birthplace of George Stephenson, England.....	94	Home of Mrs. Sigourney, Hartford, Conn.....	238	San Francisco, Leading Points in, Designated.....	117
Birthplace of Jay Gould, New York.....	125	Human Head and Phrenological Organs.....	172	Scene in West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.....	320
Birthplace of John G. Whittier, Haverhill, Mass.....	247	Jay Gould's Summer Residence.....	126	Size of the Sun Compared with the Planets.....	158
Brain, Subdivisions of.....	171	Jumping Frogs.....	181	Social Life on the Rail.....	90
Bryant's Residence on Long Island, N. Y.....	257	Landing of Columbus.....	79	Spencerian Pen-Flourishing.....	285
Byron's Tomb, Hucknall, England.....	251	Moon, Magnified Appearance of.....	160	Statue of Lord John Russell, by J. E. Boehme.....	281
Cathedral at Cologne, Germany.....	319	Mormon Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	31	Structure of the Universe.....	155
City Hall, San Francisco, Cal.....	115	Napoleon's Tomb, Hotel des Invalides, Paris.....	50	"Summer Rain," from a Painting by Vicat Cole.....	277
Comet of 1843.....	161	Nazareth, Childhood Home of Jesus.....	26	Trentham Hall, England.....	326
Earth as it Appears in Space.....	159	New York City and the Hudson and East Rivers.....	106	Varying Grades of Intelligence.....	169
Conservatory in Woodward's Gardens, California.....	116	Palace Hotel, San Francisco.....	119	View from Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	321
Dancing-Girl of Central India.....	65	Perfecting Newspaper Press.....	91	Villa of Alexander Pope, Twickenham, England.....	241
"Election for Beadle"—Cartoon by Cruikshank.....	271	Phrenological Organs, Location of.....	171	Waterfall—Sublime Scene in Nature.....	318
English Throne-Room.....	195	Planets and their Relative Sizes.....	157	Williams' Pen-Flourishing.....	287
Epochs in the History of Progression—(Seven Illustrations).....	137-140	Planets of Our Solar System.....	156	"Who Stole the People's Money?"—Cartoon by Nast.....	182
"Eventide"—From a Painting by Hubert Herkomer.....	273	Progress of Invention.....	82		
Face of a Girl.....	315	Reflective Organs Large and Perceptive Organs Large.....	170		

HOUSEHOLD DECORATION ILLUSTRATED.

Baskets, How to Make Ornamental.....	302	Contrasts, Curved Lines and Proportion.....	295	Lamp Shades.....	306
Beauty, Moral Benefit of.....	294	Cushions and Foot-stools, How to Make.....	303	Light-Stands and Table-Spreads.....	304
Beauty, Fundamental Principles of.....	295	Decoration as Applied in Furnishing.....	311	Light Screen.....	295
Boudoir of Princess Louise, at Rideau Hall.....	309	Draperies for Windows and Doorways.....	299	Monograms for Furniture.....	300
Boudoir in a New York Suburban Residence.....	311	Drawing-Room at Rideau Hall.....	309	Picture-Frames, Clothes-Bags and Slipper-Cases.....	308
Canopies for Beds.....	300	Dressing-Tables, How to Make Cheaply.....	307	Pincushions and Lamp-Shades.....	306
Card-Cases, Mats and Dressing-Tables.....	307	Faces with Straight and Curved Lines.....	314	Various Furnishings.....	305 and 308
Chairs, How to Ornament.....	301	Floor-Mats, How to Make.....	305	Wall Papers, Ornamental.....	304
Colors, Effect of.....	305	Home Comforts at Rideau Hall.....	309	Window Ornamentation.....	296
		Household Interiors, Elegantly Illustrated.....	310	Window and Passage-Way Decoration.....	297
		Lambrequins, Patterns for.....	296, 297, 298, 299		

BEAUTIFUL HOMES ILLUSTRATED.

Architecture, Science of Beauty in.....	314	Curved Lines, Charm of.....	315	Park Fences.....	322
Architecture, Sublime in.....	318	Curved Lines in Nature and Art.....	317	Park Scenes.....	321
Architecture, Variety and Relief in.....	317	Landscape Ornamentation.....	323	Picturesque Villa.....	325
Artificial Embellishment.....	321	Landscape Scene, Variety in.....	320	Residence Architecture as a Fine Art.....	327
Beautiful Homes.....	312	Nature Improved by Art.....	322	Sublimity Illustrated.....	319
Central Park Fountain Scene, New York City.....	326	Nature, The Sublime in.....	318	Table-Covers.....	304
Costly Residences and Elegant Grounds.....	327	Ornamented Grounds.....	325	Trees and Vines, Effect of.....	324
		Parallels, The Law of.....	316	Windows with Straight and Curved Lines.....	314



Religion and its Founders.

Beliefs Concerning a Future Existence.



DEVOTION is a characteristic of the human mind, distinguishing man from the lower animal creation.

There exists in the higher understanding a belief that this earth-life is not all—that there is a state of being beyond this, and that death is but the portal through which the soul passes to the other sphere of existence, when the spirit can no

longer remain in its habitation on earth.

What the condition is in spirit-life is a matter of conjecture. That it is a place where the extreme of torment is meted out to those who have done evil on earth is the opinion of some.

That it is a haven of rest, whatever may have been the faults here, is the belief of others.

As the decades go by, it is seen, opinions are constantly changing concerning the future life, the disposition being, as the mind becomes enlightened, to take broader views in regard to the greatness and grandeur of the Supreme, the belief gradually fastening itself in the mind that death is another birth, ushering the soul into a future existence, that will be happy in proportion to the good deeds done and the life well-lived on earth.

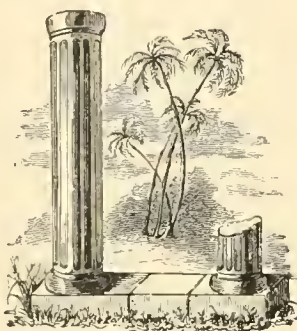
Among all peoples the idea prevails, also, that there is a Creator—a Governor of the great universe, and that through prayer the mind may come into a communion with the Supreme and be ennobled and exalted thereby. So thoroughly is this fact fixed in the human belief, through the organs of veneration and spirituality, as to cause the inhabitants in every part of the world instinctively to worship.

Numerous are the forms by which the people of different countries engage in their devotions. It is a conceded fact, however, among the most highly civilized, that as the spirituality in the nature needs cultivation, it can best be obtained by having stated times of worship in places set apart for it, the ceremony being conducted by those who are, by mental endowment and spiritual nature, fitted to lead and instruct.

What have been the phases of religious belief at various periods, is shown in the life-work of the different religious founders whose histories are found on succeeding pages.



LEADER OF THE ISRAELITES OUT FROM THE LAND OF EGYPT.



ONLY ruins and desolate wastes mark the seat of a former civilization in many portions of Egypt. Here flourished science and here was fostered art, thousands of years back in the history of a race, the evidence of whose greatness is shown in the relics of beautiful sculpture and grand architecture that lie scattered over the country.

Throughout Southern Asia and Egypt the various systems of religion took root earliest in

the history of mankind. Here lived and taught Confucius, in China; here Brahma and Buddha established their codes of worship in India; here Zoroaster proclaimed his religion in Persia. Here Mohammed grew to power and made the Koran the revealed religion in Arabia. Across from Arabia, in Egypt, on the banks of the Red Sea, Moses became a great religious leader, and near by was the birth-place of Jesus, whose spiritual teaching and example laid the foundation for that grand system of Christianity which has been the guide and beacon light of the highest civilization in the last eighteen centuries.

The first mention, according to the best chronological data, of religious worship, dates back to a period 3,875 years before Christ, when Cain and Abel were offering their sacrifices on the altar, Cain having brought of the fruits of the ground, and Abel of the firstlings of his flock. The writer who made record of the fact was Moses, who is supposed to have written the first five books of the Old Testament, and was the founder of the Jewish religion.

In the tribe of Levi were a husband and wife known as Amram and Jochebed. To them a child was born, at a time when, for certain reasons, the King of Egypt had commanded the death of every newborn male Israelite. To save her child from death, the mother made a basket that floated like a small boat, in which she placed her infant at a point by the side of the river Nile where she knew the daughter of Pharaoh was in the habit of bathing. In the meantime she secreted her daughter in the reeds near by, to watch the result. As had been anticipated, the princess discovered the child, and being impressed

with its beauty, she resolved to adopt it. The sister of the infant, who was near at hand, offered to find a nurse for the child, which met the favor of the princess, and thereupon she brought the mother, who, in the capacity of nurse, became an inmate of the palace, where the child was named Moses. In the court of the King he was educated in a most liberal manner.

When about forty years of age he killed an Egyptian officer, whom he saw ill-treating an Israelite; for which offense, in order to save himself, Moses fled into Arabia, where he married the daughter of a priest, settled in Midian, and for forty years followed the pursuit of a shepherd near Mount Sinai.

During his long residence in Arabia, the condition of the descendants of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, known as Israelites, in Egypt, became deplorable, through persecutions of various kinds. According to the Biblical account (from which we condense this biography),

God appeared to Moses in a burning bush, one day as he cared for his flocks, and commissioned him to return to Egypt and announce himself as authorized to conduct the Israelites from the land where they were enduring so many persecutions into Canaan, a region of the country bordering upon the Mediterranean Sea.

That the people whom Moses proposed to deliver might have no doubt as to his divine authority, the Lord permitted him to perform various miracles in the presence of the people. Of these is related the changing of a rod to a serpent, and from a serpent to a rod again; the making his hand leprous, and instantly restoring it to health; the drawing of water from a rock by smiting it, and the turning of water into blood.

The people were thus made to believe in his power and capacity for leadership of the emigrants, of whom there were 600,000 men, beside women and children.

It is related that, aside from providing themselves with all the jewelry they could obtain, and various other kinds of personal effects, the Israelites took with them on their journey large droves of cattle, whereby food might be obtained; and yet, notwithstanding this provision, there was such scarcity as to make it necessary that the Lord provide manna and other food by which the people could be fed.

Another miraculous provision made for them was that of sending before them on their journey out of Egypt a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night; while another was the opening of the Red Sea to let them pass through on dry land, and the coming together of the waters again after their passage, thus drowning the Egyptians, who were



pursuing and intending to capture the Israelites, for the purpose of returning them to bondage.

Thus the followers of Moses escaped out of Egypt, but, owing to their many transgressions, they were prevented from entering the promised land until the offenders among them had died. Even Moses himself, from errors committed, was not allowed to enter it, but from Mount Pisgah he was permitted to see the land of Canaan.

Retaining his faculties undimmed to the last, Moses died when 120 years old, and was buried on the confines of Canaan, but at a point which is not known.

The Jewish Scriptures.

To Moses is attributed the writing of the first five books of the Bible. The history of the creation of the world, the expulsion of Adam and Eve from the Garden of Eden; the account of the flood; the building of the Tower of Babel; the calling of Abraham to become the founder of the Jewish nation; the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah—these events of which Moses wrote occurred from fifteen to twenty-five hundred years before his own birth.

The progress of the history of the Israelites, which began by God calling Jacob Israel; the selling of Joseph into Egypt; the settlement of Jacob and his family in that country; the rapid increase of the

Israelites and their enslavement by the Egyptian kings—these events, by his record, occurred at a much later date before his birth. The deliverance of this people from their bondage by God Himself; the receiving of the ten commandments on Mount Sinai; the wandering of the people forty years in the wilderness—these events he wrote of as occurring in his own time. To the writings of Moses the ancient priests added much oral law, legal provisions and traditions. The whole of this, collected into one volume, along with the five books written by Moses—being Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy—became the Bible of the Jewish people, called the "Talmud."

What the Talmud Teaches.

To Moses and the Talmud was the Christian world first indebted for the idea of a Sabbath as a day of rest and spiritual improvement. By him and it was expounded the idea of one God, the Creator and Ruler over all things; and in it was taught the necessity of lifting the thought above the idol and worshipping the one God as a Supreme and All-Pervading Spirit. Unlike the teaching of Christ in its severity and in its advocacy of retaliation for sins committed, it aimed, nevertheless, in its code to befriend the poor and unfortunate, and to deal justly by those who observed and obeyed the laws.

EXTRACTS FROM THE TALMUD.

THE following are some of the commandments and teachings of the Mosaic law as found in the Talmud:

In a place where there are no eminent men, endeavor thou to become eminent.

Be of the disciples of Aaron, loving and pursuing peace; loving mankind and bringing them to the study of the law.

If I do not act for myself, who can do it for me! When I am alone by myself, what am I! If I act not now, when shall I!

If one has acquired a good name, he has acquired it for himself; if one has acquired a knowledge of the law, he has obtained immortal life.

He who attends much at school increaseth wisdom; he who increaseth in reflection increaseth in prudence; he who exerciseth much charity multiplieth peace.

He who increaseth his flesh multiplieth food for worms; he who multiplieth riches increaseth care; he who increaseth female servants increaseth lewdness; he who multiplieth men-servants increaseth robbery, but he who increaseth his knowledge of the law increaseth life.

He who is ambitious of magnifying his name destroyeth his name, and he who doth not increase his knowledge diminisheth it; and he who doth not study the law deserves death; and whosoever useth for himself the crown of the law will perish.

Separate not thyself from the congregation; nor have confidence in thyself until the day of thy death. Judge not thy neighbor until thou art placed in the same circumstances; neither utter anything which is incomprehensible, in the hope that it afterwards may be comprehended, nor say, When I shall have leisure I will study; for perhaps thou mayest never have the leisure.

Law of Punishment.

He that smiteth a man so that he die shall be surely put to death.

He that smiteth his father or his mother shall be surely put to death.

He that stealeth a man and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death.

He that curseth his father or his mother shall surely be put to death.

Thou shalt give life for life, eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot, burning for burning, wound for wound, stripe for stripe.

If men strive together, and one smite another with a stone, or with his fist, and he die not, but keepeth his bed, if he rise again and walk abroad upon his staff, then shall he that smote him be quit; only he shall pay for the loss of his time, and shall cause him to be thoroughly healed.

Treatment of the Poor.

If thou lend money to any of my people that is poor by thee, thou shalt not be to him as a usurer, neither shalt thou lay upon him usury. If thou at all take thy neighbor's raiment to pledge, thou shalt deliver it unto him by that the sun goeth down; for that is his covering only, it is his raiment for his skin; wherein shall he sleep?

Selections From the Old Testament Scriptures.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

I. AM the Lord thy God, which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage. Thou shalt have no other gods before me.

II. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth; thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them; for I, the Lord thy God, am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me, and shewing mercy unto thousands of them that love me and keep my commandments.

III. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

IV. Remember the Sabbath-day to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work; but the seventh day is the

Sabbath of the Lord thy God. In it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates; for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh day and hallowed it.

V. Honor thy father and thy mother; that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

VI. Thou shalt not kill.

VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, nor his man-servant, nor his maid-servant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is thy neighbor's.

Duty of Benevolence.

And if thy brother be waxen poor and fallen in decay with thee, then thou shalt relieve him; yea, though he be a stranger or a sojourner; that he may live with thee. Take thou no usury of him, or increase; but fear thy God, that thy brother may live with thee. Thou shalt not give him thy money upon usury, nor lend him thy victuals for increase.

At the end of every seven years thou shalt make a release. And this is the manner of the release: Every creditor that lendeth ought unto his neighbor shall release it; he shall not exact it of his neighbor, or of his brother, because it is called the Lord's release. Of a foreigner thou mayest exact it again, but that which is then with thy brother thou shalt release, save when there are no poor among you.

Rewards of Kindness.

If there be among you a poor man of one of thy brethren within any of thy gates in thy land which the Lord thy God giveth thee, thou shalt not harden thine heart, nor shut thine hand from thy poor brother; but thou shalt open thine hand wide unto him, and shalt surely lend him sufficient for his need in that he wanteth. . . . Thou shalt surely give him, and thine heart shall not be grieved when thou givest unto him, because for this thing the Lord thy God shall bless thee in all thy works and in all that thou puttest thine hand unto.

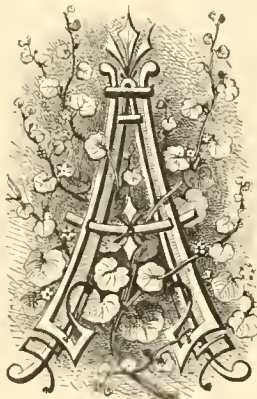


BUDDHA,
A Religious Teacher 640 Years Before Christ.

BUDDHA,

Founder of the Buddhistic Religion.

The Buddhistic and Brahmanistic Beliefs.



T KAPILAVASTOU, the capital of Central India, Siddharta was born about 670 years before Christ. His father, Conddhodama, was the king of the realm, and his mother, Maya Devi, a very beautiful woman, was the daughter of king Sonprabuddha. Both father and mother of Siddharta were celebrated—the father for the wisdom of his government, and his mother for her exemplary life and piety.

His mother dying seven days after his birth, his guardianship was entrusted to a maternal aunt,

by whom he was trained with care. As a student in school, he excelled in study, but was much disposed to be absorbed in meditation. Such is the account from ancient writings.

Having arrived at a suitable age, a maiden was selected for him to marry, named Gopa, but her father, Dandapani, withheld his consent to the marriage until Siddharta should demonstrate his worthiness by talents of a high order. He was compelled, therefore, to enter a contest with five hundred young men, in the various studies, games and exercises at that time esteemed in India. In this examination and exhibition, Siddharta came off victorious in scholastic exercises, knowledge of morals, philosophy, and games of bodily skill, through which fact Gopa became his wife.

Though happily situated, his mind turned constantly to religious meditation, and, feeling that he had a higher duty to perform, he finally left his father's palace, exchanged his garments for those befitting one more lowly and humble, and entered upon a study of Brahmanism, which dissenting from, he retired to the wilderness of Onorivilva, where he spent six years in austerity, fasting, meditation and prayer, for the purpose of solving the mysteries of life, sin, death, goodness and wisdom.

At the end of this period of meditation, he felt himself so enlightened as to be **BUDDHA**, the meaning of which is "Perfect Sage."

He was seated, at the time when he received his revelation, under a fig-tree, a place that afterwards became greatly celebrated, and was known as Bodhimanda, i. e. the "Seat of Intellect."

Hiover Tshang, a Chinese pilgrim, who visited this locality 632 years before Christ, found many monuments erected here, and seven days he spent in worshipping them.

Feeling the inspiration full upon him, Buddha, then thirty-six years of age, commenced his preaching, first in small places, and afterwards in the city of Benares.

In the succeeding forty years he traversed all Northern India, preaching his system, combating the Brahmins, and making many converts. He lived to see his doctrine generally accepted throughout India. He died when about eighty years of age, 543 years before Christ.

For 1,600 years the system of religion thus founded by Buddha retained its hold on the people of the country where it was first established, but in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, through much persecution, the last traces of the system disappeared in India. It spread, however, over nearly the whole of Eastern Asia, and became the popular religion of China, Japan, Siam, Anam, Assam, Nepal, Ceylon, Thibet and the Burman Empire, having about 370,000,000 of believers, making the largest number of followers of any religion on earth.

Brahmanism and Buddhism.

Before the advent of Buddhism, Brahmanism had been the religion of India for many centuries, as it is to-day. It has never been traced to any individual as its founder, Brahma being only the name of one of the imaginary gods of the people from which the religion takes its name.

The book of Brahma was written by Menu, and from its pages is learned that the Brahmins believe in the transmigration of souls through various forms of animal life, perfect bliss or heaven being attained when we at last become unconscious.

What Buddhists Believe.

The doctrines of Buddha are based on the same principles of philosophy as those of Brahmanism. Both believe in transmigration and final unconsciousness.

Buddha differed, however, from Brahma, in the simplicity of his religious doctrine. He aimed to raise the people above idol worship, and his religion was largely instrumental in dispensing with much barbaric ceremony, bloodshed and superstition among the people of his time.

His object was to teach man to attain to a pure and holy life. He did not, therefore, seek to propagate his doctrines by the sword, but engrafted them upon the religious forms and habits already established, thus improving the condition of the people.

The Buddhist believes in no creation, but that matter is constantly undergoing change of form; that at death man is immediately born again, either in some animal, some condition in one of the lower hells, in some exalted human being, or in one of the upper heavens, according as his life has been good and worthy in the present existence.

Buddhistic Hells.

For the punishment of the wicked there are, in the Buddhistic belief, one hundred and thirty-six hells, situated in the interior of the earth. At death, the soul of the sinner will enter the form of a woman, a stone, an inanimate clod, some reptile, or it may pass to

one of the many hells, which have varying degrees of punishment, the least time in which is ten million years.

The Buddhistic Heaven.

As a reward for goodness, at death the soul will enter the form of an exalted man, a blessed spirit, or may become a divinity in one of the many heavens, which have varying degrees of happiness in which the soul may remain for many billions of years.

While the ignorant Buddhist often worships Buddha himself as an idol, it was not the design of Buddha that he should be so worshiped. The doctrine makes nothing to worship but a good life. It has no recognition of God, no belief in, and no expectation of, immortality. Heaven is attained, according to the doctrine, when man, having passed through the various forms and conditions assigned him, is at last allowed to rest in an unconscious state.

Teachings and Precepts of Buddha.

THOU shalt not lie.

Thou shalt not hate.

Thou shalt not calumniate.

Thou shalt not speak of injuries.

Thou shalt not infringe the laws of chastity.

Thou shalt not kill even the smallest creature.

Thou shalt not excite quarrels by repeating the words of others.

Thou shalt not appropriate to thyself what belongs to another.

As rain breaks through an ill-thatched house, passion will break through an unreflecting mind.

Cut out the love of self like an autumn lotos with thy hand. Cherish the love of peace.

As a solid rock is not shaken by the wind, wise people falter not amidst praise or blame.

There is no fire like passion, no shark like hatred, no snare like folly, no torrent like greed.

He whose evil deeds are covered by good deeds brightens up this world like the moon freed from clouds.

If a man commits a sin, let him not do it again; let him not delight in sin; pain is the outcome of evil.

If a man does what is good, let him do it again; let him delight in it; happiness is the outcome of good.

If a man has transgressed one law and spoken lies, and scoffs at another world, there is no evil he will not do.

Let a man overcome anger with love; let him

overcome evil with good; let him overcome the greedy by liberality and the liar by truth.

He who holds back rising anger like a rolling chariot, him I call a real driver; other people are but holding the reins.

The sages who injure nobody, and who always control their bodies, will go to the unchangeable place, where they will suffer no more.

As the bee collects nectar and departs without injuring the flower, or its color or fragrance, so let the sage dwell on earth.

The virtuous man delights in this world, and he delights in the next. He delights, he rejoices, when he sees the purity of his own work.

The evil-doer suffers in this world, and he suffers in the next. He suffers when he thinks of the evil he has done. He suffers more when going in the evil path.

Reflection is the path to immortality; thoughtlessness the path to death. Those who reflect do not die; those who are thoughtless are as if dead already.

Let no man think lightly of evil, saying in his heart it will not come over me. Even by the falling of water-drops a water-pot is filled; the fool becomes full of evil, even if he gathers it little by little.

Let no man think lightly of good, saying in his heart, it will not benefit me. Even by the falling of water-drops a water-pot is filled; the wise man becomes full of good, even if he gathers it little by little.

Better than sovereignty, better than going to heaven, better than lordship over all worlds, is the reward of the first step in holiness.

Like a beautiful flower, full of color, but without perfume, are the fine but fruitless

words of him who does not act accordingly; but like a beautiful flower, full of color and full of perfume, are the fruitful words of him who acts accordingly.

Not to commit any sin, to do good and to purify one's mind, that is the teaching of the Awakened. Not to blame, not to strike; to live restrained under the law; to be moderate in eating, and to dwell on the highest thoughts, this is the teaching of the Awakened.

Not in the sky, not in the midst of the sea, not if we enter into the clefts of the mountains, is there known a spot in the whole world when a man might be freed from an evil deed. Not nakedness, not plaited hair, not diet, not fasting, not lying on the earth, not rubbing with dust, nor sitting motionless, can purify a mortal who has not overcome desires.

All that we are is the result of what we have thought; it is founded on our thoughts, it is made up of our thoughts. If a man speaks or acts with an evil thought, pain follows him as the wheel follows the foot of him who draws the carriage. If a man speaks or acts with a pure thought, happiness follows him like a shadow that never leaves him. Let the wise man guard his thoughts, for they are difficult to perceive, very artful and rush wherever they list.

If one man conquer in battle a thousand times a thousand men, and if another conquer himself, he is the greatest of conquerors. One's own self conquered is better than all other people; not even a God could change into defeat the victory of a man who has vanquished himself and always lives under restraint. By one's self the evil is done, by one's self one suffers, by one's self evil is left undone, by one's self one is purified. Purity and impurity belong to one's self; no one can purify another.





Sage, and Principal Author of the Chinese Moral Law.



THE READER who has studied the Chinese character has doubtless been impressed with the fact that through every vicissitude, in whatever part of the world he may be, thousands of miles from his native home, the Chinaman will, as far as possible, conform to the habits and customs of his ancestors. However fashionable the dress of the people around him, he is happiest in his loose blouse. Whatever may be the style for the boot or shoe, he is best satisfied with his thick-soled slipper; and however differently the men of other races may dress their hair, nothing but the most stern necessity will cause

him to change the style in which the hair has been worn for hundreds of years in his own country.

Seldom disposed to originate, but quick and apt as an imitator, he readily adapts himself to circumstances, and through his frugality and industry is usually above the necessity of beggary or want.

A study of Confucius and his teachings reveals the fact that the distinctive characteristics of the Chinaman are the results of his religious training.

The Bible of the Chinese is the writings of Confucius. For over two thousand years they have been the supreme law to many millions of the Chinese race, who gathered their spiritual strength and regulated their daily walk by their precepts and instructions. Notwithstanding that no claim is made that he was aided by Divine assistance or supernatural power, few religions have exerted so great an influence.

The sage Confucius, according to the records of the Chinese historians, was born five hundred and fifty-one years before Christ, and was a direct descendant of an emperor who reigned over China two thousand years before his birth. His father dying when he was three

years of age, his guardianship and instruction devolved upon his mother, who, devoting her best efforts to his care, was rewarded by the utmost filial piety on the part of the son, a virtue which the Chinese regard among the foremost of the principles of goodness.

Sent to the public school when seven years of age, he so quickly excelled his comrades in his studies as to greatly honor his teacher, who soon advanced him to the position of assistant. At this young age, the historians tell us, he avoided the noisy sports of his companions, and devoted himself to the study of religious rules, which precepts he earnestly endeavored to follow.

He was appointed to public service when seventeen years of age, but resigned to mourn the death of his mother, which occurred in his twenty-fourth year.

Having conveyed her remains to the summit of a mountain where was the grave of his father, he went into retirement for three years, his only relief being the study of philosophy.

Becoming, in the meantime, acquainted with the precepts of the sages that had lived before his day, and being desirous of teaching, he entered upon this work at the age of thirty. To increase his knowledge he visited neighboring countries, preaching wherever he went.

Returning to China, he was called in his fiftieth year to the position of Prime Minister, an office which the intrigues of a neighboring prince soon compelled him to resign. He retired then to private life, and devoted the remainder of his years to the recording of his own thoughts, besides collecting the wisdom of others for the benefit of future generations.

On one of his journeys abroad, for the purpose of making new researches,

news came of the death of his wife, which overwhelmed him with grief. Returning to his home, he announced to his disciples that the days of his life were numbered, and that the utmost haste would be necessary to enable him to finish his work.

Upon the completion of his writings, which comprise four books on governmental and moral law, one only of which is claimed as his own, the other three containing the law of seers before him, he placed them



CONFUCIUS.

on an altar and rendered thanks that his life had been spared until he could complete his labors. He subsequently, realizing that his death was rapidly approaching, designated the duty that he thought each of his disciples should perform, and soon after died, at the age of seventy-two, honored and mourned by an immense number of people.

In 1671 it was estimated that there were 11,000 males of his direct descendants in China bearing his name, Kung-fu-tse, from which the name Confucius is taken.

In the city of Kiofoohien, which contains his tomb, four-fifths of the inhabitants are his descendants.

The most magnificent temple in the Empire stands on the site of his residence, and the fact that 370,000,000 of people, or about one-fourth of the inhabitants on the face of the earth, are governed socially and politically by the laws which he transmitted to posterity, would make him one of the most successful founders of religion that ever lived.

A Religion that Makes Imitators, not Originals.

The religion of Confucius was a religion of the past. While it is admired for its teachings of filial love, for its gentleness and its high appreciation of goodness and truth, it so thoroughly enforced the duty of obedience to those in authority as to make its followers a race of imitators, instead of a progressive people. The precepts of the religion continually admonish the people to admire the sages of the

past, to imitate their example and to do as they have done. The result is that the people of China have steadily, for the past two thousand years, looked back upon that which had gone before. As a people, they have simply imitated, have stood still and made no advancement. In art, science, agriculture and literature China stands where she stood hundreds of years ago.

While Confucius evidently acknowledges a God, his religion makes no mention of the Supreme, but relates principally to the importance of a moral and a correct life.

The Chinaman is a reflex of the religion of Confucius. Imitative and obedient, he is disposed to respect the laws and obey those in authority. Fully impressed with the idea that his ancestors were possessed of the best information, he adopts the habits of other countries with great reluctance, and being thoroughly imbued with filial respect and love, he longs to have his final resting-place beside the graves of his parents, which privilege Confucius proclaimed as a reward for well-doing. It is not strange, therefore, that the last dying request of the Chinaman should be to be transported to his native country, where he may rest beside his friends and relatives in the family burying-ground. A variety of religious beliefs prevails throughout China. Some believe in the transmigration of souls; many believe in a future heaven and hell; some accept Christ, and many regard Mohammed as the prophet.

Precepts from the Chinese Sacred Books.

THE following are maxims of Confucius, taken from the writings in his sacred books.

If you err, fear not to reform.
Have not a friend morally inferior to yourself.
Have faithfulness and sincerity as first principles.

Not to correct our faults is to commit new ones.
When you have faults, do not fear to abandon them.

To know that a thing is right and not to do it, is weakness.

When you have learned to live well, you will know how to die well.

Return bad treatment with equity, and recompense kindness with kindness.

Be rigid to yourself and gentle to others, and you will have no enemies.

Riches and honors acquired by unrighteousness are, to me, as a floating cloud.

He who persecutes a good man makes war against himself and all mankind.

The love of the perfect man is a universal love; a love whose object is all mankind.

Give thy superfluities to the poor. Poverty and human miseries are evils, but the bad only resent them.

It is not enough to know virtue; it is necessary to love it—but it is not sufficient to love it; it is necessary to possess it.

Fix thy thoughts on duty; practice without ceasing the virtue of humanity, and if you have leisure, cultivate the arts.

It is necessary, after an exact and extensive manner, to know the causes, properties, differences and effects of all things.

The nature of man is upright. If in the course of his life he loses his natural uprightness, he removes far from him all happiness.

It is impossible that he who knows not how to govern and reform himself and his family can rightly govern and reform a people.

Labor to purify thy thoughts; if thy thoughts are not ill, neither will thy actions be so. The wise man has an infinity of pleasures.

He who exercises government by means of his virtue may be compared to the north polar-star, which keeps its place, and all the stars turn toward it.

Things that are done it is needless to speak about; things that have not their course it is needless to remonstrate about; things that are just it is needless to blame.

The good man employs himself only with virtue; the bad only with his riches. The first continually thinks upon the good and interest of the state; but the last thinks on what concerns himself.

Endeavor to imitate the wise, and never discourage thyself, how laborious soever it may be; if thou canst arrive at thine end, the happiness thou wilt possess will recompense all thy pain.

If a person has deviated from the path of integrity and innocence, he needs only to excite the good that remains to make atonement by pains and industry, and he will infallibly arrive at the highest state of virtue.

It is necessary to meditate, in particular, on the things we believe we know, and to weigh everything by the weight of reason, with all the attentiveness of spirits, and with the utmost exactness whereof we are capable.

It is the wise man only who is always pleased; virtue renders his spirit quiet, nothing troubles him, nothing disquiets him, because he practices not virtue as a reward; the practice of virtue is the sole recompense he expects.

When the opportunity of doing a reasonable thing shall offer, make use of it without hesitation. If a man, although full of self-love, endeavors to perform good actions, behold him already very near that universal love which urges him to do good to all.

The defects of parents ought not to be imputed to their children. If a father, by his crimes, render himself unworthy of being promoted to honor, the son ought not to be excluded, if he do not render himself unworthy. If a man shall be of obscure birth, his birth ought not to be his crime.

Do unto another what you would he should do unto you, and do not unto another what you would not should be done unto you. Thou only needst this law alone; it is the foundation and principle of all the rest. We cannot observe the necessary rules of life, if there be wanting these three

virtues: (1) Wisdom, which makes us discern good from evil. (2) Universal love, which makes us love all men who are virtuous. (3) That resolution which makes us constantly persevere in the adherence to good, and aversion for evil.

Always remember that thou art a man, that human nature is frail, and that thou mayest easily fall. But, if happening to forget what thou art, thou chancest to fall, be not discouraged; remember that thou mayest rise again; that it is in thy power to break the bands which join thee to thy offense, and to subdue the obstacles which hinder thee from walking in the paths of virtue. The wise man never hastens, either in his studies or his words; he is sometimes, as it were, mute, but when it concerns him to act and practice virtue, he, as I may say, precipitates all.

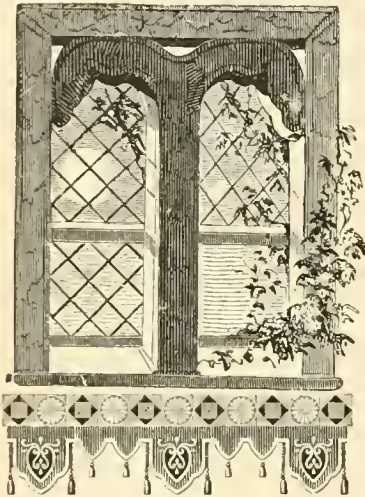
He who in his studies wholly applies himself to labor and exercise, and neglects meditation, loses his time; and he who only applies himself to meditation and neglects experimental exercise, does only wander and lose himself. The first can never know anything exactly, and the last will only pursue shadows. To the mind virtue communicates inexpressible beauties and perfections; to the body it produces delightful sensations; it affords a certain physiognomy, certain transports, certain ways, which infinitely please. And as it is the property of virtue to be calm the heart, and keep the peace there, so this inward tranquility and secret joy produces a certain serenity in the countenance; a certain air of goodness, kindness and reason, which attracts the esteem of the whole world.

There are four rules according to which a perfect man ought to square himself. (1) He ought to practice, in respect of his father, what he requires from his son. (2) In the service of the state he ought to show the same fidelity which he demands of those who are under him. (3) He must act, in respect to his elder brother, after the same manner he would that his younger brother should act toward himself. (4) He ought to behave himself toward his friends as he desires his friends should carry themselves toward him. The perfect man continually acquires himself of these duties, how common soever they may appear. If you undertake an affair for another, manage and follow it with the same eagerness and fidelity as if it were your own. Always behave yourself with the same precaution and discretion as you would do if you were observed by ten eyes and pointed out by so many hands.



Zoroaster.

The Sun Worshipers of Persia and their Religion.



THE traveler who may sojourn for any time in some of the Asiatic cities is interested as he retires near the close of day from the busy thoroughfares to the seaside, or to some elevation, in witnessing the worship of the declining sun by the Parsees, a remnant of a once great religious body whose Bible is the Zend Avesta, the author of which was Zoroaster.

The exact date at which this personage lived is not known.

Some authorities place the time of his birth at a period about 400 years before Christ. Others date it back to a period before Moses.

According to tradition, a good spirit appeared to his mother, who lived in Bokhara, in Southern Turkey, just before his birth, and assured her that she should be protected from the evil spirits that were seeking to destroy her child; that he would be a prophet, and the world was waiting for him. Recorded accounts make his father to

have been Pourushaspa, and that the child lived, grew to manhood, and preached under the favor of King Gushtasp, who accepted and favored the general adoption of his doctrines.

The Zend Avesta, which contains the revealed religion of his followers, represents him as possessed of supernatural endowments, and as receiving from the Supreme Divinity, by personal interview, the truths which his religion teaches.

From Turkey his influence extended southward until it overspread all Persia, and extended largely into other portions of Asia. Its former influence and strength is shown in the remnants of ancient ruins of temples dedicated to worship, like those of Persepolis in Southern Persia and others.

The disciples of Zoroaster believe that as time never had a beginning, it will consequently have no ending; that eternity can be neither created nor destroyed, but it can create and destroy everything, and consequently may be considered the first great cause or creator.

They believe that originally there were two spirits—good and evil—typified by light and darkness; that the good spirit, God, evolved from the purest light, resides beyond the sun; that the bad spirit, the Devil, was evolved from darkness, is the embodiment of evil, and resides in hell. That these two spirits have always been and will continue to be engaged in a strife for mastery, until light prevails. That God, whom they call Oromasdez, created six other gods to assist him, whose attributes are Benevolence, Wisdom, Truth, Beauty, Order and Health. That the god of darkness created six other gods of opposite attributes to aid him in counteracting the influence of goodness. Their belief is further explained elsewhere.

TEACHINGS OF ZOROASTER.

Treat old age with great respect and tenderness.
Be very scrupulous to observe the truth in all things.

The parental mind hath sown symbols through the world.

To refuse hospitality and not to succor the poor are sins.

Multiply domestic animals, nourish them, and treat them gently.

Cultivate the soil, drain marshes and destroy dangerous creatures.

There is no greater crime than to buy grain and keep it until it becomes dear.

All good thoughts, words and actions are the productions of the celestial world.

There is something intelligible which it behooves thee to apprehend with the flower of the mind.

The soul is a bright fire, and by the power of the Father remains immortal, and is mistress of life.

Avoid everything calculated to injure others. Have no companionship with a man who injures his neighbor.

He who sows the ground with diligence acquires a greater stock of religious merit than he could gain by ten thousand prayers in idleness.

Be not envious, avaricious, proud, or vain. Envy and jealousy are the work of evil spirits. Haughty thoughts and thirst for gold are sins.

Every man who is pure in thoughts, words and actions will go to celestial regions. Every man who is evil in thoughts, words or actions will go to the place of the wicked.

Do not allow thyself to be carried away by anger. Angry words and scornful looks are sins. To strike a man, or see him with words, is a sin. Even the intention to strike another merits punishment. Opposition to peace is a sin. Reply to thine enemy with gentleness.

Fornication and immodest looks are sins. Avoid licentiousness, because it is one of the readiest

means to give evil spirits power over body and soul. Strive, therefore, to keep pure in body and mind, and thus prevent the entrance of evil spirits, who are always trying to gain possession of man. To think evil is a sin.

Contend constantly against evil, morally and physically, internally and externally. Strive in every way to diminish the power of Arimanes, the evil one, and destroy his works. If a man has done this he may fearlessly meet death, well assured that radiant Izeds will lead him across the luminous bridge into a paradise of eternal happiness. But though he has been brave in battle, killed wild beasts and fought with all manner of external evils, if he has neglected to combat evil within himself, he has reason to fear that Arimanes and his Devs will seize him and carry him to Duzakh, where he will be punished according to his sins; not to satisfy the vengeance of Ormuzd, but because, having connected himself with evil, this is the only means of becoming purified therefrom, so as to be capable of enjoying happiness at a future period.

JESUS THE CHRIST.

Bible Account of His Life and Teachings.



THE founder of the Christian religion, Jesus Christ, was born in Bethlehem, in Judea, a region of the country bordering on the East of the Mediterranean Sea, in the year of the world 4004. His mother, Mary, according to Biblical narrative, was betrothed to a carpenter named Joseph, when it was announced to her through an angel: "The Holy Ghost shall come upon thee, and the

power of the Highest shall overshadow thee." The Bible description says further: "She was found with child of the Holy Ghost;" and further, that her husband "knew her not until she had brought forth her first-born son," who was named Jesus. Joseph and Mary, who resided at Nazareth, were stopping temporarily at an inn at Bethlehem, which being full at the time of his birth, the child was wrapped in swaddling clothes and laid in a manger.

Shepherds tending their flocks at night had the fact of his birth revealed to them by an angel, and they went to Bethlehem to see the child, and three wise men from the East, guided by a star, also came, and fell down and worshiped him.

Being circumcised on the eighth day, he was brought to the temple in Jerusalem at the expiration of thirty-three days.

King Herod, at that time being in Judea, hearing of the birth of Jesus, and fearing the loss of his throne from the predictions given of the child, sent a band of robbers to slay all the male children to be found in and about Bethlehem under two years of age, but, being warned by a dream, the parents of Jesus fled into Egypt, where they remained until Herod's death, when they returned to Nazareth, in Palestine, seventy-five miles north of Jerusalem.

Not much is known of him until he was twelve years of age, when his parents took him to the annual feast of the Passover at Jerusalem, where he astonished the doctors of law by the wisdom of his questions and answers at that time.

Of his life from that period until his thirtieth year nothing is known. It is supposed, however, that he assisted Joseph as a carpenter, improving such opportunity as was presented for reflection and meditation. About six months previous to the commencement of his ministry, John the Baptist, a cousin of Jesus, proclaimed the coming of Jesus as the promised Messiah, and besought the people to repent of their sins and accept him. Many repented and were baptized, thus preparing themselves to be his followers. Jesus came soon after and was baptized, at his own request, in the river Jordan. It is said that as he came out from the water, a voice from heaven proclaimed: "This is My beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased."

Then followed a fast of forty days in the wilderness; after which he selected his disciples and commenced his preaching. His ministry was remarkable for the many miracles which it is recorded he performed. He cured by a word a nobleman's son lying sick at Capernaum. He changed water to wine to supply the guests at a marriage feast in Galilee. He stilled a tempest on the Sea of Galilee; healed a palsied centurion; raised Lazarus from the dead at Bethany; restored to sight blind Bartimeus; blighted with a word a barren fig-tree, and fed 5,000 persons with five loaves and two small fishes.

He delivered the memorable Sermon on the Mount, and gave the Lord's Prayer as an example to those who are disposed to indulge in long prayers. He drew upon himself the hostility of the Pharisees for healing the sick at the pool of Bethesda on the Sabbath, and gave offense to the Jews for gathering food also on that day. For these

offenses, the overturning of the forms and ceremonies of the Jews, and the hostility aroused because he claimed to possess divine power, the scribes and Pharisees commenced a system of persecution, which finally ended in his death.

At the last feast of the Passover he instituted the Lord's Supper, and at that time announced that one of his disciples would betray him. Afterwards, in the garden of Gethsemane, he prayed with great agony of spirit, and hither came an armed band, with Judas,



JESUS,

Teacher of forgiveness and love, and founder of the Christian Religion.

one of his disciples, who made Jesus known by kissing him. Refusing all offers of assistance, Jesus surrendered himself, and was brought to the court of seventy—the Jewish Sanhedrim—where he was accused before Pontius Pilate, the governor, of blasphemy in claiming to be the Son of God—a fact which Jesus not denying, he was condemned to death, though of any crime Pilate admitted him to be entirely innocent.

With a crown of thorns placed upon his head, he was led to Calvary, outside of Jerusalem, where he was ignominiously crucified between two thieves, among his last words being, when suffering the agony of death on the cross, that tender and compassionate expression—a sentiment that will live and elevate the races in all the years to come: "FATHER, FORGIVE THEM, FOR THEY KNOW NOT WHAT THEY DO!"

At his death, the Bible narrative says, the sun was darkened, the earth quaked, and the veil of the temple was rent in twain. Joseph, one of his disciples, came in the evening and obtained permission to bury his body in a tomb "hewn in stone," from which grave Jesus emerged alive on the third day, made himself known to his followers,

remained on earth forty days, giving blessings and instructions, and promising to be with those who should believe.

Taking with him his disciples, he then retired to the Mount of Olives, where, in the act of spreading his hands and blessing them, he was taken up into heaven, and a cloud received him out of their sight.

The Influence of the Christian Religion.

Much controversy has existed since the appearance of Christ, as to his miraculous conception, his subversion of the laws of nature to perform miracles, and his alleged divinity. Into that discussion we do not purpose now to enter. It is sufficiently shown, however, by Bible history, that in daily walk, example and precept, Christ was one of the noblest characters that ever appeared on earth.

His teaching moulded and fixed in the human mind an idea of an Omnipresent, All-wise and Supreme Creator, elevating his followers above idol-worship. He inculcated the law of charity and forgiveness as no one else had done, and, by his disregard of past observances and forms, he ushered in a progressive, advancing theology, which has been, and is, the religion of civilization.

Extracts from the New Testament.

GIVE to him that asketh thee, and from him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away.—Matthew v., 42.

Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in heaven.—Matthew v., 16.

He that receiveth you (the disciples) receiveth Me; and he that receiveth Me receiveth Him that sent Me.—Matthew x., 40.

Whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones (the disciples) a cup of cold water only in the name of a disciple, verily I say unto you he shall not lose his reward.—Matthew x., 42.

God sent not His Son into the world to condemn the world, but that the world through Him might be saved.—John iii., 17.

For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life.—John iii., 16.

Ye have heard that it was said by them of old time, Thou shalt not commit adultery; but I say unto you, that whosoever looketh on a woman to lust after her hath committed adultery with her already in his heart.—Matthew v., 27, 28.

If ye forgive men their trespasses, your Heavenly Father will also forgive you; but if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses.—Matthew vi., 14, 15.

Judge not that ye be not judged. For with what judgment ye judge ye shall be judged: and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again.—Matthew vii., 1, 2.

Ask, and it shall be given you; seek and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you; for every one that asketh receiveth, and he that seeketh findeth, and to him that knocketh it shall be opened.—Matthew vii., 7, 8.

If ye, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father which is in heaven give good gifts to them that ask him! Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them; for this is the law and the prophets.—Matthew vii., 11, 12.

Enter ye in at the strait gate, for wide is the gate, and broad is the way, that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in thereat, because strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it.—Matthew vii., 13, 14.

Ye have heard that it hath been said, an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth, but I say unto you

that ye resist not evil, but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also.—Matthew v., 38, 39.

The Lord's Prayer.

WHEN ye pray, use not vain repetitions, as the heathen do; for they think that they shall be heard for their much speaking.

Be not ye therefore like unto them; for your Father knoweth what things ye have need of, before ye ask him.

After this manner therefore pray ye:

Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven.

Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors.

And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory forever. Amen.—Matthew vi., 9

shall inherit the earth.

Blessed are the merciful; for they shall obtain mercy.

Blessed are the pure in heart; for they shall see God.

Blessed are the peacemakers; for they shall be called the children of God.

Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake; for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

Blessed are ye when men shall revile you and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for My sake, rejoice and be exceeding glad, for great is your reward in heaven; for so persecuted they the prophets which were before you.—Matthew v., 2-12.

Ye have heard that it hath been said, thou shalt love thy neighbor and hate thine enemy; but I say unto you, love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use and persecute you.—Matthew v., 43, 44.

Teaching and Precepts of Jesus.

TAKE heed that ye do not your alms before men, to be seen of them; otherwise ye have no reward of your Father which is in heaven. . . . But when thou doest alms let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth; that thine alms may be in secret; and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly.—Matthew vi., 1, 3, 4.

Every good tree bringeth forth good fruit, but a corrupt tree bringeth forth evil fruit. A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit; neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit. Every tree that bringeth forth not good fruit is hewn down and cast into the fire. Wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them.—Matthew vii., 17-20.

Whosoever shall confess Me before men, him will I confess also before My Father which is in heaven; but whosoever shall deny Me before men, him will I also deny before My Father in heaven.—Matthew x., 32, 33.

Think not that I am come to destroy the law or the prophets; I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil. For verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law till all be fulfilled. Whosoever therefore shall break one of these least commandments, and shall teach men so, he shall be called the least in the kingdom of heaven; but whosoever shall do and teach them, the same shall be called great in the kingdom of heaven.—Matthew v., 17-19.

Blessed are the poor in spirit; for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

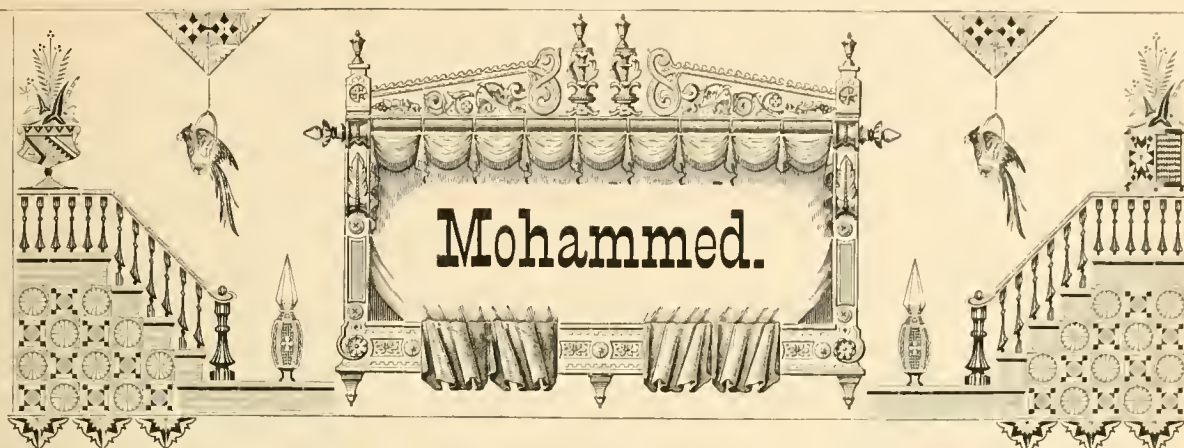
Blessed are they that mourn; for they shall be comforted.

Blessed are the meek; for they

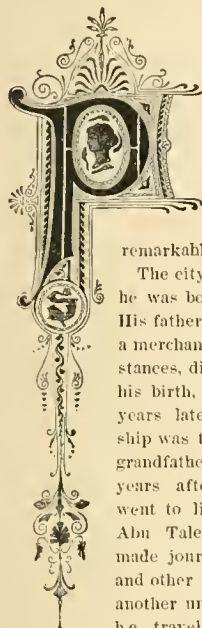


NAZARETH,

In Palestine, Childhood Home of Jesus. The place is called to-day Nasirah, and has a population of about 3,000 inhabitants.



THE MOHAMMEDAN RELIGION AND ITS TEACHINGS.



ERSIA, Arabia, Syria, Asia Minor, Egypt, Northern Africa, Asiatic Turkey and Tartary, are included in that portion of the world over which prevails the Mohammedan religion. That an individual could arise in the broad light of history at so late a day, and establish such a wide-spread religion, would indicate him to be a very remarkable man. Such was Mohammed.

The city of his nativity was Mecca, in Arabia, where he was born in the year 570. His father, Abdallah, who was a merchant in humble circumstances, died two months after his birth, and his mother six years later. His guardianship was then confided to his grandfather, who died two years afterwards, when he went to live with his uncle, Abu Taleb, with whom he made journeys through Syria and other countries; and with another uncle, named Zobias, he traveled extensively throughout Arabia; during which time he acquired valuable knowledge, which, it may well be supposed, served him in good stead in the later years of his eventful life.

In his varying fortunes he was at one time a shepherd near Mecca; subsequently a linen trader, and, a little later, was in the employ of a wealthy widow named Khadijah, whom he married when about twenty-five years of age, she being fifteen years his senior. Through this marriage he had four daughters and two sons, and with his family he passed ten years of peaceful life, the love of meditation growing upon him to that extent, however, that at forty he was in the habit of resorting to a solitary cave at Mount Hara, where he gave himself up to religious meditation. It was a time in the history of Arabia when reform was needed. Through tyranny and conquest in the surrounding nations, his country was being made the refuge of the religiously oppressed. Hither came

the Jews, the worshipers of fire and of idols; and with the varying beliefs and contentions the time was ripe for the inauguration of a reform that should bring order out of chaos.

In his solitude, Mohammed gave himself up to reflection, praying that he might become the instrumentality whereby the people should be saved from their idolatries. While he meditated thus he passed into a convulsion, when an angel appeared to him and commanded him to read. In that condition, it is claimed, he saw and read the decrees of God which he afterwards promulgated in the Koran.

Having settled in his own mind the fact that he was not under the control of an evil spirit, he yielded to the influence thus brought to bear upon him, and the communications continued to come to the end of his life, being dictated to Mohammed by persons in attendance. These revelations, at the close of his life, were collected, and became the Bible of the Mohammedans, known as the Koran.

His wife, Khadijah, became his first convert when he commenced preaching; but, aside from his family and immediate friends, the number of his adherents was very small. Five years went by, at the expiration of which time he announced himself as a prophet, in compliance with a special message. This, however, drew such enmity upon him as to make it necessary for his uncle, Abu Taleb, though not a believer in his mission, to protect him from the violence of the mob.

Five years later, his uncle and wife both died. As before, varying fortune attended him. He had several times been expelled from Mecca, and at last was compelled to flee to Medina to save his life, where he was received with all the honors of a king. There he was not only a prophet, but a temporal ruler also.

During the succeeding ten years he had several battles with his opponents, but in the end he had not only conquered Mecca, which had been the strongest of his opposition, but his doctrines had become the generally accepted faith of the country, and his rule was admitted throughout all Arabia.

Of various pilgrimages which he made to Mecca, his followers that went with him the last time numbered 40,000. On that occasion he



MOHAMMED,

Founder of the Mohammedan Religion.

ascended Mount Arrafel, with this immense concourse of Moslems, exhorted for the last time his people, and blessed them. In this farewell sermon to his congregation, having a premonition that he was near his end, though only sixty-three years old, he said: "I return to Him who sent me, and my last command to you is, that you love, honor and uphold each other; that you exhort each other to faith and constancy in belief, and especially in the performance of pious and charitable deeds. My life has been for your good, and so will be my death."

Returning to Medina, he was taken sick three months afterwards, the result of an enfeebled system from poison given him three years before by an enemy. He died in the arms of Ayesha, his favorite wife, in a house adjoining the Mosque; and, in a portion of the Mosque which has been enlarged to cover the spot, his remains lie to this day.

During the life of Khadijah he had no other wife than her, but after his death, it is claimed, he married twenty. Six died before him; from five he was divorced, and at his death ten were left widows.

Mohammed is said to have been a man of middle stature, having a strong beard, thick hair, bright eyes, much fluency of speech, and, though modest in bearing, had great courage.

Mohammedan writers claim that he possessed the power to have prolonged his life; that the angel Gabriel gave him permission to take life or death; whereupon Mohammed chose death, and by an angel he was thrown into a spasm, which soon terminated in death. Thus ended the life-work of a remarkable man, whose followers to-day number 160,000,000.

What Mohammedanism Teaches.

The Mussulman faith teaches that there is but one God, Lord and Governor of the Universe, who produced all things from nothing, who never begot any person whatever, as He Himself was never begotten by another. Lord and Sovereign over all, we are bound to serve and adore Him only. That we must believe with our hearts and confess with our mouths that Mohammed is the prophet, and that his revealed truth has been transmitted to us through the Koran. That there will be a final resurrection; that the first who will arise upon earth will be Mohammed; that all will come to judgment, and Mohammed will intercede for the wicked. That those whose actions are good, who believe, and confess a belief, in the one God, in Mohammed and the Koran—these shall have perpetual light in paradise with Mohammed; that wicked disbelievers shall be cast into hell, where they shall endure every possible torment; but there, even, those who may believe in the one true God, though morally bad and in hell for a time, at the second intercession of Mohammed may finally have their sins washed away.

To attain to purity and holiness on earth, the Mohammedan faith enjoins various exercises. Perfect cleanliness, frequent prayers, the giving of alms, fasting, and a pilgrimage to Mecca.

While many forms and ceremonies are observed by the followers of this religion, the general outline of belief regarding the resurrection, torment in hell and perpetual bliss in heaven, seems to have been borrowed from the Christian faith, Mohammed being regarded as the prophet instead of Christ.

Extracts From the Koran.

GOD obligeth no man to do more than he hath an ability to perform; God will cause ease to succeed hardship.

It is God who hath created seven heavens and as many different stories of the earth; the divine command descendeth between them.

Hell shall be a place of ambush, a receptacle for the transgressors, who shall remain therein for ages; they shall not taste any refreshments therein, or any drink, except boiling water.

This is the description of paradise, which is promised to the pious. It is watered by rivers; its food is perpetual, and its shade also; this shall be the reward of those who fear God. But the reward of the infidels shall be hell-fire.

Unto those who do right shall be given an excellent reward in this world, but the dwelling of the next world shall be better; and happy shall be the dwelling of the pious—namely, gardens of eternal abode, into which they shall enter; rivers shall flow beneath the same; therein shall they enjoy whatever they wish.

Concerning wine and lots, in both there is great sin, and also some things of use unto men; but their sinfulness is greater than their use.

The Lord hath commanded that ye show kindness unto your parents, whether the one of them or both of them attain to old age with thee. Wherefore say not unto them, Fie on you; neither reproach them, but speak respectfully unto them, and submit to behave humbly toward them out of tender affection.

Give unto him who is of kin to you his due, and also unto the poor and the traveler. And waste not thy substance profusely, for the profuse are brethren of the devils; and the devil was ungrateful to his Lord.

Verily the Lord will enlarge the store of whom he pleaseth, for He knoweth and regardeth His servants.

Give full measure when you measure aught; and weigh with a just balance. This will be better, and more easy for determining every man's due.

Set not up another god with the true God, lest thou sit down in disgrace and destitute. Thy Lord hath commanded that ye worship none beside Him.

Do thou trust in Him who liveth and dieth not, and celebrate His praise who hath created the heavens and the earth, and whatever is between them, in six days.

The servants of the merciful are those who walk meekly on the earth, and when the ignorant speak unto them, answer, Peace; and who pass the night adoring their Lord and standing up to pray unto Him. And whoever repenteth and doth that which is right, verily he turneth unto God with an acceptable conversion.

Verily this present life is only a play and a vain amusement; but if ye believe and fear God, He will give you your rewards.

Consume not your wealth among yourselves in vain; nor present it unto judges, that ye may devour part of men's substance unjustly, against your own conscience.

Marry those who are single among you, and such as are honest of your men-servants and your maid-servants; if they be poor, God will enrich them of His abundance, for God is bounteous and wise. And let those who find not a match keep themselves from fornication until God shall enrich them of His abundance.

God will render of none effect the works of those who believe not, and who turn away men from the way of God; but as to those who believe and work righteousness, and believe in the revelation which hath been sent down to Mohammed (for it is truth from their Lord), He will expiate their evil deeds from them, and will dispose their heart aright.

The law of Koran forbids a man marrying his father's wife, his mother, daughter, sister, aunt, niece, wet-nurse, foster-sister, mother-in-law and daughter-in-law, or free women who are married, and who are not slaves. If he has not means enough to marry a free woman who is a believer, he may marry those of his maid-servants who are true believers.

Ye may divorce your wives twice, and then either retain them with humanity, or dismiss them with kindness. But if the husband divorce her a third time she shall not be lawful for him again until she marry another husband. But if he also divorce her, it shall be no crime in them if they return to each other if they think they can observe the ordinances of God.

O true believers, the law of retaliation is ordained you for the slain; the free shall die for the free, and the servant for the servant, and a woman for a woman; but he whom his brother shall forgive may be prosecuted and be obliged to make satisfaction according to what is just, and a fine shall be set on him with humanity. And he who shall transgress after this by killing the murderer shall suffer a grievous punishment.

Observe prayer, and give alms, and obey the apostle, that ye may obtain mercy.

Walk not proudly in the land, for thou canst not cleave the earth; neither shalt thou equal the mountains in stature.



Emanuel Swedenborg.

Biographical Sketch of the Swedish Seer.



A LEARNED man and a prophet chosen to reveal light from heaven, Emanuel Swedenborg may justly be classed with those who are recognized by a large number of followers as having received spiritual instruction superior to what is given most mortals on earth to know.

He was born in Stockholm, Sweden, January 29, 1688; his father, Bishop of Skara, in West Gothland, being Jesper Swedborg,

which name, by the ennobling of the family, was

changed to Swedenborg, in 1719.

Carefully educated in the Lutheran church, he was remarkable, as a child, for spiritual susceptibility, the claim being that angels spoke through him. Completing his studies at Upsal, he spent the following two years in travel through Holland, England and France, afterwards settling in Griefswald, in Pomerania, and engaged in scientific pursuit. He subsequently established and published in Sweden, for two years, a scientific journal devoted to mathematics and mechanics; during which time he became acquainted with Christopher Palhem, an engineer, who secured through King Charles XII. his appointment as assessor extraordinary of the College of Mines. During the succeeding years he gave attention to mining engineering, published various works relating to scientific subjects, and was elected to membership in academies of science in Stockholm, St. Petersburg and Upsal. In 1745, being then fifty-seven years of age, he announced his scientific labors finished, and, feeling himself called by God, entered upon the work of revealing to men a new system of religious truth, the claim being that he was permitted to converse with spirits and angels, and could thus clearly reveal the mysteries of the spiritual world.

In order to devote himself exclusively to his work, he retired from other labor, and commenced his mission by first reading the Christian Bible in the original; following which he wrote several books explanatory of his revelations regarding the Scriptures, which he published at his own expense; among them the *Arcana Celestia*, in eight

large quarto volumes, being a commentary on Genesis and Exodus, besides accounts of "wonderful things seen and heard in heaven and hell." These were followed by many other works of a religious character.

Never married, he was a modest, unassuming man, who never alluded to his spiritual intercourse unless closely questioned; but of his ability to converse with spirits, and thus receive intelligence of distant countries and places, independent of other means of communication, his believers had not the slightest doubt.

A stroke of apoplexy, on Christmas eve in 1771, deprived him of speech and lamed one side. In a lethargic state he remained for three weeks, at the end of which he recovered his speech, when he told his attendants that the angels had kept him company during the time, as usual. He died in London, March 24, 1772, being at the time eighty-four years, eight weeks and five days old.

His body was deposited in the vault of the Swedish church in Princess' Square, Radeliffe Highway, London, and there it has rested for over a hundred years. The revelations which he taught have impressed themselves upon the minds of thousands of believers who make the congregations in the New Jerusalem churches in many parts of the civilized world.

What Swedenborgianism Teaches.

The writings of Swedenborg reveal the fact that a hidden meaning is in the Scriptures, not generally understood, which is explained by the law of correspondence between natural and spiritual things. Thus the garden of Eden and what it contained corresponds to the human soul, its impulses

and affections. That the disobedience of Adam and Eve symbolizes the departure of mankind at an early period from their original state of innocence. That the New Jerusalem, seen by John descending from God out of heaven, signifies not only the chief city of Palestine, but the Lord's church, and particularly the religious doctrines by which a person is united into a church. Hence the New Jerusalem church, which is synonymous with a new doctrine of pure truth from the Holy Word, is destined to regenerate the world. The doctrines and belief of the Swedenborgians are outlined on another page.



Emanuel Swedenborg.

Joseph Smith.

Sketch of the Rise and Progress of Mormonism.

IN SHARON, Vt., December 23, 1805, was born Joseph Smith, the subject of this sketch. When ten years of age his parents removed to Palmyra, N. Y., and four years afterwards went to Manchester, N. Y., a town six miles distant, where Joseph spent his time on a farm. With a mind much given to religious contemplation, Smith, then about fourteen years of age, retired to a grove and earnestly called upon the Lord. While thus engaged in supplicating, he claims to have been enrapt in a heavenly vision, when he saw two glorious personages, who exactly resembled each other in features and likeness, surrounded by a brilliant light, which eclipsed the sun at noonday. They assured him that at some future time the fullness of the gospel should be made known unto him.

On the evening of September 21, 1823, while engaged in prayer, an angel encompassed by a halo of light appeared to him, and announced that he was chosen to be an instrument in the hands of God for the promulgation of a new dispensation. He at that time was told, also, where plates were deposited, on which were engraven an abridgment of the records of the ancient prophets that had existed on the continent. After many visits from the angels, in which he was told of the glory of events that should transpire in the last days, the angel, he further claims, delivered the plates into his hands on the morning of September 22, 1827.

These plates, he assures us, had the appearance of gold, being in size about six by eight inches, and about the thickness of tin. They were filled with engravings in Egyptian characters, and bound together in a volume, as the leaves of a book, with three rings running through the whole, the volume being about six inches thick. With the plates came a pair of spectacles, the glasses in which being transparent were called Urim and Thummim; and looking through these he was enabled to translate the engravings on the plates, which related to the early history of America, from its first settlement by a tribe who came from the Tower of Babel at the confusion of languages, to the beginning of the fifth century of the Christian era.

The records on the plates confirmed the appearance of Christ on earth and His resurrection, and was especially designed to aid in a fuller and more complete understanding of the Bible, and was to be incorporated with it.

In translating the plates, Smith, with the aid of the stone spectacles, seated beside a blanket suspended in the room, to hide profane eyes from looking upon the inscriptions, read the records upon them, while Oliver Cowdery wrote it as Smith read. When completed, this became the Book of Mormon, which found believers in sufficient number to enable Smith's followers to found the Church of the Latter-Day Saints by an organization at Manchester, N. Y., April 6, 1830.

Various opinions exist as to the authenticity of the Mormon scriptures, the plates being carried away by the angel that delivered them.

The Book of Mormon has the sworn testimony of Oliver Cowdery, who wrote the book into English, that he saw the plates, and to his name is appended the signatures of ten others who affirm that they also saw them. The opponents claim that afterwards, in a quarrel with Smith, some of these witnesses renounced Mormonism and declared that they had sworn false as to seeing the plates.

It is believed by some that the matter which composes this book was written as a religious novel by an educated man, formerly a clergyman, named Solomon Spalding, who died soon after taking his manuscript to a Pittsburgh printing office. That in this office was a man named Sidney Rigdon, a printer, who, attracted by the Oriental and antique style of the composition, copied it, furnished it to Smith to read to Cowdery, and thus, with more or less of other composition intermixed, the matter for the Book of Mormon was obtained. Rigdon afterwards left the printing office, and, associating himself with Smith, engaged in preaching.

The basis of belief which the Mormons, who styled themselves Latter-Day Saints, preached in the beginning was that the millennium was near at hand, and that America, the land of the free, somewhere in the interior of the continent, was to become the New Jerusalem.

From New York Smith and Rigdon went to Independence, Mo., where they arranged for the erection of a temple. Subsequently they were for some years at Kirtland, Ohio, where they endured various persecutions, Brigham Young in the meantime joining them there.

Returning again to Missouri, they were soon compelled to leave there and take up settlement in Illinois, where was built up the city of Nauvoo, in which Smith was mayor, president of the church, and commander of a military organization.

In all the movements from one State to another, the erection of



JOSEPH SMITH,
Mormon Prophet and Preacher.

churches or the doing of any important work, the same was usually done through revelations that came to Smith. In 1843, Smith, who then had one wife, received a revelation authorizing polygamy, which caused a dissension in the Mormon ranks. In an exposition of Smith and Rigdon, sixteen women testified that these leaders had made attempts to seduce them, under the guise of a revelation from heaven. Foster and Lane, who printed this expose, had their printing office destroyed by the Mormons, and were compelled to flee to Carthage, Ill., where they obtained warrants for the arrest of Joseph Smith, Hyrum Smith (his brother), and several others.

The Smiths were lodged in jail at Carthage. On the evening of June 27, a mob attacked the jail. In the contest Hyrum Smith was shot and killed in the building, and Joseph having emptied the contents of his revolver upon the crowd, was shot while attempting to escape from a window, and fell to the ground dead.

Brigham Young was appointed to the head of the church, and in 1848 the Mormons emigrated to Utah, where, in the valley of the Great Salt Lake, they made their homes, and where they laid out and

built the town of Salt Lake City. In 1852, nine years after the revelation to Smith, Brigham Young affirmed the revelation authorizing polygamy, which has been a distinctive feature of the Mormon religion since that time.

What the Mormons Believe.

They believe in the one God and Christ the Mediator and Savior, as revealed in the Old and New Testaments, which, aided by the Book of Mormon, they take as their rule of faith. They believe further that we have, before being on earth, existed as spirits in other conditions, and that we descend to earth to pass life here as a probationary discipline. They believe in the necessity of faith, repentance, baptism by immersion, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and that those who accept the divine word as revealed in the Bible and the Book of Mormon, and do right, will inherit eternal happiness; that those who disobey must suffer in the next existence.

Polygamy is justified by them on the ground of necessity for the protection of woman, though forbidden by the Mormon Bible.

Extracts from Book of Nephi, MORMON BIBLE.

THE Lord giveth no commandments unto the children of men, save he shall prepare a way for them that they may accomplish the thing which he commandeth. Wherefore let us be faithful in keeping the commandments of the Lord.—1 Nephi iii., 7, 46.

The Lord slayeth the wicked to bring forth his righteous purposes. It is better that one man should perish than that a nation should dwindle and perish in unbelief.—1 Nephi iv., 13.

The Lord is able to do all things, according to his will, for the children of men, if it so be that they exercise faith in him. Wherefore let us be faithful unto him.—1 Nephi vi., 12.

Remember, O man, for all thy doings thou shalt be brought into judgment. Wherefore if ye have sought to do wickedly in the days of your probation, then ye are found unclean before the judgment seat of God; and no unclean thing can dwell with God. Wherefore ye must be cast off forever.—1 Nephi x., 20, 21.

Whoso would hearken unto the word of God, and would hold fast unto it, they would never perish; neither could the temptations and the fiery darts of the adversary overpower them unto blindness, to lead them away to destruction.—1 Nephi xv., 24.

Behold, the Lord hath created the earth that it should be inhabited, and he hath created his children that they should possess it. And he raiseth up a righteous nation, and destroyeth the nations of the wicked. And he leadeth away the righteous into precious lands, and the wicked he destroyeth and curseth the land unto them for their sakes. And he loveth those who will have him to be their God.—1 Nephi xvii., 36-38, 40.

The time speedily shall come that all churches which are built up to get gain, to get power over the flesh, to become popular in the eyes of the world, who seek the lusts of the flesh and the things of the world, and to do all manner of iniquity, yea, in fine, all those who belong to the kingdom of the devil, are those who need fear, and tremble, and quake; they are those who must

New Mormon Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah.

be brought low in the dust; they are those who must be consumed as stubble.—1 Nephi xxii., 23.

The Messiah cometh in the fullness of time, that he may redeem the children of men from the fall. And because that they are redeemed from the fall, they have become free forever—knowing good from evil—to act for themselves.—2 Nephi ii., 26.

O the vainness, and the frailties, and the fool-

Extracts from Book of Nephi, MORMON BIBLE.

ishness of men! When they are learned they think they are wise, and they hearken not unto the counsel of God, for they set it aside, supposing they know of themselves, wherefore their wisdom is foolishness, and it profiteth them not; and they shall perish. But to be learned is good, if they hearken unto the counsels of God.—2 Nephi ix., 28, 29.

Who are cursed:

The rich, who are rich as to the things of the world: because they are rich they despise the poor, and they persecute the meek, and their hearts are upon their treasures; wherefore their treasure is their god, and behold, their treasure shall perish with them also. The deaf, that will not hear, for they shall perish. The blind, that will not see; for they shall perish also. The uncircumcised of heart; for a knowledge of their iniquities shall smite them at the last day. The liar; for he shall be thrust down to hell. The murderer, who deliberately killeth; for he shall die. Those who commit whoredoms; for they shall be thrust down to hell. Those that worship idols; for the devil of all devils delighteth in them. In fine, all those who die in their sins; for they shall return to God and behold his face, and remain in their sins.—2 Nephi ix., 30, 31.

The Lord doeth that which is good among the children of men; and he doeth nothing save it be plain unto the children of men; and he inviteth them all to come unto him, and partake of his goodness; he denieth none who come unto him, black and white, bond and free, male and female, and all are alike unto God, both Jew and Gentile.—2 Nephi xxvi., 33.

Behold the Lamanites, your brethren (whom ye hate, because of their filthiness and the cursings which have come upon their skins), are more righteous than you; for they have not forgotten the commandment of the Lord, which was given unto our fathers, that they should have, save it were one wife; and concubines they should have none.—Book of Jacob iii., 5.



Andrew Jackson Davis.

PROMINENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MODERN SPIRITISM.

IN THE YEAR 1843, Professor Grimes, a phrenologist and lecturer on magnetism, gave an exhibition of his powers as a mesmerist in one of the public halls in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Attention thus directed to the subject caused a citizen in the town, Mr. William Livingston, to experiment upon a boy, an apprentice in a boot and shoe store, whom he chanced to meet there, with a view to determining the truth or falsity of that which was claimed as a science. The boy thus selected for trial by Livingston was Andrew Jackson Davis. He was then sixteen years old, slight in frame, delicate in constitution, honest, inexperienced and uneducated. Born in Blooming Grove, Orange county, N. Y., in 1826, young Davis had with his parents been a resident of several places prior to coming to Poughkeepsie, mostly in rural neighborhoods, where his father, who was a shoemaker in very humble circumstances, in turn worked at weaving, shoemaking, and by the day for various farmers.

The mother of Davis, a woman of delicate constitution, possessed the gift of second sight, which enabled her to detail where lost things about their premises might be found; to see sights, and hear sounds, in which condition she exhibited an abstraction of mind that made her oblivious to things about her. From her the son inherited an extreme susceptibility of impression, through which, it is stated, he often heard music in the air, when in the fields, and words addressed to him from an unseen source.

On the occasion of the first experiment by Livingston, Davis went from the mesmerist into the clairvoyant condition, in which, while blindfolded, he minutely told the time by holding a watch to his forehead, read a newspaper, told the ailments of those present and described various articles presented for examination.

On the evening of January 1, 1844, he passed into the third magnetic condition, in which he claimed he could see the internal organs of each person in the room, could see the interior of other houses and their inmates, and see the entire city; that on this occasion, for the first, his mind went out and away, thousands of miles, and nature revealed itself as it could not be seen with mortal eyes; that every object, from a grain of salt to the loftiest mountain, had each an atmosphere of its own. Thus the flower, the blade of

grass, the tendril, the leaf, the mineral—all had an atmosphere with a color distinctly its own. This emanation encircling some species of vegetation seemed from four inches to eight feet in diameter. Each animal had also a sphere about it. At this time, as continually afterwards, was revealed to him the law of sympathy by which everything in nature exists, the position of minerals in the earth, the dependence one upon the other of earth, trees, vegetation, animals, human beings, and of the sun, moon and stars in the heavens.

On the evening of March 6, 1844, he went, in company with Mr. Livingston, to a residence in Poughkeepsie, to make a clairvoyant examination of a patient, on which occasion the somnambulist condition remained so firmly fastened upon him after he left the house and parted company with Livingston, as to cause him to walk along the banks of the Hudson to Catskill, a distance of forty miles from Poughkeepsie. Restored to consciousness at the end of his journey, he obtained food, and being directed as to his way back, was a portion of the time again in the clairvoyant condition on his return.

Many singular visions, it is related, appeared to him during this journey, which he was compelled to make by an unseen power.

At that time he claims to have conversed with invisible beings, who gave him instructions as to the position he should occupy as a teacher. During the succeeding year he was engaged with Mr. Livingston in giving diagnoses of disease and prescriptions to the sick, hundreds of the afflicted crowding their rooms.

Within this time Davis developed other powers of a philosophical character, and, severing his connection with Livingston, he went with Dr. S. S. Lyon, of Bridgeport, Conn., to New York city, in the fall of 1845, to deliver a series of private lectures in the clairvoyant condition, the Rev. William Fishbough, of New Haven, Conn., being chosen to transcribe the revelations.

In a room at No. 92 Greene street, New York, on the 28th of November, 1845, there sat young Davis, Dr. Lyon, Mr. Fishbough and three witnesses, among

them being Dr. T. Lea Smith. Only a few had been invited to witness the exhibition.

When all was in readiness, with Mr. Fishbough at the table, Davis, in a clairvoyant state, with closed eyes, after a little time of stillness, slowly remarked: "This night I reach my superior condition." Then began the first part of that series of discourses which afterwards appeared as "Nature's Divine Revelations," a scientific, metaphysical work which attracted much attention at the time because of the rationalistic views advanced. More especially was the work



ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS.

Distinguished Author, Philosopher, Spiritualist and Seer.

regarded very remarkable as coming in such a manner from an illiterate, uneducated youth, twenty-one years of age.

Davis, Fishbough and Lyon remained in New York two years, the clairvoyant giving medical prescriptions during a portion of each day, and at other times dictating what was to be written. During the time on one occasion, having discovered from a clairvoyant examination, that a certain lady patient would die of a cancer at a given time, he repaired to her residence at the period designated to witness the departure of the spirit from the body—a dissolution termed death.

The birth of this woman into the spirit-world Davis very minutely described. As her body lay motionless, with weeping friends around it, he passed into the superior condition, and in an adjoining room he beheld first a bright light, as the extremities of the body grew cold, begin to gather itself above her head. Gradually this light grew larger, then the woman herself began to appear, first her head and then her body being developed, until, as life became extinct in the body, she stood as a spirit in the freshness of mature life above the inanimate frame in which she had lived.

She hovered in spirit form a brief time among her friends, who mourned her as dead, took a brief survey of those who did not realize that she stood in life beside them, gave a farewell look at her

former home of clay, then passed through an open window, joined other spirit friends, and passed heavenwards out of sight.

Two years went by. The lectures being completed, the clairvoyant power gradually diminished, and Davis no longer submitted to the magnetic manifestations. He has written several books since then, but, his friends claim, none containing greater wisdom than that entitled "Nature's Divine Revelations." He subsequently traveled extensively throughout the country, engaged in lecturing. Mr. Davis has been twice married, and of late years has resided at Orange, New Jersey.

In 1848 the so-called spirit-rappings made their appearance at Rochester, N. Y., and at other points. These were followed by various other physical manifestations, which to skeptics have never been entirely satisfactorily accounted for. Spiritualists believe that these demonstrations are made by spirit-power, and that the revelations of Davis came also through the agency of departed spirits once on earth.

The adherents of this belief have multiplied so rapidly that they now number, it is estimated, some ten millions of believers. At their fifth annual convention, held at Rochester, N. Y., 1868, the Spiritualists of America formed themselves into an association, and announced and adopted the following as their basis of faith:

Here and the Hereafter.

THAT man has a spiritual nature as well as a corporal; in other words, that the real man is a spirit, which spirit has an organized form composed of spiritual substance, with parts and organs corresponding to those of the corporal body.

That man, as a spirit, is immortal, and has continued identity. Being found to survive that change called physical death, it may be reasonably supposed that he will survive all future vicissitudes.

That there is a spirit-world, with its substantial realities, objective as well as subjective.

That the process of physical death in no way essentially transforms the mental constitution, or the moral character of those who experience it.

That happiness or suffering in the spirit-world, as in this, depends not on arbitrary decree, or special provisions, but on character, aspirations and degree of harmonization, or of personal conformity to universal and divine law.

Hence, that the experiences and attainments of this life lay the foundation on which the next commences.

That since growth is the law of the human being in the present life; and since the process called death is in fact but a birth into another condition of life, retaining all the advantages gained in the experiences of this life, it may be inferred that growth, development, or progression, is the endless destiny of the human spirit.

That the spirit-world is near or around, and interblended with our present state of existence; and hence that we are constantly under the cognizance and influence of spiritual beings.

That as individuals are passing from the earthly to the spirit-world in all stages of mental and moral growth, that world includes all grades of character from the lowest to the highest.

That since happiness and misery depend on internal states rather than on external surroundings, there must be as many grades of each in the spirit-world as there are shades of character—each gravitating to his own place by the natural law of affinity.

That communications from the spirit-world, whether by mental impression, inspiration, or any other mode of transmission, are not necessarily infallible truths, but, on the contrary, partake unavoidably of the imperfections of the mind from which they emanate, and of the channels through which they come, and are, moreover, liable to misinterpretation by those to whom they are addressed.

Hence, that no inspired communication, in this or any past age (whatever claims may be or have been set up as to its source), is authoritative, any further than it expresses truth to the individual consciousness; which last is the final standard to which all inspired or spiritual teachings must be brought for test.

That inspiration, or the influx of ideas and promptings from the spirit-world, is not a miracle

The Writings of A. J. Davis.

Although Mr. Davis attended school but a few months, in which he mastered only the barest rudiments of writing, spelling and reading, he has become a well known lecturer and an author of many books treating upon the philosophy of Life, Death and the Hereafter. With such limited opportunity for educational advancement in the schools, and in his early home, his present intellectual endowment is very remarkable. His friends claim it to be the result of direct spirit assistance. The books claiming his authorship are named as follows:

Nature's Divine Revelations.
The Physician. Vol. I. Gt. Harmonia.
The Teacher. Vol. II. Gt. Harmonia.
The Seer. Vol. III. Gt. Harmonia.
The Reformer. Vol. IV. Gt. Harmonia.
The Thinker. Vol. V. Gt. Harmonia.
Magic Staff—An Autobiography of A. J. Davis.
A Stellar Key to the Summer-Land.
Arabala, or Divine Quest.
Approaching Crises, or Truth vs. Theology.
Answers to Ever-recurring Questions from the People.
Children's Progressive Lyceum Manual.
Death and the After-Life.
History and Philosophy of Evil.
Harbinger of Health.
Harmonial Man, or Thoughts for the Age.
Events in the Life of a Seer. (Memoranda).
Philosophy of Special Providence.
Free Thoughts Concerning Religion.
Penetration, Containing Harmonial Answers.
Philosophy of Spiritual Intercourse.
The Inner Life, or Spirit Mysteries Explained.
The Temple—on Diseases of Brain and Nerves.
The Fountain, with Jets of New Meanings.
Tale of a Physician, or Seeds and Fruits of Crime.
Genesis and Ethics of Conjugal Love.
Diakka, and their Earthly Victims.
Views of Our Heavenly Home.

of a past age, but a perpetual fact, the ceaseless method of the divine economy for human elevation.

That all angelic and demoniac beings which have manifested themselves, or interposed in human affairs in the past, were simply disembodied human spirits, or beings of like character and origin, in different grades of advancement.

That all authentic miracles (so called) in the past, such as the raising of the apparently dead, the healing of the sick by the laying-on of hands, or other simple means, the power over deadly poisons, the movement of physical objects without visible instrumentality, etc., have been produced in harmony with universal laws, and hence may be repeated at any time under suitable conditions.

What Spiritualists Believe.

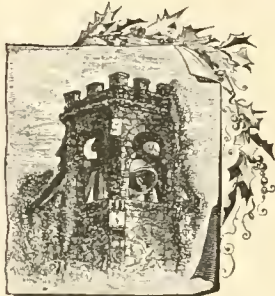
That the causes of all phenomena—the sources of all power, life and intelligence—are to be sought for in the internal or spiritual realm, not in the external or material.

That the chain of causation, traced backwards from what we see in nature and in man, leads inevitably to a creative spirit, who must be not only a *fount of life* (love), but a *forming principle* (wisdom)—thus sustaining the dual parental relations of father and mother to all individualized intelligences, who consequently are all brethren.

That man, as the offspring of this Infinite Parent, is in some sense his image or finite embodiment; and that, by virtue of this parentage, each human being is, or has in his inmost nature, a germ of divinity—an incorruptible offshoot of the divine essence, which is ever prompting to good and right.

That all evil in man is in harmony with this divine principle; and hence whatever prompts and aids man to bring his external nature into subjection to and in harmony with, the divine in him—in whatever religious system or formula it may be embodied—is a "means of salvation" from evil.

That the hearty and intelligent conviction of these truths, with a realization of spirit-communication, tends: (1) To enkindle lofty desires and spiritual aspirations, an effect opposite to that of materialism, which limits existence to the present life. (2) To deliver from painful fears of death, and dread of imaginary evils consequent thereupon, as well as to prevent inordinate sorrow and mourning for deceased friends. (3) To give a rational and inviting conception of the after-life to those who use the present worthily. (4) To stimulate to the highest possible uses of the present life, in view of its relations to the future. (5) To energize the soul in all that is good and elevating, and to restrain from all that is evil and impure. This must result, according to the laws of moral influence, from a knowledge of the constant pressure or cognizance of the loved and pure. (6) To promote our earnest endeavors, by purity of life, by unselfishness, and by loftiness of aspiration, to live constantly *en rapport* with the higher conditions of spirit life and thought. (7) To stimulate the mind to the largest investigation and the freest thought on all subjects, especially on the vital themes of spiritual philosophy and duty, that we may be qualified to judge for ourselves what is right and true. (8) To deliver from all bondage to authority, whether vested in creed, book, or church, except that of received truth. (9) To cultivate self-reliance and careful investigation by taking away the support of authorities, and leaving each mind to exercise its own truth-determining powers. (10) To quicken all philanthropic impulses, stimulating to enlightened and unselfish labors for universal human good, under the encouraging assurance that the redeemed and exalted spirits of our race, instead of retiring to idle away an eternity of inglorious ease, are encompassing us about as a great cloud of witnesses, inspiring us to the work, and aiding it forward to a certain and glorious issue.



Religious Denominations.

History, Government and Beliefs of Various Church Organizations.

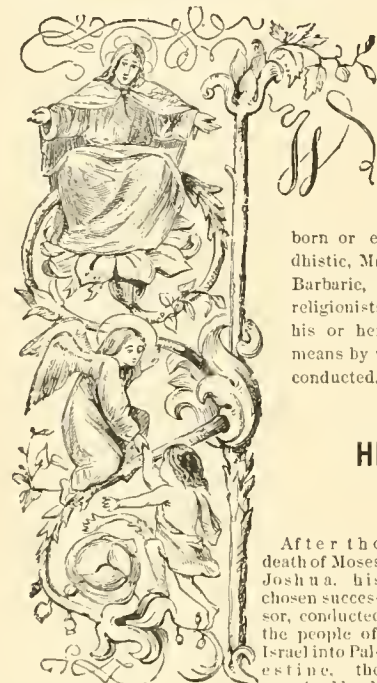
ORIGIN OF VARIOUS FORMS OF WORSHIP.

WHATEVER may be the nationality of individuals, or whatever may be the religion to which they have been born or educated—whether Buddhist, Mohammedan, Christian or Barbaric, it will be found, if religionists at all, that each has his or her peculiar ideas of the means by which a worship shall be conducted.

While no two minds, probably, ever exactly agree concerning human destiny any more than two faces ever look exactly alike, yet, in every community there will generally be a certain number that will nearly enough agree in religious opinion to form an organization. If this organization lives, retains its individuality, and has peculiarities of belief and government distinctly its own, it becomes a denomination.

Among the believers in the Christian religion there have been and are at the present time many different grades of opinion. There are, in all, over one thousand different religions. The history of several of the most prominent of the religious organizations and beliefs will be found in the succeeding pages relating to denominations.

HISTORY OF THE JEWISH RELIGION.



After the death of Moses Joshua, his chosen successor, conducted the people of Israel into Palestine, the promised land, where they subdued most of the heathen nations and divided the country among themselves. Their history, as recorded in sacred writ, shows that they tired of the Theocracy, or God government, and the judicial system under which they had lived, and desired a monarchical form of government. Saul, the son of Kish, was chosen for the first sovereign, and with varied fortunes and under various kings, sometimes relapsing into idolatry, and again returning to obedience to God; sometimes attaining extreme prosperity, and again falling into degradation, they retained possession of their inheritance, until Nebuchadnezzar, the king of Babylon, destroyed the Jewish nation and carried its inhabitants into captivity, about the year of the world 3416, or about 388 years after the rebellion which separated the ten tribes from that of Judea. They were retained in captivity in Babylon for seventy years, but released by Cyrus. Most of them then returned to Palestine, rebuilt the city and temple at Jerusalem, and renewed their covenant with God, but many remained in Babylon. About

A. M. 3653 the King of Persia ravaged part of Judea, and carried away a great number of prisoners. About thirty years afterwards, and also eight years later, Ptolemy, King of Egypt, carried tens of thousands of the Jews into Egypt, using them kindly. Thirty new cities in Asia were also settled with Jews, by Seleucus Nicator. About A. M. 3834 Antiochus Epiphanes forced his way to Jerusalem and murdered 40,000 Jews. Two years afterwards his troops pillaged the cities of Judea, murdered multitudes of men and carried off 10,000 women and children prisoners; the only temple at Jerusalem was devoted to the worship of a Grecian idol, and the Jews were exposed to the basest treatment. About A. M. 3840 the city and temple of Jerusalem were regained and repaired by Nicanor. For thirty years more the country was ravaged, deluged in blood, and desolated by various nations and civil broils, and for twenty-four years was oppressed by Herod the Great, who at length assumed the government. Twenty years before the birth of Christ he rebuilt with great splendor the Jewish temple at Jerusalem. About A. M. 4004 Christ was born, only to be rejected as the promised Messiah by the Jews, who crucified him. About the year 70 after Christ Jerusalem was destroyed by Titus, the Roman General, and in that catastrophe about 1,100,000 Jews perished. Since then the remainder and their descendants have been scattered, persecuted, slain and enslaved among all nations of the

earth, but have, through all, retained their distinctive national characteristics, preserving their Jewish worship, devoid of animal sacrifices and having undergone several changes. For eighteen centuries they have kept themselves a separate people, worshipping one God and awaiting the coming of the Messiah, who was promised by their prophets 700 years before the advent of Christ.

In numbers they are probably as strong as at any time they formerly were in Palestine. In every nation they live and prosper. Their civil government is that of the respective countries in which they dwell.

In religion almost all modern Jews hold to certain distinctions in food and ceremonies, and adhere as closely to the Mosaic dispensation as their dispersed condition will permit. They meet in their synagogues (or places of worship) on the seventh day of the week, as of old, instead of on the first, as the Christians do. The Jews formerly sat during the public services with their hats on. The service consists chiefly in reading the ancient laws of Moses, together with a variety of prayers. They repeat blessings and particular praises to God, not only in their prayers, but on all accidental occasions, and in almost all their actions. All vain swearing and the unnecessary use of the name of God is forbidden. All their meats are prepared by Jewish butchers in a peculiar manner, to avoid contamination from prohibited food. They acknowledge a two-fold law of God—written

and unwritten; the former is found in the five first books of our Old Testament; the latter is handed down from generation to generation by word of mouth. The ceremony of circumcision is practiced upon infants eight days old, as in the days of Abraham. But, especially in the United States, the Jews gradually become less rigid in their national practices and conform more to the manners and customs of the American people, and the eating of pork is not now considered so great an abomination as formerly.

The restoration of Palestine to the Jews before the end of the world is predicted in the Old Testament prophecies. Their gath-

ering into the Holy Land is to result in their becoming a strong and prosperous nation, in which the promised Messiah is expected to be received by them and govern them.

Religious Belief.

The Jews believe in one God, the Creator of all things, first principle of all beings, self-sufficient and independent; without whom no created being can subsist; having a unity peculiar to himself; being eternal and incorporeal; who is the sole object of adoration and worship; having no mediator between him and mankind. That Moses was a prophet of God, superior to all others, enjoying a peculiar gift from God in this direction; that the prophecies of Moses were true; that the law

that he left was purely dictated by God himself to Moses, from whom they received and have it to-day. That this law is unchangeable; that God will not give another, and that there can be nothing added to or taken from it. That God knows the most secret thoughts of men and governs all their actions; that he will reward those who observe his law, and severely punish those who are guilty of violating it; that of these rewards eternal life is the best and greatest, and of punishment, damnation of the soul is the most severe. That a Messiah, of the royal house of David, shall yet come to deliver Israel, and that God, in his own good time, will raise the dead to life.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Its History, Government, Belief and Form of Worship.

THE Roman Catholic Church traces its origin to the days of the Apostle Simon Peter, one of the personal disciples of Jesus Christ, from whose lips was addressed to him that remarkable passage in the Scriptures: "Thou art Peter; and upon this rock I will build my church." Whatever controversy may arise upon the mistranslation or misconception of this quotation, it is clung to with unserving tenacity by the ancient and modern writers of the Roman Catholic Church as sufficient authority for all that it believes and does as a mighty system of religion.

It is claimed, also, that Peter visited Rome and established there the church that now venerates him as its founder and its first Pope. On this point, however, great diversity of opinion exists; but the fact remains, that upon this belief rests and is perpetuated the Papal Church of Rome.

Rome is to-day, as in the past centuries of the Christian church, the great center of the Roman Catholic religion, and the long line of Popes, including the present potentate, Leo XIII., claimed their supremacy over the universal Christian church. According to the records of the church, the line of supreme Pontiffs is unbroken from A. D. 42 to A. D. 1880.

Form of Government.—The Church of Rome is governed by the Pope; his counselors, the college of seventy cardinals, appointed from many nations, and classified as cardinal bishops, cardinal priests and cardinal deacons, and they rank as secular princes, next to the kings of the earth; after these succeed archbishops, bishops and the various orders of vicars and priests, each holding proportionate rank and sway, according to the degree of their office. The Popes are elected by the cardinals, but the Pope appoints the cardinals. The common people are, therefore, subject to their bishops; the bishops to the archbishops; the archbishops to the cardinals, and all are controlled by the Pope; thus there is "one church, having one faith, under one head." In all ecclesiastical matters the infallibility of the Pope is maintained, whatever differences may exist in the church as to his temporal authority.

The Discipline of the Church.—Canon law, compiled from the decrees of different Popes and councils of the church, and of several passages of the holy fathers and other reputable writers, and other authoritative works, now regulates the Roman Catholic Church, in place of the canons of the apostles, the apostolic constitutions, and the ancient compilations of the church. No diversity of faith is allowed in the church; but in matters of worship or discipline a difference is permitted, so long as peace is not subverted or communion broken. The Pope extends his care and solicitude to every Roman Catholic church in the world; he enacts new rules of discipline, abrogates others, and punishes those who do not obey them; decides in church differences, and listens to the appeals of all bishops. No priest or prelate in the church may marry; official vestments for the priesthood are prescribed for the greater decency of the public worship; church worship is conducted in the Latin tongue; the common people and children are not permitted to read either the Old or New Testament in the prevailing language where they live, nor is any portion of the Bible in the vulgar tongue permitted to be taught in the charity schools of the church. Lent, the fast of forty days, in commemoration of the fasting of Jesus in the wilderness for a similar period, is strictly kept, as a time for doing penance for sin. It is also a preparation for celebrating the greatest festival of the church, known as Easter, the anniversary of the resurrection of Christ from the dead. Numerous other fast and feast days are prescribed by the church and observed by devout Catholics in all countries. During these fasts no animal flesh is permitted to be eaten, except on certain days and under special circumstances. The Christian Sabbath is always a church holiday.

Religious Orders.—In Catholic countries, in all quarters of the globe, exist several orders of priests, known as monks, Basilians, Benedictines, Augustinians, Dominicans, Franciscans, etc. All belonging to these orders take upon themselves solemn vows of chastity, poverty and obedience for life. Usually they are under the jurisdiction of the Pope, instead of the bishops, and differ only in discipline, manner of dress, and particular privileges granted to each other. Several orders of nuns, or female devotees, also exist,

each following its own rules and wearing a peculiar costume. Their vows of consecration are similar to those of the monks; after their profession they are never allowed to leave the convent during life, without the leave of the bishop, and then only on the burning of the convent or some similar occasion; nor is any man permitted to enter the convent without the bishop's permission, and for some necessary purpose.

Principal Beliefs of the Church.—The fundamental principle of the church is the doctrine that God has promised and does exert over it a constant and perpetual protection, to preserve it from destruction, error or fatal corruption. This belief assures the infallibility of the church. The Pope is the representative of God on earth, and hence his own infallibility. The bread and wine of the sacrament of the Lord's supper are the actual body and blood of Jesus Christ; hence none but the priesthood are worthy to partake of them. There is a place beyond the grave, and this side of heaven, called purgatory, through which the souls of believers must pass, as a disciplinary and purifying process, to fit them for heavenly joy. Saints, who are believed to reign with Christ after this life, should be honored and prayed to. Principal among these is the Virgin Mary, the mother of Jesus, whose intercession with her Son for her supplicants is universally sought by all devout believers. The images of Christ, the Virgin Mary and the saints and saintly relics, are held in veneration and honor. Sins should be confessed to the priests, as the representatives of Christ, who are enabled by His appointment to declare His forgiveness of sin. Indulgences are obtained only by special prayer and great devotional application.

Form of Worship.—Public services are mostly conducted in the Latin language, after set forms, called masses and vespers, as fully printed in the missals of the churches. These are divided into solemn or high mass, plain or low mass; mass sung or said; public mass and private mass. These vary in details, and are conducted by bishops and priests, a high mass being assisted by other ministers of the church. Vespers are the evening services. Another form of worship, called canonical hours, combines prayer and instruction, consisting of psalms, lessons, hymns, prayers, anthems, versicles, etc., divided into sections

for use at different hours. The fasts and festivals have distinctive peculiarities of worship.

Changes.—Under Pope Gregory, about the year 600, ancient Britain was converted from Paganism to Catholicism, which continued to flourish, with varying success, until the accession of Henry VIII., in the sixteenth century. Henry sought the aid of the Pope in getting a divorce from his wife, the queen, in order that he might marry Anne Boleyn. This being refused, Henry threw off his allegiance to Catholicism, and became the head of the church in England. In the succeeding reign of his only son, Edward VI., also in the sixteenth century, the Church of England was established, and England was arrayed on the Protestant side of the struggle then going on in Europe. When Queen Mary, in 1553, ascended the throne, she brought England again under Papal dominion, and slew about 300 Protestants, including some of their most prominent leaders—Latimer, Ridley and others. Under Elizabeth, who succeeded Mary, Protestantism was again restored, and Catholicism has since then been subordinate to the Puritans and Established Church of England in its public influence. In Ireland, however, Catholicism has held a prosperous sway.

The Reformation, beginning in 1517 by Luther, himself a Catholic monk, greatly injured Catholicism by its assaults upon several of the distinctive Catholic doctrines; and extending throughout Germany, Switzerland and France, led to the introduction of a vigorous Protestantism in those countries. John Calvin, in the same century, becoming dissatisfied with the doctrines of Catholicism, in which he had been educated, also became noted as a reformer and a Protestant leader.

The countries in which Catholicism mostly prevails at this day are Austria, France, Spain, Italy, Ireland, Portugal, Mexico and all the countries of South America. They have also many missions and a large number of believers in other countries.

In the United States, where the Catholic religion was first established (in Maryland) in 1623, there was, in 1876, computed to be a membership of 10,000,000.

The Christian Fathers.—These were the first and most eminent writers of the Christian church. Those of the first century are styled the "Apostolical Fathers;" those of the first three centuries, prior to the religious council at Nice, "Antenicene Fathers," and those who flourished subsequently, "Post-

nicene Fathers." None of their writings are to be considered as inspired in the sense in which that word is applied to the Christian Bible. The following is a complete list of these fathers; Barnabas, Clement of Rome, Hermas, Ignatius and Polycarp lived in the days of Christ's apostles; Papius, A. D. 116; Justin Martyr, 140; Dionysius of Corinth, 170; Tatian, 172; Hegesippus, 173; Melito, 177; Irenæus, 178; Athenagoras, 178; Miltiades, 180; Theophilus, 181; Clement of Alexandria, 194; Tertullian, 200; Minutius Felix, 210; Ammonius, 220; Origen, 230; Firmilian, 233; Dionysius of Alexandria, 247; Cyprian, 248; Novatus, or Novatian, 251; Arnobius, 306; Lactantius, 306; Alexander of Alexandria, 313; Eusebius, 315; Athanasius, 326; Cyril of Jerusalem, 348; Hilary, 354; Epiphanius, 368; Basil, 370; Gregory of Nazianzen, 370; Gregory of Nyssa, 370; Optatus, 370; Ambrose, 374; Philaster, 380; Jerome, 392; Theodore of Mopsuestia, 394; Rufinus, 397; Augustine, 398; Chrysostom, 398; Sulpitius Severus, 401; Cyril of Alexandria, 412; Theodoret, 423; and Germanius, 494. Their writings are principally valuable as proofs of the existence and authenticity of the New Testament, extending back, as they do, to the time of the apostles.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

THE Church of England, which is Episcopal in government, the most prominent Protestant organization in England, was founded in the reign of Edward VI., King of Great Britain, in the sixteenth century. Christianity, however, both Protestant and Catholic, had a previous existence in the nation. Eusebius, an ancient writer, positively declares that it was introduced into Britain by the apostles of Christ and their disciples.

Its Government.—The reigning sovereign is the head of the church, with supreme power. There are two archbishops—of Canterbury and York—and twenty-five bishops. These bishops rank as temporal barons, so that each has a seat and a vote in the House of Peers in Parliament. Other prelates in the church are designated as deans, archdeacons, rectors, vicars, etc. The archdeacons possess authority next to the bishops, and are sixty in number. They look after church property, reform abuses, excommunicate members, etc. Rectors have charge of the parish churches, and vicars seem to be supernumerary overseers of parish affairs.

Belief.—The church expresses its Protestant Christian faith in the Apostles', Nicene and Athanasian creeds. The first of these is as follows:

"I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ, His only Son, our Lord, who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary; was crucified, dead and buried. He descended into hell. The third day He rose from the dead. He ascended into heaven; and sitteth on the right hand of God; from thence He shall come to judge the quick and the dead. I believe in the Holy Ghost; the holy catholic

church; the communion of saints; the forgiveness of sins; the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting."

This creed is also accepted by the Methodist, Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches. The Nicene creed, a formula adopted by a convocation of Bishops at Nice in A. D. 325, is more elaborate, but accords with this; while the Athanasian, a creed formulated by Athanasius, Bishop of Alexandria, in the fifth century, is a sublime exposition of the two-fold, God-man nature of Jesus Christ.

Besides these creeds are the "Thirty-nine Articles" of belief, which may be thus summarized: A profession of faith in the Divine Trinity; the incarnation of Jesus Christ, His descent into the place of departed spirits—the "hell" of the creed—His resurrection and the divinity of the Holy Ghost. An acceptance of the canonical books of the Bible as the word of God. A belief in the creeds of the church. Declarations of the doctrines of original sin, of justification by faith in Christ alone, of predestination, etc. The church declared to be the assembly of the faithful. Rejection of the Roman Catholic doctrines of purgatory, the mass, the sale of indulgences, the adoration of images, the change of the wine and bread in the sacrament to the real blood and body of Christ, and the invocation of saints. Only those lawfully called may preach or administer the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's supper. Requiring the form of worship to be in the English language. Declaring that the sacraments are effectual signs of grace. Permitting the marriage of the clergy. Maintaining the efficacy of excommunication, and indorsing the power of the civil magistrates.

The Liturgy of the Church.—The Book of Prayer now in use in the Church of England was composed in 1547, and has since under-

gone several alterations. It breathes a true devotional spirit in its petitions and psalms of praise, indicating the deep piety of its authors.

The Episcopal Church in the United States.

Origin.—This church derives its doctrines, liturgy and practices almost wholly from the Church of England. The changes in all are rather circumstantial than material, and were made after the war of the Revolution had separated the American colonies from the rule of Great Britain. It, however, differs from the mother church in being distinct from the state government, and its bishops enjoy no civil powers, immunities or emoluments on account of their office.

The Worship.—This is essentially the same, with some verbal improvements, curtailments, etc. The Apostles' and the Nicene creeds are retained, but the Athanasian is rejected. In baptism the sign of the cross may be omitted at pleasure. The marriage service is shortened. The prayers for the rulers of the nation were also changed to meet the exigencies of the new government.

The Episcopacy.—Bishops, priests and deacons, wardens, and vestrymen, comprise the government. The bishops govern about fifty-five dioceses in the United States and Territories, with several in charge of missions in Africa, China and Japan. General conventions of bishops, clergy and laity meet once in three years. Bishops are elected in annual diocesan conventions, and ratified or rejected by a majority of the standing committees of other dioceses. Clergymen are educated at Episcopal universities in several states, and "called" wherever it may happen. In 1873 there were 49 dioceses, 2,700 parishes, 2,938 priests and deacons, and about 248,000 communicants.

HISTORY AND BELIEF OF THE BAPTISTS.

SOME writers of this denomination trace its origin to the first century, with John the Baptist as its exemplar, and Jesus Christ as its founder, thus giving it the basis and dignity of a first Christian church. Others again trace their history in a succession of pure churches, essentially Baptist, though under various names, from the third century down to Luther's Great Reformation. These churches were the subject of bitter persecution from and after the fifth century onward, from the religionists of the East and the West. Among the early persecutors of the German Baptists were Pope Innocent I., and Cyril of Alexandria, by whom they were driven from their houses of worship into secret places, and threatened with death, under ancient laws which forbade rebaptism, so-called. Thus they were scattered, but in the first dawn of the Reformation their principles reappeared among the Children of the West, and several sects, including the Waldenses and Albigenses. Prominent in the results of the Reformation the German Baptists applied its doctrines to the social positions of life and threatened "an end to priestcraft and kingcraft, spiritual domination, titles and vassalage." But they were overcome with foul reproaches and arrogant scorn, and thousands of German Baptist peasants perished for their principles. In England, from the time of Henry VIII. until that of William III., a full century and a half, the Baptists struggled against intense opposition in their efforts to obtain liberty of conscience for all. But until the Quakers arose they stood entirely alone in this attempt to secure the "soul-liberty" of the subject. In Cromwell's time, however, they succeeded in obtaining a fair hearing, and made progress under the leadership of Manton and Vane, but were betrayed by one Monk. In the time of Charles II. the prisons were filled with their confessors and martyrs, but their principles continued to gain adherents among the people, and hastened the religious revolution of 1688. It is claimed that to the Baptists English constitutional liberty owes a debt that it can never fully repay. And yet, then, "Christian" freedom found its earliest, its staunchest, its most

consistent and its most disinterested champions."

Religious Belief.—The Baptists, with the generality of christian denominations, believe in the Divine Trinity of Father, Son and Holy Ghost, as one Supreme Being, Creator of all things, Savior of all men who believe in the Lord Jesus Christ and His atonement for sin, and the sanctifying, enlightening and comforting influences of the Holy Ghost on the souls of men, the spiritual unity of the whole believing church under Christ, its head, and in the duty of making this unity visible by subjection to Him in all things. They differ from other denominations, however, in persistently refusing to acknowledge any baptism complete and satisfactory except that which immerses the entire body of the disciple in water, rejecting, rigidly, all other forms and methods of performing this important rite. Baptism, to them, is an essential means of grace. While they do not believe in the baptism of infants of an irresponsible age, and consider spiritual qualification necessary, they baptize all who repent and believe the gospel, whether in childhood, youth or manhood, and frequently whole households are thus engrafted on the church of Christ. The majority also exercise a rigid regulation in their churches that no person who has not been baptized by immersion shall be permitted to partake of the bread and wine in the sacrament of the Lord's supper. This prohibition, however, has led to divisions, and the doctrine of a more liberal communion is by some now strenuously advocated.

Government.—The church government of the Baptists is democratic, or congregational. Each church being considered entirely dependent on Christ, is entirely independent of all others, and complete in itself for the choice of its officers, declaration of faith, and the reception, dismissal or discipline of its members. The principle of inter-communion of the churches, however, is maintained as the highest form of visible unity, and should never be interrupted. They therefore associate their churches, invite councils for advice, and organize societies for mutual co-operation in benevolent, educational or missionary enterprises, but no association claims any jurisdiction over individual churches. No distinction

except that of office is made between clergymen and laymen. They recognize no higher church officers than pastors and deacons. Elders, as evangelists and missionaries, are, after due trial, ordained and sent out to preach the gospel. Councils are usually called to ordain ministers, form churches and settle serious difficulties.

Branches.—In England there are two parties, known as Particular and General Baptists, having but little communication with each other. The latter maintain the doctrine of general redemption and the other points of the Arminian system, and are agreed with the Particular Baptists only on the subject of baptism, worship and church discipline. The Particular Baptists are the most numerous, and embrace the Calvinistic doctrine of particular redemption, or election. The Scottish Baptists differ in various respects from the English Baptists, and many divisions exist among them on doctrinal points. In the United States there are several different branches of the Baptist church,—the Seventh-Day (or Saturday observers) Free-Will, Anti-Mission, the Six-Principle, Tunkers, Meannites, Campbellites and Wimbrians. The Six-Principle, Meannites and Tunkers are of foreign origin, and are largely composed of immigrants from England, Russia, etc., driven from their native lands by persecutions.

American Baptists.—Roger Williams founded the first Baptist church in America, at Providence, R. I., in 1639, and it is now, with one exception, the largest denomination of evangelical christians, having a foothold in every State and Territory. They have been a prosperous people, and have done much for the cause of education. They have about thirty colleges, more than one hundred academies and female seminaries, and nine or more theological schools, besides numerous publication houses in several cities of the Union, and supporting nearly fifty denominational periodicals. Their mission work is very large, extending to Canada, Oregon, California, New Mexico and Hayti; in France, Spain, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway; in Africa, India, Siam and China. In doctrine the Baptists of the United States are Calvinistic, with much freedom and moderation. The total population attached to Baptist views is estimated at 8,000,000, and the increase is very rapid.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

THE principles of Luther's Reformation found their way into Scotland about the year 1527, where they excited the apprehensions of the Catholic priesthood and led to a series of persecutions among those who professed the Protestant faith. Indeed, from the first dawn of the Reformation in Scotland, for a long series of years, there was a perpetual struggle between the court and the people for the establishment of an Episcopal or Presbyterian form of worship and church government. The celebrated house of Stuart advocated the former system, but the latter was supported by a majority of the people, perhaps because, as was not the case with Episcopacy, the laity and the clergy participated together in church jurisdiction.

The first adherents of this form of church government in England were those Protestants who returned from Germany, to which place they had fled for refuge in the time of Queen Mary. Coming back in the generous reign of Queen Elizabeth, they first met in private houses, and afterwards more publicly, to worship in the forms of the Geneva service book. The first Presbyterian place of worship was erected at Wadsworth, in Surrey, where they also formed a presbytery. Other presbyteries were soon established at

other points, and in a short time the number of Presbyterians in England is said to have reached 100,000. In Cromwell's administration the famous Westminster Assembly, consisting of 150 ministers, was held. The hope was that Presbyterianism would be made the established religion of England by act of Parliament; but a law was passed, granting freedom of thought and worship to all the people, a measure that much displeased the Presbyterians.

Charles I. attempted to assimilate the churches of England (Episcopal) and of Scotland (Presbyterian), but his overtures were met with a fierce and angry revolution on the part of the latter, which forms an important chapter in the history of Great Britain. Episcopacy was, however, re-established in Scotland by Charles II. The Presbyterians, not dismayed, maintained their ground. Subsequent arrangements were effected by a treaty of union, in 1707, continuing Episcopacy in England and establishing Presbyterianism as the religion of Scotland.

To John Knox, the celebrated and intrepid reformer, the church of Scotland owes much. For twelve months, after coming fresh from the Reformation in Switzerland, he labored actively and successfully to strengthen the cause of Protestantism in Scotland. From the time of his second coming, in 1559, until his death, in 1572, the reformed church was triumphant.

Government.—The primary doctrine of the Presbyterians is the representation of congregations in presbyteries, etc., by their delegated

elders, of whom the preaching elder, or minister, is always one. This system of church representation is partly founded on the example of the apostles in the primitive church, as set forth in Acts xv., and partly on the general unity of the church. Particular congregations confide the management of their affairs to a court called "the session," which consists of the minister and the other elders, the minister presiding, but each member having equal power and an equal vote. From the decisions of this court, appeals may be taken to the presbytery, which usually comprises the ministers of a certain number of congregations and one ruling elder from each congregation. Beyond this appeals may be carried to the higher governing bodies—the synods and general assemblies. The general assembly is the highest court, to which the synods are subordinate. An order of deacons, for the furtherance of its secular affairs, exists in some churches, while in others their duties devolve on the elders. The whole care of the flock is intrusted to the teaching elders and the ruling elders.

Whatever difference may exist in the names of the several judicatory bodies among the different branches of the church, as well as in minister arrangements, yet any church embodying the above principles is strictly a Presbyterian church.

Religious Belief.—The Church of Scotland possesses no liturgy, no altar, no instrumental music, no sacred vestments. It condemns saint-worship; observes no festival days; uses extemporaneous prayer; teaches that all its ministers

are equal in commission, and that bishops and presbyters are the same in office; baptism is performed by sprinkling, and includes infants; and the ring is omitted in the marriage service; believes in the doctrine of spiritual election, and otherwise indorses the ordinary beliefs of orthodox christianity, the atonement of Christ, etc. Calvinism maintains the doctrine that God has chosen certain persons to be saved from His wrath for sin, in His free love and grace, without the least foresight of faith, good works or any condition performed by the creature, and that the rest of mankind will be eternally tormented.

The English Presbyterians are less attached to Calvinism than the Scotch, and differ somewhat from them in their church government, with more latitude of religious sentiment.

In the United States.—Presbyterianism was introduced into Maryland in the seventeenth century by Francis Makemie, who gathered the scattered elements of that religion in that State, who were immigrants from Scotland and the North of Ireland. The Presbytery of Philadelphia (the first) was constituted in 1704. In 1716 four presbyteries were formed, with the Synod of Philadelphia. They were not harmonious, but all

differences were settled in 1758. The first general assembly was convened at Philadelphia, in 1789. Since then Presbyterianism has greatly prospered in this country. The original doctrines of the church in the United States were Calvinistic, but were followed in moderation. From an early day new organizations from secessions have sprung up and attained importance, with some changes in doctrine and government.

The Cumberland Presbyterian church originated in Kentucky toward the close of the last century, and is now a large and influential organization. The United Presbyterian church of North America was organized in 1782, from the Associate Reformed and the Associate Presbyterian churches. The union of these churches caused another dissension, which resulted in the foundation of the Reformed Presbyterian church in America.

General Council.—In London, July 21, 1875, a conference of one hundred delegates from such Presbyterian bodies throughout all the world as acquiesced in a plan previously promulgated, called an "Alliance of reformed churches throughout the world," and formed an inorganic and co-operative, voluntary union, to promote mutual sympathy and help, diffuse information,

aid in mission work, promote christian reform in appropriate spheres, and oppose infidelity and religious intolerance; no interference with the status of the constituent churches, assuming no church authority, and requiring no changes of doctrine.

The Cumberland Church.—When the Cumberland Presbyterians organized, they indorsed the doctrines of the American Presbyterian church, except "the fatality of predestination" (Calvinism) and the requisition of an academical education for the ministry.

Elsewhere.—Presbyterianism has also a firm foothold in Canada and Ireland.

The New Lights.—An important division occurred in the United States in 1838, whereby the American Presbyterian church was divided into two great sections, commonly known as the Old School and New School Presbyterianism. The first maintained strong Calvinistic doctrines; the latter a modified indorsement of the same tenets. Both churches prospered and extended over the whole country, instituted and supported missions in various heathen lands, and finally, in 1869, they reunited.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

CONGREGATIONALISM, a system of church government which was originally designed to be used by several denominations of Protestant christians, maintains that each congregation of worshippers, meeting regularly in one place, is a complete church, formed by the free consent and mutual agreement of its members, adopting its own rules of government, and is subject to no control from other churches.

This system was originated in the time of Queen Elizabeth, from the desire of certain members of the Church of England to establish a purer church, and determined, at all hazards, to enjoy the rights of conscience. On this account they were stigmatized with the general name of "Puritans," and since then they have been generally known by that name. The Congregationalists of the United States, but first in New England, are the descendants of this people.

History.—The first recorded organization occurred in England in 1583, under the auspices of one Robert Browne; but it is thought that churches had been previously founded on these principles as far back as in the days of Edward VI. and Queen Mary. Browne's church, however, was soon broken up, and he and many of his congregation fled to Holland. There he re-established the organization, but it fell into dissensions after his return to England and soon dissolved. In England the system was also separated by the opinions of its adherents. Some continued to recognize the Church of England as a true church, and refused to leave her, but demanded that her discipline should be reformed, and her bishops rank as the heads of the presbyters, nor did they recognize the doctrine of the liberty of conscience. These were known as the Conforming Puritans. The others, or Non-Conformists, would enter into no compromise with the Established Church. They desired its utter overthrow, with all its machinery, ceremonies and forms, and to build upon its ruins churches after the pure and simple model of the first christian apostles. At least five of the Non-Conformists were executed by the government for openly advocating their principles. In addition, in 1592, an act was passed imprisoning and banishing from the kingdom all

of discretionary years who should embrace the doctrines of the Non-Conformist or refuse to attend the services of the Established Church. In consequence of this law a number of the proscribed people went to Holland—how many is not known, but the Dutch treated them with little favor, owing to prejudices derived from the slanders of English prelates. In time, however, these bad impressions were removed, and churches were established in several cities of Holland, where they continued to flourish for more than one hundred years.

At the time of the passage of the act of banishment, in England, it was estimated that there were 20,000 Non-Conformists in the kingdom. Those who remained in England were subsequently treated with more kindness and allowed greater liberty of conscience during the latter part of Queen Elizabeth's reign. In the reign of her successor, James VI., a new series of acts was passed by which conformity to the Established Church was rigidly enforced, on pain of excommunication. Thus the Puritans were silenced, and many sought relief in flight.

Among others who fled from the country amid painful persecution was one John Robinson, a Non-Conformist minister, and part of his congregation, from the North of England. Going to Holland, about the year 1608, they remained at Leyden for about ten years, during which they prospered and the church increased.

In America.—In 1617, owing to the contaminating influences of society in Holland, Mr. Robinson and his friends meditated a removal to North America, where in the wilds of that new country they hoped to be instrumental in converting the native savages and securing the broadest liberty of conscience. Negotiations were begun with the colony of Virginia, but the liberty of conscience that they so much desired could not be assured to them there.

In 1619 a grant of land in America was obtained, but as ships enough could not be procured to convey the entire Holland church across the Atlantic, Mr. Robinson and a part of his congregation remained at Leyden, while the others, under Elder Brewster, sailed. Discouraging circumstances twice caused them to return, but at last, in the Mayflower, one hundred succeeded in landing at

Plymouth, in Massachusetts, December 22, 1620. Ten years they struggled against serious hardships and adverse circumstances, but then and there and subsequently they established the present Congregational Church of America—a church that has given to the world some of its most talented and pious divines, materially aided in forming the best and greatest of our national institutions, and done much in framing the character of the American people.

Present Form of Government.—The Congregational form of church government was in effect, if not altogether in name, established in Massachusetts and in New England generally. With it any body of men united together for religious worship constituted a church, perfect and complete in all its parts. From this principle the whole system may logically be deduced. It is a voluntary union, leaving each church (self-created, in one sense) independent of every other, except so far as it is bound by those laws of christian intercourse which govern societies equally with individuals. It can elect its own officers, admit and exclude members at will, and whatever the Bible recognizes as coming within the province of a christian church. The only church officers now recognized by the Congregationalists are pastors and deacons, the office of elder having been dropped more than a century ago. Deacons are chosen by the votes of the church, and generally they are ordained by the imposition of hands. To dismiss a pastor, a mutual council of ministers of neighboring churches is commonly called. The power of licensing pastors is now generally intrusted to associations of pastors, which embrace all within certain local limits. The ordinary meetings of these associated pastors are for personal improvement, mutual counsel and advice. This denomination is one of the most prosperous in the United States.

Religious Belief.—Implicit reliance on the christian scriptures is an essential part of their faith and polity, and no doctrine not found therein is to be received. Calvinism exists as a prominent feature with the usual orthodox beliefs, infant and adult baptism by sprinkling, the sacrament of the Lord's supper to be partaken of by all christians present, etc.



THE METHODISTS IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

LOW state of religion and morality prevailed in England in the early part of the eighteenth century. In 1729, John Wesley, now famous as the founder of Methodism, and then a presbyter in the Church of England, with his brother Charles and two others, set apart certain evenings for reading the original scriptures and prayer. Their little circle was subsequently increased by the admission of four others, one of whom was afterwards the celebrated evangelist, George Whitefield. Their sphere of work was then extended to visiting prisoners, and the sick poor in the town; and their private meetings, further enlarged by new members, became more religious. They now numbered fifteen. "All of one heart and one mind" in piety and charity, and were irreverently called the "Godly Club," and afterwards "Methodists."

In the latter part of 1739, eight or ten persons came to Mr. Wesley in London, "who appeared to be deeply convicted of sin and earnestly groaning for redemption." With these he formed the first Methodist class-meeting. They met every Thursday evening, and, growing in numbers, they then and there received such advice from Mr. Wesley as he judged was most needful for them, and engaged in devotional exercises. This was the origin of that world wide denomination now known as Methodists, which, whatever peculiarities distinguish its several branches, remains essentially in doctrine and government very much as Mr. Wesley established it.

History.—Mr. Wesley, in 1735, visited America in the furtherance of his project of establishing the principles of a pure religion, but met with no flattering success, and returned home. In 1738 Rev. George Whitefield also came to America, and by the brilliancy of his oratory and influential presence created a remarkable enthusiasm in the religious world. Whitefield returned to America seven times, preaching along the Atlantic coast, visiting Georgia, the Carolinas, Maryland and Virginia and the Bermudas; but while he labored successfully in the cause of benevolence, he established no separate congregations. On some points of belief he and Mr. Wesley differed.

After a prosperous growth in England, Methodism was introduced as an organization into the United States about 1766, when a few Methodists from Ireland settled in New York. Preachers were sent over by Mr. Wesley, and in 1773 the first regular conference was held in Philadelphia. Eleven years later American Methodism became independent of the English organization, and Thomas Coke and Francis Asbury were commissioned as bishops in America by Mr. Wesley, and

they were so received. Before the close of the century Methodism had extended westward to the Mississippi river, into Canada, and prospered in New England. In 1842 its members had increased to more than 195,000, with nearly 700 preachers. It introduced the Sunday-school into this country, established a publishing house, and took advanced ground in the cause of temperance.

The Government.—The general conference meets once in four years, and is composed of clergy and lay delegates from all dioceses. It elects bishops, missionary and educational secretaries, book-agents and its periodical editors, and is the final court of appeals; tries bishops and cases of appeal from the annual conferences. The annual conferences are held in each diocese, and presided over by a bishop, the bishops not being confined in their ministrations to any one diocese. This conference consists of traveling preachers, whom it locates, and over whose characters and labors it holds supervision. The district conference is controlled by the presiding elder of the district, pastors, local preachers, exhorters and one steward, and the Sunday-school superintendent from each pastoral charge. It licenses local preachers, and commands them for ordination or admission, and looks after the financial, educational and benevolent interests of the district. The quarterly conference consists of the pastor, local preachers, exhorters, stewards, class-leaders, trustees and Sunday-school superintendents of a single pastoral charge, over which it has supervision. The class-leaders and stewards usually hold a meeting for each church once a month, presided over by the pastor, and care for the sick and needy, guard the discipline of the members, recommend persons for membership and for license to exhort. Each church is also divided into classes under pious leadership, who meet weekly for testimony, prayer and counsel as to their spiritual welfare. The ministry consists of bishops and traveling preachers, the latter being obliged to change their charges every two years. The bishops preside over the annual and missionary conferences, station the ministers, arrange the preaching districts, etc.

Methodism in the United States.—The Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States is divided into two sections, North and South, with separate jurisdictions and controlling interests, but similar to each other in executive powers and divisions. Both are thrifty institutions, and have large numbers of churches, and their many educational, publishing, benevolent and missionary institutions exert a wide influence on the prosperity of their respective sections.

Branches.—The church, both in England and America, has, from time to time, experienced secessions and the formation of new organizations, with more or less important changes in discipline and points of doctrine. In Great Britain we have the Wesleyan (original) Methodists, the Calvinistic, the New Connection, the

Primitive, the United Free, the Bible, Christian and the Irish Primitive Methodists, with several minor divisions. In America, besides the main divisions of a North and South church, there are the African Methodist Episcopal, the Methodist Protestant, the Wesleyan Connection, Canadian Methodists, the Evangelical Association, the United Brethren in Christ and the Free Methodists.

Religious Belief.—Faith in the Holy Trinity as one God; the combined divine and human natures of Christ, who suffered, was crucified, dead and buried, in order to atone for the sins of men; who rose again from the dead, and ascended to heaven as the Mediator between God and man, to return again as the Judge of men at the last day; the divine identity of the Holy Ghost with God; the sufficiency of the holy scriptures for all necessary instruction as to salvation; the doctrine of original sin maintained; man's free will to turn to God for salvation declared; man justified alone by faith in Christ as the only and all-sufficient Savior; good works of no value beyond testifying to one's faith, and in that case pleasing God; sin, repentance and forgiveness may follow one's first conversion from sin; the visible church of Christ found in his faithful followers; denial of the doctrine of purgatory, worship of images, etc., public service to be carried on in the common language of the people, the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's supper not saving ordinances; infant baptism permitted; masses declared to be blasphemous and deceitful; permitting the marriage of ministers; changes in rites or ceremonies permitted; recognition of the civil government of the United States declared; a community of goods in the church denied, but the duty of almsgiving urged; the nature and righteousness of a christian man's oath in court justified. These are the main principles of the Methodist church, whose "general rules" require a strict and pious observance of public and private duty in common life, touching our own and our neighbor's welfare. These general rules forbid doing harm or evil of any kind, such as profanity, sabbath-breaking, drunkenness, buying and selling slaves; fighting, quarreling, returning evil for evil, lawsuits, hawking, dealing in smuggled goods, taking usury, uncharitable and unprofitable conversation; speaking evil of magistrates or ministers; doing to others what we would not wish them to do to us, wearing gold ornaments and costly apparel; unholiness, amusement, singing secular songs or unprofitable books; softness of living and self-indulgence; laying up treasure on earth; borrowing without a probability of paying; requiring members to evidence their desire for salvation by doing good to all men, exercising mercy and charity, by being diligent and frugal; attending public worship, hearing or reading the Bible; partaking of the Lord's supper, praying in private and in the family; searching the scriptures, and by fasting or abstinence.

THE UNITARIAN DENOMINATION.

HISTORY.—The Unitarians trace the history of their doctrines back to Arius, a liberal bishop who lived in Alexandria in the fourth century. In 1825 the British and Foreign Unitarian Association was founded. It is devoted to the dissemination of Unitarian literature, and the promotion of missionary efforts, philanthropy, etc.

In America.—From the early settlement of New England, the doctrines of Unitarianism were manifest. In 1815 the discussion between Dr. Channing and Dr. Worcester resulted in the separation of the Unitarians from the Congregationalists, and the establishment of a distinct sect of the former. This movement was followed by the secession of a large number of Congregationalist ministers and churches to the Unitarian fold from Boston and its vicinity, and Harvard College

passed into their hands. Since then Unitarianism has widely spread and prospered in Great Britain and the United States, and in other parts of the world. Its advocates number many talented and popular preachers and writers, and it has originated numerous educational institutions. Persecution followed it in Hungary and Transylvania for a while, but it has since then increased its influence, especially in the latter country, where they number about 60,000 or more.

Religious Belief.—The Unitarians believe that there is but one God, the Father and Creator of all men, who is superior in might and government to all other beings, having no equal. They consequently deny Christ was himself divine, but admit that his disposition and life partook of the divine nature. They reject the doctrine of total depravity, moral inability and the necessity of a vicarious atonement for sin. Some individuals accept the doctrine of the fall of Adam, but deny

its power to destroy the inbred rectitude of human nature, while others do not totally reject the reigning influence of Christ, and others again confine His mission on earth to that of an exemplar and a teacher. Unitarianism beyond this has no creed to bind its followers. It recognizes the rites of baptism and the Lord's supper. It is liberal in all things. Christmas and Easter are commonly recognized as festivals. Some regard the christian gospel as a means of redemption for the human race, and others recognize it as an exponent of natural religion, with precepts, truths, laws, etc., tending to exalt the individual life. The Unitarians claim fellowship in belief with the Jewish tenet of one God, to which they say that the teachings of Christ and His disciples in the New Testament strictly conform. Controversies in the early church, they claim, impaired this belief and made way for the opposite doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

THE UNIVERSALISTS.



HE Universalists claim that their peculiar doctrines may be found outlined in the writings of the early christians, especially in the "Sybilline Oracles," which taught the doctrine of the final restoration of lost souls, and that Clement, Origen and others advocated the same doctrine. Uni-

versalism is traced in strength in Europe, through the fifth, twelfth, fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. In England it received the sanction of eminent members of the Established Church, and is now widely spread in European nations and America.

Since the arrival of Rev. John Murray in the United States, in 1770, it has spread here with great rapidity, having a place in most of the states, with a large membership, numerous important educational institutions, periodicals, etc.

In England Universalism was organized about 1750, in the city of London, under the preaching of Rev. John Kelly, who held, with his congregation, to a modified form of the doctrine of the Trinity, which gives to Universalism in that country a character that it does not possess in the United States. The Unitarians in England are generally Universalists in sentiment and preaching, and all, or nearly all, Universalists

who embrace the doctrine of the divine unity combine with the Unitarians, so that the Universalists, as a *denomination*, do not increase as rapidly as in the United States.

Religious Belief.—In the General Convention of the United States, held at Winchester, N. H., in 1803, the following profession of faith was formed and published:

"We believe that the holy scriptures of the Old and New Testaments contain a revelation of the character and will of God, and of the duty, interest and final destination of mankind.

"We believe there is one God, whose nature is love; revealed in one Lord Jesus Christ, by one Holy Spirit of Grace, who will finally restore the whole family of mankind to holiness and happiness.

"We believe that holiness and true happiness are inseparably connected; and that believers ought to maintain order and practice good works, for these things are good and profitable unto men."

As the principal doctrine that distinguishes the Universalists from other christian believers is the final restoration of mankind to eternal holiness and happiness, the following extended article of faith will perhaps throw light upon the *reasons* for this belief:

"Believing that the scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are profitable for doctrine, reproof, correction and instruction in righteousness, that the servant of God may be thoroughly furnished unto good works, and whose that properly readeth them becomes wise unto salvation,

we do most devoutly believe that every promise and every threatening made in them and relating to a period yet future will be fully performed and completely fulfilled, to the honor, glory and praise of God, and to the benefit, satisfaction and final salvation of man. We do not, therefore, believe that the law (or threatenings) is against the gospel (or promises), for the promises were first made unto Abraham, and the law was given to Moses 430 years afterwards, not to *annul*, but to *confirm*, the promises. Therefore will all chastisement but tend to produce the blessings promised for all the nations, families and kindreds of the earth, in Christ, the chosen Seed."

They also teach, and constantly enforce in their preachings and writings, that salvation is not shelter nor safety, nor escape from present or future punishment. It is inward and spiritual, and not from any outward evil, but deliverance from error, unbelief, sin, the tyranny of the flesh and its hurtful lusts into the liberty and blessedness of a holy life, and supreme love to God and man. They urge on all to seek salvation, not from the torments of a future hell, but from the present captivity and sin. No one is wholly saved in this life, but all men are saved, in a greater or less degree after death; in other words, that man's probationary state will continue until Christ shall have fully completed His work of redemption and surrendered His kingdom to the Father.

Government.—The government of the Universalist church is ecclesiastical and congregational, the United Convention being the final court of appeal in all cases of fellowship and discipline.

The Denomination of Quakers.

Government and Belief of the Quakers.

HE religious society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, was originated in England, about the middle of the seventeenth century, by George Fox, a shoemaker, who was much given to meditation. Considering the low state of religion among the people, and their worldly-mindedness, he himself, having always led a religious life, he became troubled because the teachings and practices of the Established Church, in which he was reared, did not give to its members that victory over sin which the gospel enjoins. He withdrew into retirement and studied the scriptures, with a desire rightly to understand them. Some time afterwards he commenced his labors as a preacher,

traveling through England mostly on foot, and refusing all compensation for his preaching. His earnestness, piety and Bible teachings were crowned with gratifying success, and in a few years a large number of persons had embraced the doctrines which he preached. His success, however, was attended with a series of severe persecutions from the priesthood of the Established Church and its adherents, but his doctrines grew in favor with the people. In Cromwell's time he first despised the Foxites; and subsequently he endeavored to purchase their influence, but in this he failed; they were above corruption.

In a few years meetings were established in nearly all parts of Great Britain, and although the Friends were subjected to extensive individual

persecution, whippings, imprisonment, loss of property, etc., their numbers continued to increase, so that their religion flourished in Holland and other countries.

In America.—About the year 1655, the first Friends arrived in America, at Boston, and began their religious labors among the people, many of whom embraced their doctrines. But the spirit of persecution followed them in New England, as in Old England; various punishments were inflicted upon them, and four suffered death on the gallows for conscience' sake. Yet, as in England, their doctrines widely spread; other Friends came from England, and in 1682 the celebrated William Penn brought more with him and founded his colony in Pennsylvania. At that day, from Boston to North Carolina, along the Atlantic coast, the religion grew and meetings were established.

Why Called Quakers.—It was George Fox's expressed opinion that the scriptures, as the word of God, should be read and heard with quaking and trembling, hence the name "Quakers" soon became attached to this class of worshippers.

Government.—The government of the Quakers is congregational, with Christ as their Supreme Head, as one who is present with them in all their assemblies, by His Spirit. Four grades of meetings are held. A preparative meeting, to prepare business for the monthly meetings. In these the executive department of the discipline is chiefly lodged. Quarterly meetings, which exercise a supervisory care over the monthly meetings, examining their condition, and advising or assisting as may be required. Annual meetings, which include the whole, possessing legislative powers, and annually investigate the state of the whole body. One or two Friends of each sex are appointed as overseers, to labor with offenders, etc. The women, also,

have overseers appointed to extend christian care and advice to their own sex. Meetings of ministers and elders are also held, the latter being prudent members of the society, to regulate the conduct of the ministry.

Religious Belief of Quakers.—The Friends believe in the Divine Trinity, as do orthodox christians; in one Almighty, All-wise God, the Creator of all things. They believe in Christ; in His dual nature, and in His redemption, mediation, and advocacy of men. They believe in the enlightening, directing, strengthening, helping and comforting influences of the Holy Ghost. They believe in the fall of man through sin; in man's salvation from sin through the sacrifice of Christ. As many as believe in and obey Christ receive a holy, pure and spiritual birth, bringing forth in them holiness, righteousness, purity and other fruits acceptable to God. They believe in the resurrection of the dead; the eternal blessedness of the redeemed and the everlasting torment of the wicked; the divine inspiration of the scriptures; one baptism; the spiritual nature of the celebration of the Lord's supper; the religious ministry of men and women; silence in the churches, where all sit with their heads covered, and speak only "as the spirit moves them;" a free gospel for all people; opposition to war, contention and personal violence; the sufferance of injuries without resentment or going to law; the refusal to take any legal oath concerning the truth in courts; the observance of the Sabbath; the opposition to slavery; the submission to human governments; simple and unostentatious modes of living and temperance; forbidding indulgence in worldly amusements or the observance of worldly fashions in dress, language or furniture, and advocating a continual fear of God, with the crucifixion of all worldly lusts; a christian conduct at all times becoming their profession and adorning the doctrine of the Savior in all things.

THE SHAKER DENOMINATION.

THE Shakers, or Millennial Church, was founded by Ann Lee, a seceder from the Friends, or Quakers, an English woman, in the State of New York, principally at Watervliet, eight miles from Albany. She came from Manchester, England, where she had taught her religion. She brought to America with her a brother and also two or three of her proselytes, arriving at New York in May, 1774.

Why Named Shakers.—The name of the society founded by her is derived from the contortions and movements of the body while under an alleged religious inspiration, resembling trembling, followed by a deprivation of strength. Ann's authority was very great, and

her teachings forbade the use of ornaments on the person, or of anything to nourish pride, even to the cutting short of the women's hair. Since her death, her followers have flourished and attained an honorable reputation for thrift and industry at Lebanon, N. Y., and other places in the United States.

Where Originated.—The society originated in a secession from the Quakers in England, in 1747. They hold that the revelation of God is progressive, and believe in an eternal "Mother," as well as an eternal Father, and two Christs, male and female, are the progeny of the two great Eternal Beings. They are communistic in their social relations, living in families together; believe only in marriage as a means to perpetuate the race instead of for sensual indulgence, while some reside in isolated family relations; but there is a

general commune of property for the benefit of the society at large. There is much of mysticism and spiritualism in their religion, with a few doctrines (derived from their own "revelations") that are not to be found in the religion of other sects. They aim to lead holy lives, and provide comfortably for each other in health, sickness or old age. In their ordinary meetings for worship they formerly engaged in a regular dance, jumping, turning round rapidly, falling on their knees, and assuming other similar postures. Sometimes they marched around the room, in order, and in harmony with songs that they sang, shouting and clapping their hands. They also had intervals of shuddering, as if in a fit of ague; but it is understood that the modern Shakers are less violent in their movements than in the olden times.

THE MORAVIANS.

THIS religious sect, known also as the "United Brethren," but not to be confounded with another called the "United Brethren in Christ," assert that they derive their origin from the Greek church in the ninth century. It is also stated that they are a branch of the Hussites, or disciples of the martyr John Huss, who withdrew into Moravia, a province of Austria, in the fifteenth century. Another authority states that the Moravians originated under the teachings of Count Zinzendorf, a German nobleman, who died in 1760. His followers are called Moravians because the earliest of his converts were some

Moravian families. The society itself traces its descent from the old Moravian and Bohemian brethren, who existed as a distinct sect sixty years before the Lutheran Reformation. They also styled themselves *Unitas Fratrum*. Count Zinzendorf came to America in 1741, and preached at Germantown and Bethlehem, Pa. In 1842 he ordained the missionaries, and that same year one of these missionaries carried the gospel among the Indians with good success. In fact, the Moravians have been distinguished for their zeal in establishing christianity among the heathen.

In the early days the Moravians were also called "Hernhutters," from the name of the village where they first settled. In 1749 the British Par-

liament passed an act which recognized the church of the United Brethren as an ancient Episcopal church. The present constitution of the church was adopted in 1814. The highest legislative authority is the general synod, which meets once in ten years. The executive board of the church, as a whole, is the elders' conference of the unity. Each of the three provinces of the church—the German, British and American—has a synod and board of elders of its own. The spiritual church officers are the bishops, through whom the regular succession of ordination, transmitted to the United Brethren through the ancient church of the Bohemian and Moravian Brethren, is preserved, and who alone are authorized to ordain ministers, but possess no authority in the government of the church, except such as they derive from some other office (most frequently presidents of some board of elders); the presbyters or ordained stated ministers of the communities, and the deacons, the latter being the degree first bestowed upon young ministers. Females may be elders among their own sex, but are never ordained, nor do they vote in the boards of elders. In doctrine the Moravians do not differ from other orthodox or evangelical churches, so far as the main points of christian belief are concerned, although on minor points it allows a difference of opinion. In the past they have lived in distinct communities, and united their interests very closely, but did not hold to a community of goods; nor in their separated communities did they allow

householders who were not members in full communion to obtain a permanent residence. Their discipline allowed no balls, dancing, or theatrical amusement, and forbade all promiscuous assembling of the youth of both sexes. Public religious meetings were held every evening. On Sunday mornings the church litany was read and sermons were preached. The church festivals of Christmas and Easter were celebrated. Music held a prominent place in their devotions. Previous to partaking of the Lord's supper, they had a "love-feast" of coffee, tea and light cakes, with hymns and instrumental music. Funerals were attended by bands of music, without any external badges of mourning. Such were the customs of the church less than forty years ago. The seat of the provincial board of the American branch of the church is at Bethlehem, Pa., and its educational institutions are located at Bethlehem, Nazareth and Lititz, in Pennsylvania; Salem, N. C., and Hope, Ind. The missionary field includes Greenland, Labrador, North American Indians, the Mosquito coast, certain West Indian and other islands, Surinam, South Africa, Tibet and Australia. On the continent of Europe there is a special mission work, called the "Diaspora," which extends over Saxony, Prussia and other German states, Switzerland, parts of France, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Russia. In 1875 the whole number of communicants in the three provinces was 17,436, and of all attendants 27,630.

THE SECOND ADVENTISTS.

IN 1833, William Miller, a farmer, of Low Hampton, N. Y., born in 1791, after some examination of the Bible, began lecturing and writing for the press his belief in the speedy and personal coming to the earth, for the second time, of the Lord Jesus Christ, at which time should end the present christian dispensation. The date for the fulfillment of the Old Testament prophecies in regard to this event, computed scripturally and mathematically, he placed at some time about A. D. 1843. Early in 1840, Joshua V. Himes, afterwards an Episcopal clergy-

man, but then a preacher in the "Christian Connection," became a believer in Miller's views, and began the publication of a bi-weekly paper, devoted to this subject, which attained a wide circulation. The dissemination of this belief created a horde of believers and lecturers, and the excitement became general and intense in various parts of the country. Its effects led to insanity, in many cases, and people who gave away their property, in anticipation of the second advent (after which event they would need it no more) were at last undeceived by the non-fulfillment of the prophecy. Beggary staring some in the face, they committed suicide, as did others prior to the expected date, through sheer insanity.

The year 1843 having passed without any unusual spiritual event occurring, some lost their faith in Miller and Himes, but others, whose enthusiasm was kept up under new calculations, continued, from time to time, to set other dates for the second coming. Notwithstanding the frequent failures of these predictions, Second Adventism has become a religious denomination, having church organizations, and distinguishing principles, and thriving all over the country. Second Adventists are divided into several classes. Some are "timists"—that is, their leaders set particular dates for the second coming, while others do not, but wait patiently for Christ's coming in His own good time. Others again—and there is a large body of these, with an educational

institution and other advantages, at Battle Creek, Mich.—observe the Jewish Sabbath, or seventh day of the week, instead of Sunday. The prophecies in Daniel and Revelation are particular favorites in the ground-work of this denomination.

In 1843, a "Mutual Conference of Adventists" was held in Albany, N. Y., and agreed upon associated church action and belief. After commending the formation of christian churches, they state as follows:

Religious Belief.—The Second Advent believers generally throughout the country have united in church fellowship, with no other creed or form of discipline than the written word of God, which they believe is a sufficient rule, both of faith and duty.

Second Advent conferences are held as often as it is deemed necessary, for the consideration and discussion of such subjects and measures as the interests of the cause may demand; they are constituted of both ministerial and lay members, from all portions of the country. This body is purely voluntary and advisory, and claims to

exercise no authority over the conscience of any. They look upon the Advent doctrine, embracing, as it does, the personal and visible appearance and reign of Christ on earth, the restitution of the heavens and earth to their paradisaical state as the eternal inheritance of the saints, etc., as the only view which will explain and harmonize the word of God.

They believe the second advent of Christ to judge the world to be near at hand, and that is the great practical doctrine set forth and used by the apostles as a motive to holiness. It was to them, and their suffering brethren the great source of comfort, and the hope of the whole Israel of God.

The Second Coming.—The early Adventists regarded the second coming of the Lord to be at hand for these reasons:

"1. The four great empires are to be succeeded by the everlasting kingdom of God; and it is very manifest that the last, the Roman government, has passed its predicted divisions, and must soon end.

"2. The waning of the Ottoman or Mohammed-

dan power is regarded as another index that the kingdom of Christ will soon come.

"3. The universal movements and agitations, with the famines, pestilences, and earthquakes, together with the signs in the sun, moon and stars, etc., they consider conclusive evidence of the speedy coming of Christ.

"4. This gospel of the kingdom which was to be preached in all the world for a witness to all nations is now completing its work."

Side Doctrines.—Several doctrines have been grafted into the Second Advent organizations, including that which claims that the soul, after death, remains insensible and inactive (sleeping) until the resurrection morn, and that none but the righteous soul will be raised and endowed with immortality, etc.

Government.—At the sixteenth annual meeting of the Advent Christian Association, at Springfield, Mass., in August, 1875, it was resolved to convoke a general conference in order to complete the congregational form of government that has been adopted by this denomination.

The Doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church.

The Doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church are shown in the following:

I.—God is One in Essence and in Person, in whom there is a distinct and essential Trinity, called in the word the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, and the Lord Jesus Christ is this God and the only true object of worship.

II.—In order to be saved, man must believe on the Lord and strive to obey His commandments, looking to Him alone for strength and assistance, and acknowledging that all life and salvation are from Him.

III.—The Sacred Scriptures, or the Divine Word, is not only the Revelation of the Lord's will and the history of His dealings with men, but also contains the infinite treasures of His wisdom expressed in symbolical or correspondential language, and therefore, in addition to the sense of the letter, there is in the word an inner or spiritual sense, which can be interpreted only by the law of correspondence between things natural and things spiritual.

IV.—Now is the time of the second coming of the Lord, foretold in Matt. xxiv., and the establishment of the New Church signified by the New Jerusalem in Revelation xxi., and this second coming is not a visible appearance on earth, but a new disclosure of Divine Truth and the promulgation of true Christian doctrine, effected by means of the Lord's servant, Emanuel Swedenborg, who was specially instructed in this doctrine, and commissioned to publish it to the world.

V.—Man's life in the material body is but the preparation of eternal life, and when the body dies man immediately rises into the spiritual world, and after preparation in an intermediate state, dwells forever in Heaven or Hell, according to the character acquired during his earthly life.

VI.—The Spiritual World, the eternal home of men after death, is not remote from this world, but is in direct conjunction with it, and we are, though upon earth, always in immediate communion with angels and spirits.

The Teachings of Swedenborg.

The delight derived from good, and the pleasantness derived from truth, which constitutes the happiness of heaven, do not consist in idleness, but in activity. Activity with those who are in heaven consists in performing uses, which is to them the delight of good, and in relishing truths with a view to uses, which to them is the delight of truth.

Few at this day know that in doing good without a view to recompense there is heavenly happiness. They who are in genuine mutual love are in their delight and blessedness when they are doing good to their neighbor, for they desire nothing more.

Piety without charity, and external sanctity without internal sanctity, and a renunciation of the world without a life in the world, do not constitute spiritual life; but piety with charity, external sanctity from internal sanctity, and a renunciation of the world with a life in the world, do constitute it.

The life of charity consists in willing well and doing well to our neighbor, in acting from all our works from justice and equity, and from goodness and truth, and in like manner in every office; in a word, the life of charity consists in performing uses.

Piety consists in thinking and speaking piously, in giving much time to prayer, in being humble at that time, in frequenting temples and attending devoutly to the preaching there, in frequently every year receiving the sacrament of the holy supper, and in performing the other rituals of worship according to the ordinances of the church.

Internal sanctity consists in loving goodness and truth for the sake of goodness and truth, and justice and sincerity for the sake of justice and sincerity; so far, also, as a man loves these so far he is spiritual, and his worship too; for so far, also, he is willing to know them and do them.

External worship without internal may be compared with the life of respiration without the life of the heart; but external worship from internal may be compared with the life of respiration conjoined to the life of the heart.

Every man's ruling affection or love remains with him after death, nor is it extirpated to eternity; for the spirit of man is altogether as his love is, and the body of every spirit and angel is the external form of his love, altogether corresponding to the internal form, which is of his mind.

All delights flow forth from love, for what a man loves he feels as delightful, nor has he any other delight from any other source. Hence it follows that such as the love is, such is the delight. The delights of the body, or of the flesh, all flow from the love of self and the love of the world; but the delights of the soul, or spirit, all flow from love to the Lord and love towards the neighbor.

How great the delight of heaven is may be manifest from this consideration, that it is a delight to all in heaven to communicate their joys and blessings to others; and whereas all in the heavens are of such a character, it is evident how immense is the delight there, for in the heavens there is a communication of all with each, and each with all. Such communication flows from the two loves of heaven, which are love of the Lord, and love towards the neighbor; these loves are communicative of their delights.

There are three sorts of dreams. The first sort come mediately through heaven from the Lord; such were the prophetic dreams recorded in the word. The second sort come through angelic spirits; it was thence that the men of the most ancient church had their dreams which were instructive. The third sort comes through the spirits who are near when man is asleep, which also are significative. But fantastic dreams have another origin.

The Sun of heaven is the Lord; the light there is Divine light, and the heat there is Divine good, which proceed from the Lord as a Sun; from that origin are all things that exist and appear in the heavens. But let no one entertain the idea that the sun of the spiritual world is God himself. God himself is a Man. The first proceeding from His love and wisdom is a fiery spiritual principle, which appears to the sight of the angels as a sun, but when the Lord manifests himself to the angels in person, He manifests himself as a Man, sometimes in that sun, and sometimes out of it.

RELIGIOUS BELIEF OF THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.

THE native Indians of North America believed in a plurality of gods who made and governed the various nations of the world, but made deities of everything that they imagined to be great and powerful, beneficial or harmful to mankind; still they conceived the idea of one Almighty Being, who is superior to all other deities, and who dwells in the southwestern heavens. Him they call Kich-tan, and they believe Him to be a good Being, and pay a sort of acknowledgment to Him for plenty, safety and other benefits. They also worshipped Bohamocko, or the devil, of whom they stood in greater awe, and their worship of him was actuated by fear. They had a universal

belief in the immortality of the soul. When good people died they believed they went to Kich-tan and dwelt in pleasure with their previously departed friends. The wicked also went to Kich-tan, who drove them away, and then they wandered about in restless discontent and darkness forever.

In New Jersey the aborigines believed in three gods, who respectively made white men, Indians and negroes. After death they believed that the spirit or "shadow" of the dead went southward to some unknown place, and enjoyed some kind of happiness, such as hunting, fishing, dancing, etc., and never grew weary of these amusements. This applied to most of the dead, but if any were

not happy hereafter, they were punished only by privation outside of the place where the happy spirits dwell. Rewards and punishments had no reference to the worship of the Supreme Being, but to man's conduct towards man.

Other tribes had various ideas of a Supreme God and His attributes, mingled with much of paganism and superstition. The belief in future existence and of rewards and punishments after death were common, and their heaven was full of material delights suited to their rude and savage life on earth. Sun worship, and idol worship in many forms prevailed among the numerous Indian tribes, North and South. Sacrifices of living animals were not usual among these Indians.

RELIGIOUS BELIEF OF THE FOLLOWERS OF ZOROASTER.

IDEAS of twos pervade all the religion of the followers of Zoroaster; they believe that there are two lives, mental and physical; two intellects, one the spark from the source of light, and one of earth, which is acquired.

In the eternal warfare which has been waged among the heavenly bodies, the sun assumed the leadership of the stars, and hence the reverence of those believers for the sun.

In the creation of the material world there were twelve companies organized under the twelve signs of the Zodiac, placed in four great divisions—north, south, east and west, with Mars over the

north, Mercury over the south, Jupiter over the east, and Saturn over the west, Venus commanding the center. From the world God created a bridge that reached to the source of light, over a chasm of utter darkness.

In due time the spirits of darkness, under the command of the evil one, commenced an attack on the pathway leading to the light, but, after a terrible conflict, the evil spirit was vanquished and fell back to earth in the form of a serpent, hence the antipathy of the followers of this religion to serpents and reptiles.

Having finished the creation of the material world, God created man and woman to inhabit it, who were tempted by the devil to drink goats'

milk, which produced libidinous desires, and afterwards brought shame.

Thus made miserable through the sin of the first parents, the human race stands between two worlds, one of light, the other of darkness; between two spirits, good and evil, but able to act of their own free will.

Possessing the spirit of light, mankind ought to worship God, but being surrounded by the spirit of darkness, they are continually tempted to worship evil.

In this condition God sends them Zoroaster with a revelation of His will, which if they believe and obey, it will lead them to light and eternal happiness.

ORIGIN AND FAITH OF THE LUTHERANS.

LUTHERANISM is the system of Protestant religion adopted by the followers of Luther, the celebrated German reformer, but has undergone some changes. Luther opposed the Romish masses, the adoration of the host, confession of sins to the priesthood, the doctrine of good works bringing salvation, the purchase of pleasurable indulgences, purgatory, image worship, Romish fasts, monastic vows, celibacy of the priesthood, maintained the doc-

trines of predestination and justification solely by the imputation of the merits of Jesus Christ, and reduced the number of sacraments to two—baptism and the Lord's supper. In the latter, however, his followers believe that the body and blood of Christ are materially present in the bread and wine of the sacrament, though in an incomprehensible manner. They also allow the use of images in churches, clerical vestments, the private confession of sins, the use of the wafer in the

Lord's supper, the form of exorcism in the baptismal ceremony, and other rites which remind one of the Roman Catholic worship. They more closely resemble the Episcopalians in Sweden, Norway and Denmark. In the United States, Hamburg and Frankfort, the church government is more Congregational, and consists of a vestry, a district conference and a general synod of ministers. They give much attention to educational and missionary enterprises.

PROMINENT RELIGIOUS TEACHERS.

NAMES.	BELIEF.	OCCUPATION.	FIELD OF LABOR.	BIRTHPLACE.	BORN.	DIED.
Aaron	Jewish	First High Priest	Arabian Desert	Egypt	1575 B. C.	1472 B. C.
Abraham	Jewish	Founder of the Jews	Palestine	Ur, in Chaldea	2008 B. C.	1822 B. C.
Andrew	Christian	Christ's Apostle	Palestine	Bethsaida, Palestine		
Aquinas, Thomas	Roman Catholic	Theologian	Italy	Calabria	A. D. 1224	A. D. 1274
Arius	Greek	Patriarch	Egypt	Alexandria		336
Arminius, James	Arminian	Founder of a Sect.	Holland	Underwater, Hol.	1560	Oct. 19, 1609
Asbury, Francis	Methodist	First Am. Bishop	United States	Birmingham, Eng.	Aug. 29, 1745	March 31, 1816
Athanasius	Tinitarian	Patriarch	Alexandria, Egypt	Alexandria	About 296	373
Abbot, Samuel	Congregationalist	Merchant	Andover, Mass.	Andover	1732	1812
Bartholomew	Christian	Christ's Apostle	Palestine			
Baxter, Richard	Episcopalian	Preacher-Author	England	Rowton, England	Nov. 12, 1615	Dec. 8, 1691
Beecher, Lyman	Congregationalist	Preacher-Author	Conn. and New York	New Haven, Conn.	Oct. 12, 1775	Jan. 10, 1863
Beecher, Henry W.	Congregationalist	Preacher-Author, etc.	Indiana, Brooklyn	Litchfield, Conn.	June 24, 1813	
Bede (the "Venerable")	Roman Catholic	Monk and Author	England	Durham, England	673	735
Boehm, Jacob	Visionary	Mystic Writer	Germany	Goerlitz, Germany	1575	1624
Bengel, John Albert	Roman Catholic	Theologian	Germany	Wurtemberg, Ger.	1687	Nov. 2, 1752
Berkeley, George	Episcopalian	Irish Bishop	Ireland and America	Kilmerin, Ireland	March 12, 1684	Jan. 14, 1753
Beza, Theodore	Prot. Reformer	Calvinist Preacher	Geneva, Switzerland	Vozelai, Switzerland	1519	Oct. 13, 1605
Blair, Hugh	Episcopalian	Preacher and Author	Scotland	Edinburgh, Scotland	April 7, 1718	Dec. 27, 1800
Bondnot, Elias	Protestant	Patriot, Philanthropist	America	Philadelphia	May 2, 1740	Oct. 24, 1821
Brainerd, David	Protestant	Indian Missionary	N. E. and New Jersey	Haddam, Conn.	April 20, 1718	Oct. 9, 1747
Brown, John	Presbyterian	Biblical Critic	Haddington, Scot.	Perthshire, Scotland	About 1722	June 19, 1787
Bunyan, John	Baptist	Preacher and Author	Bedford, Eng.	Bedfordshire, Eng.	1628	Aug. 31, 1688
Burnet, Gilbert	Episcopalian	Bishop of Salisbury	England	Edinburgh, Scotland	Sept. 18, 1643	March 17, 1715
Butler, Joseph	Episcopalian	Bishop and Author	England	Wantage, England	May 18, 1692	June 16, 1752
Brownson, O. A.	Unitarian	Religious Author	New York and N. E.	Stockbridge, Vt.	Sept. 16, 1803	Living
Brownlow, W. G.	Methodist	Journalist and Preacher	Knoxville, Tenn.	Wythe Co., Va.	Aug. 29, 1805	April 28, 1877
Rushnell, Horace	Congregationalist	Preacher and Author	Connecticut	New Preston, Conn.	April 14, 1802	Feb. 17, 1876
Calmet, Augustine	Roman Catholic	Bible Commentator	France	Lorraine, France	Feb. 26, 1672	Oct., 1757
Calvin, John	Calvinist	Reformer and Writer	France, Switzerland	Picardy, France	July 10, 1509	May 24, 1564
Canne, John	Baptist	Author of Bible References	England	England	Brt. 1590 and 1600	
Carroll, John	Roman Catholic	First American Bishop	Maryland	Upper Marlboro', Md.	1735	Dec. 3, 1815
Cartwright, Peter	Methodist	Preacher	Illinois	Amherst Co., Va.	Sept. 1, 1785	Sept. 25, 1872
Cheever, Geo. B.	Congregationalist	Preacher and Author	N. E. and New York	Hallowell, Me.	April 17, 1807	

NAMES.	BELIEF.	OCCUPATION.	FIELD OF LABOR.	BIRTHPLACE.	BORN.	DIED.
Christ, Jesus	Son of God	Savior of Men	Palestine	Bethlehem, Judea	A. M. 4004.	April, A. D. 37
Clarke, Adam	Methodist	Bible Commentator	Great Britain	Moybeg, Ireland	1760 or 1762	Aug. 26, 1832
Cranmer, Thomas	Episcopal	Archbishop of Canterbury	England	Nottingham's, Eng.	July 2, 1489	March 21, 1556
Confucius	Moralist	Chinese Philosopher	China	China	B. C. 551	
Campbell, Alex.	Baptist	Founder of Campbellites	Va., Tenn. and Ky.	Ireland	June, 1786	March 4, 1866
Doddridge, Philip	Episcopal	Clergyman and Author	England	London, England	June 26, 1702	Oct. 26, 1751
Daw, Lorenzo	Methodist	Preacher	Eng., Ireland, U. S.	Coventry, Conn.	Oct. 16, 1777	Feb. 2, 1834
Dwight, Timothy	Congregationalist	President Yale College	Connecticut	Northampton, Mass.	May 14, 1752	Jan. 11, 1817
Edwards, Jonathan	Presbyterian	Preacher and Author	Connecticut	Windsor, Conn.	October 5, 1703	March 22, 1758
Eliot, John	Puritan	Indian Missionary	Massachusetts	Nasing, England	1604	May 20, 1690
Fenelon, Francis de S.	Roman Catholic	Prelate and Writer	France	Perigord, France	Aug. 6, 1651	Jan. 7, 1715
Flavel, John	Episcopal, N. C.	Preacher and Author	England	Bromsgrove, Eng.	1627	June 26, 1691
Flechiere, John W.	Methodist	Preacher	England and Europe	Nyon, Switzerland	Sept. 12, 1729	Aug. 14, 1785
Fo, or Fohi	Paganism	Founder of Religion	China	China	1027 B. C.	
Guyon, Jane B. de L.	Mystic Enthusiast	Religious Writer	European cities	Montargis, France	April 13, 1648	June 9, 1717
Henry, Matthew	Prot. Dissenter	Preacher and Author	Chester, England	Broad Oak, Eng.	Oct. 18, 1662	June 22, 1714
Hervey, James	Episcopal	Preacher and Author	England	Hardingstone, Eng.	Feb. 26, 1713	Dec. 25, 1758
Hillel	Jewish	Rabbi and Teacher	Palestine	Babylon, Assyria	112 B. C.	
Howard, John	Philanthropist	Physician	England and Europe	Enfield, England	Sept. 2, 1726	Jan. 20, 1790
Huntington, Countess of	Protestant	Philanthropist	England	England	Aug. 24, 1707	June 17, 1791
Hutchinson, John	Rationalist	Theological Writer	England	Yorkshire, England	1764	Aug. 28, 1757
Huss, John	Protestant	Eminent Reformer	Bohemia	Prague, Bohemia	1736	July 7, 1415
Ignatius de Loyola	Roman Catholic	Founder of Jesuits	Spain and Italy	Azcotia, Spain	1491	July 31, 1556
James (bro. of John)	Christian	Christ's Apostle	Palestine	Bethsaida, Palestine		
Jerome of Prague	Protestant	Religious reformer	England and Europe	Prague, Bohemia	About 1375	May 30, 1416
Judson, Adoniram	Baptist	Missionary	Burmah	Malden, Mass.	Aug. 9, 1788	April 12, 1850
Judson, Mrs. Ann H.	Baptist	Missionary	Burmah	Bradford, Mass.	Dec. 22, 1789	Oct. 21, 1826
Judson, Sarah H.	Baptist	Missionary	Burmah	Alstead, N. H.	Nov. 4, 1803	Sept. 1, 1845
Judson, Emily C.	Missionary	Missionary	Burmah	Eaton, New York	Aug. 22, 1817	June 1, 1854
John (bro. of James)	Christian	Christ's Apostle	Palestine	Bethsaida, Palestine		
Judas Iscariot	Hypocrite	Christ's Apostle	Palestine			
Knox, John	Protestant	Reformer	Scotland	Gifford, Scotland	1505	Nov. 24, 1572
Latimer, Hugh	Protestant	Bishop and Martyr	England	Thurcaston, Eng.	About 1490	Oct. 16, 1555
Lee, Ann	Friend	Founder of Shakers	New York State	Manchester, Eng.	Feb. 29, 1736	Sept. 8, 1784
Luther, Martin	Protestant	Eminent Reformer	Germany	Eisleben, Saxony	Nov. 10, 1483	Feb. 18, 1546
Mason, John M.	Presbyterian	Author and Divine	New York City	New York City	March 19, 1770	Dec. 26, 1829
Mather, Increase	Presbyterian	Pres. Harvard College	Massachusetts	Dorchester, Mass.	June 21, 1669	Aug. 23, 1723
Mather, Cotton	Presbyterian	Preacher and Author	Massachusetts	Boston, Mass.	Feb. 12, 1663	Feb. 13, 1728
Melancthon, Philip	Protestant	Noted Reformer	Germany, France, Eng. Brettan	Germany	Feb. 16, 1497	April 19, 1560
Mohammed	Moslem	Religious Founder	Arabia	Mecca, Arabia	570 or 571	June 8, 632
Moses	Jewish	Leader and Lawgiver	Egypt and Arabia	Egypt	B. C. 1571	B. C. 1451
Muhlenberg, Henry M.	Lutheran	Founder of Church	United States	Einbeck, Germany	1711	1787
Matthew, or Levi	Christian	Christ's Apostle	Palestine	Galilee		
Miller, William	Protestant	Founder of Adventists	Eastern New York	Pittsfield, Mass.	1781	Dec. 20, 1849
Neander, Augustus	Lutheran	Church Historian	Germany	Göttingen, Germany	Jan. 17, 1789	July 14, 1850
Nathanael	Christian	Christ's Apostle	Palestine			
Paine, Thomas	Atheist	Infidel Author	Pennsylvania	Thetford, England	Jan. 29, 1737	June 8, 1809
Paley, William	Episcopal	Religious Writer	England	Peterboro, England	July, 1743	May 25, 1805
Parker, Theodore	Independent	Preacher and Author	Massachusetts	Lexington, Mass.	Aug. 24, 1810	May 10, 1860
Paul the Apostle	Christian	Gentile Missionary	Asia Minor, Europe	Tarsus, Asia Minor	A. D. 10	A. D. 65
Pelagius	Roman Catholic	Founder of Pelagians	Italy and Palestine	England	About 390	
Peter the Hermit	Roman Catholic	Originator of Crusades	Palestine	Amiens, France	1050	1115
Peter the Apostle	Christian	Preacher to Jews	Asia Minor	Bethsaida, Palestine		
Philip	Christian	Christ's Apostle	Asia Minor	Bethsaida, Palestine		
Robertson, Wm.	Presbyterian	Preacher and Historian	Scotland	Boshtwick, Scotland	Sept. 19, 1721	June 11, 1793
Rogers, John	Episcopal	Preacher and Martyr	England, Germany, England		About 1500	Feb. 4, 1555
Sakya-Muni	Mystic	Teacher of Buddhism	Hindoostan		About 600 B. C.	
Socius, Faustus	Infidel	Religious Reformer	Switzerland, Poland; Siena, Italy		Dec. 1539	March 3, 1604
Spencer, Philipp J.	Protestant	Founder of the Pietists	Germany	Rappoltsweiler, Ger.	Jan., 1635	Feb. 5, 1705
Splonsa, Benedict	Pantheist	Founder of a Sect	Holland, Germany	Amsterdam, Hol.	Nov. 24, 1632	Feb. 21, 1677
Spring, Gardiner	Presbyterian	Preacher and Author	Mass. and New York	Newburyport, Mass.	Feb. 24, 1785	Aug. 18, 1873
Swedenborg, Emanuel	Protestant	Religious Teacher, Seer	Sweden	Stockholm, Sweden	Jan. 29, 1688	March 29, 1772
Thaddeus, or Jude	Christian	Christ's Apostle	Palestine			
Thomas the Apostle	Christian	Preacher of the Gospel	Uncertain			
Tyndal, William	Episcopal	Preacher, Bible Translator	England, Germany	North Nibley, Eng.	About 1184	Oct. 6, 1536
Volney, Constantine F. C.	Atheist	Physician and Author	France and Corsica	Craon, France	Feb. 3, 1757	April 25, 1820
Voltaire, Marie F. A.	Atheist	Author and Poet	France	Paris, France	Nov. 21, 1694	May 30, 1778
Watts, Isaac	Independent	Preacher and Author	London, England	Southampton, Eng.	July 17, 1674	Nov. 25, 1748
Wayland, Francis	Baptist	Preacher and Author	New England	New York	March 11, 1796	Sept. 20, 1865
Wesley, John	Methodist	Founder of Methodism	England, America	Epworth, England	June 17, 1703	March 2, 1791
Wesley, Charles	Methodist	Clergyman and Hymn-writer	England, America	Epworth, England	Dec. 18, 1708	March 29, 1788
Whitefield, Geo.	Methodist	Preacher	England, America	Gloucester, England	Dec. 16, 1714	Sept. 30, 1770
Wickliffe, John	Episcopal	Religious Reformer	England	Wickliffe, England	About 1321	Dec. 31, 1384
Williams, Roger	Baptist	Founder of Rhode Island	Rhode Island	Wales	About 1599	1683
Zwinglius, Ulrich	Protestant	Swiss Reformer	Switzerland	Wildhausen, Switz.	Jan. 1, 1484	Oct. 11, 1531
Zoroaster	Mysticism	Author of Persian Bible	Persia		About 400 B. C.	

Glossary of Religious Terms.

ABA—A word applied to religious superiors or bishops in foreign churches; meaning "Father."

Abbey—A society of monks, governed by an abbot, or of nuns, presided over by an abbess; also, the house in which they dwell.

Abbe—An abbot, or governor over an abbey.

Abbay—Whatever pertains to the office of an abbot or abbess.

Academic—A believer in the philosophy of Plato or Socrates.

Acolyte—A church servant, employed in inferior duties.

Adamic—Relating to the first man, Adam.

Adoption—The reception of the redeemed into the family of God.

Advent—A devotional season in the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches, just before Christmas; a coming; applied spiritually to the first and second coming of Christ to the earth.

Adventists—Generally applied to those who expect and teach that the second coming of Christ draws near; a religious sect.

Advocate—A term applied to Christ as our intercessor at the throne of God.

Affusion—The pouring or sprinkling of water upon a person in the ceremony of baptism.

Agnosticism—A doctrine that neither denies nor believes in the existence of God.

Agnus Dei—Latin words, meaning the Lamb of God; applied to Jesus Christ.

Albigenses—A sect of christian reformers who left the Roman Catholic church in the twelfth century; so called from Albi, in the south of France.

Alcoran—Another name for the Koran, the sacred scriptures of the Mohammedans, written by Mohammed.

Alcoranic—Belonging to Mohammedism.

Allah—The Arabian name for the true God.

All-hallow—A church feast on the first of November in honor of all saints; also called All-Saints-day.

Alleluias—Hallelujah, signifying praise to Jehovah, the Jewish God.

All-Souls-day—A Roman Catholic holy-day, when they pray for the souls of the faithful dead.

Amen—A word at the end of a prayer or thanksgiving, meaning, "Let it be so."

Anabaptist—One who does not believe in infant baptism.

Anathema—A curse pronounced by church authorities upon any person or thing.

Anathematize—To curse.

Anchorite—A hermit; one who religiously retires from society and dwells alone.

Anchoress—A female anchorite.

Angel—A messenger from God; a ministering spirit; a heavenly inhabitant.

Angelic—Pertaining to angels; innocent or amiable.

Antediluvian—Before the flood.

Antiphon—Church music adapted to passages of scripture.

Anthology (Greek)—A book of Church prayers.

Anthropology—Or Anthropomorphism; expressions which invest the Deity with human passions and attributes.

Anti-Christ—The man of sin, as opposed to Christianity; described in I John ii. 18 and ii. Thessalonians ii., whose reign on earth is yet expected.

Anti-christian—Opposed to Christ's teachings.

Antinomians—A sect who, it is alleged, denied an obligation, under the gospel, to obey the moral law of the Old Testament.

Apocalypse—One of the names applied to the last book (Revelation) in the christian Bible, it means discovery, disclosure.

Apocrypha—Certain books in the christian Bible whose divine inspiration is considered doubtful.

Apostate—One who forsakes his religious vows.

Apostle—Applied to the twelve disciples of Christ; one sent out to preach the christian or other doctrine.

Apostolical—Relating to the doctrines or work of an apostle.

Archbishop—A chief bishop.

Ark of the Covenant—A sacred chest of the Jews, containing the Mosaic tables of commandments and other religious memorials.

Armenians—A sect that maintained that the divine nature of Christ absorbed his human.

Arminians—Disciples of Arminius, of Holland; a sect of christians in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; believing in a conditional and divine election to salvation and reprobation; universal redemption, on conditions, and spiritual regeneration.

Ascension-day—A church festival in commemoration of the return of Christ into heaven after his resurrection.

Ash-Wednesday—The first day of the annual fast of forty days in the Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches, called Lent.

Ascetic—A religionist who separated himself or herself from the world; lived unmarried, and in seclusion and poverty.

Athanasian Creed—A creed used in the Church of England, relating to the Trinity; attributed to Athanasius, Bishop of Alexandria, in the fourth century.

Atheist—One who disbelieves or denies the existence of a Supreme Ruler or Creator; an infidel, or unbeliever.

Arianism—A belief in the doctrines of Arius, Bishop of Alexandria in the fourth century, who taught that Christ was created and inferior to God the Father in nature and dignity, although the first and best of created beings.

Atonement—Satisfaction for injury; specially adapted to the sufferings and death of Christ, by which God the Father became willing to forgive the sins of those who should believe in the all-sufficient power of Christ to save men from sin and its effects.

Augustine—An order of monks, named after St. Augustine; called also Austin friars, or White friars.

Auricular Confession—One of the tenets of the Roman Catholic Church, which requires its adherents to confess their sins in the ears of a priest.

Ave Maria—An invocation to the Virgin Mary; also a season of prayer in Italy.

Baal—The sun-god of the Phœnicians and Canaanites.

Baptism—A religious ceremony in which persons unite with a christian church have water either sprinkled upon their heads, or have their bodies dipped beneath the water, in the name of the Divine Trinity, it is usually done but once in a life-time.

Baptist—One who administers baptism, as John the Baptist; specifically applied to a well-known sect who believe in baptism by immersing the whole body in water for adults, and who do not practice infant-baptism.

Better—A firm persuasion that the teachings of theological leaders are true.

Beilial—An evil spirit.

Benedictines—An order of Roman Catholic monks.

Benediction—A blessing.

Bigot—A strenuous and unreasonable advocate of any religious doctrine.

Bishop—The spiritual overseer of a church.

Brahma—A Hindostanese god, whom they worship as the creator of all things.

Brahmanism—The religion of Brahma.

Brahmin—A priest of the Hindoo religion.

Brahmanee—Wife of a Hindoo priest.

Broad Church—A Church between the High and the Low (or evangelical) church parties in England.

Brother—A member of a church or monastic order.

Buddhism—The religion of Buddha, in Hindostan.

Buddhist—One who worships or believes in Buddha.

Calvary—The place where Christ was crucified, just west of Jerusalem.

Calvinism—A religion taught by John Calvin, the Protestant Reformer, of France.

Calvinist—A believer in the teachings of Calvin.

Calvinistic—Relating to Calvin or his teachings.

Campbellites—A sect of the Baptists, known as Disciples of Christ, or Christians, founded by Alexander Campbell, of Virginia.

Canaanites—People who inhabited the Land of Canaan, in Asia Minor.

Canon—A religious rule of doctrine, or church law.

Canonical—Relating to Church laws.

Canonicals—The official garments of a church functionary.

Canonization—Placing a dead person among the saints of the church.

Canon-law—The law which governs all Roman Catholic churches.

Canticles—The book in the Old Testament known as the Song of Solomon.

Capuchin—A monk or nun of the Roman Catholic order of St. Francis.

Cardinal—One of the council of seventy appointed by the Pope to advise in church matters, and from whom one is elected Pope by the others, when a vacancy occurs in the Papal chair.

Carmelite—A monk of the order established on Mt. Carmel, Asia Minor, in the fourth century, by the Roman Catholics.

Casualist—One who considers and settles cases of conscience.

Catechism—A redaction of doctrinal points to questions and answers, for educational purposes.

Cathedral—The church in which the bishop of a diocese principally officiates. Cathedra is the chair which he usually occupies when in his official position.

Catholic—Meaning the Universal, true, or whole Christian church; especially applied to the Roman Catholic church.

Celebrant—A church dignitary, who performs a religious rite.

Censer—A dish in which incense is burned in churches.

Ceremonial—The order of rites and ceremonies used in public worship.

Cerinthian—An ancient religious sect, which endeavored to harmonize the Jewish, Gnostic, and Christian doctrines.

Chaplain—A clergyman connected with the army or naval service, or some other department of the government or civic societies; legislative bodies, etc.

Cherub—A high order of angelic beings; plural, cherubim.

Christian—A disciple of Jesus Christ, one who loves and obeys His teachings.

Christianity—The religion of Christians, founded on the teachings of Christ.

Christening—The baptism of an infant.

Christmas—The anniversary of the birth of Jesus Christ, December 25.

Churchmen—A term usually applied to laymen for active members or officials of the Episcopal church.

Church-Warden—A local official of the Episcopal Church, who oversees its temporal affairs.

Class-leader—A Methodist official, who has charge of the spiritual interests of a section of church-members.

Clergyman—One duly authorized to preach the gospel, and perform marriage, baptismal and funeral services.

Commentator—An expounder, or explainer of the Bible or other books.

Communion—Harmony between believers in any one form of religion, and between God and man; the celebration of the Lord's supper.

Compunction—A consciousness of guilt.

Confession—Acknowledgment of having done wrong.

Confessional—The seat where the priest sits while hearing the confessions of his flock.

Confessor—The priest who hears confessions in the Roman Catholic Church; also the one who confesses to him.

Confirmation—A sacred rite in the Episcopal church, wherein the bishop lays his hands upon the heads of the members and invokes the blessing of the Holy Ghost, with its sanctifying influences upon their lives.

Conformity—Having harmony with the Established Church of England, its rites, its doctrines and practices; or with those of any other denomination.

Confucian—A believer in the teachings of Confucius, the Chinese philosopher.

Congregation—An assemblage of worshippers.

Congregationalism—That form of church government that has no bishop at its head; as the Baptist, Presbyterian and Congregational churches.

Consecration—Setting apart the person or property for a sacred purpose; dedicating a building to the worship of God; dedication.

Consistory—Any solemn assembly or council; a religious court for the settlement of church questions; the college of cardinals at Rome.

Consoiation—A free-will confederacy of neighboring Congregational churches for mutual advice and co-operation in church matters, composed of lay members.

Consubstantiation—A Lutheran doctrine that the actual, substantial presence of the body of Christ is with the bread and wine of the Lord's supper.

Contrition—Penitence—true sorrow for sin.

Convict—An assemblage of monks or of nuns devoted to a religious life, the house in which they live; a Roman Catholic institution.

Conventual—One who lives in a convent.

Conversion—In theology, a turning from

wickedness to righteousness, usually accompanied by repentance for past sin; belief in Christ as the Savior, and desire to be made holy.

Conviction—A convincing of the conscience or the mind as to the wickedness of the life; it usually precedes conversion.

Convocation—A general assembly of the clergymen of the Church of England, to consult as to the affairs of the church; any called assemblage.

Corporealism—One who denies the existence of spiritual beings.

Corpus Christi—(Body of Christ)—A Roman Catholic festival having reference to the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

Covenant—An agreement; the promises of God as found in the Christian Bible, with the conditions on which they will be fulfilled, such as man's repentance, obedience, etc.

Creed—A summary of belief in certain doctrines.

Crosier—An archbishop's staff, with the figure of a cross at its top.

Cross—Two pieces of wood or metal laid across each other and fastened; a symbol of the cross on which Jesus Christ was nailed and died.

Crown—The head-dress of royalty; spiritually, the Christian, through grace, is able to overcome temptation, and thus win a crown of victory; after death, if he is faithful, he hopes for a crown of glory.

Crucial—Partaking of the nature of a cross or crucifixion, applied to any severe trial of the mind or body.

Crucifix—An image of Christ dying on the cross.

Crucifixion—Suspension of a human body on a cross, applied specifically to the death of Christ.

Curate—An assistant to the clergyman in the Church of England.

Damnation—The state of being condemned; the punishment of the wicked after death.

Deacon—The lowest order of clergymen; a subordinate church officer.

Dean—A church prelate, subordinate to a bishop.

Decalogue—The ten commandments of God.

Dedication—See CONSECRATION.

Deify—To make a god of anything or being; to make godlike; as, Caesar was deified.

Deism—The doctrine or creed of a deist.

Deist—One who believes in a Supreme Ruler; but not in revealed religion, taking nature and reason for his guide in doctrine; a free-thinker; an infidel.

Deistic—Pertaining to deism.

Deity—A Divine being; God, the Supreme Ruler, whatever distinguishes God from other beings.

Deluge—The destruction of mankind by water in the days of Noah.

Demon—A spiritual being, a departed soul; an evil spirit; a devil.

Demoniac—A human being influenced by a demon; a sect who believe that the devils will finally be saved from God's wrath.

Denomination—A religious sect; a collection of individuals of the same belief and name, as the Presbyterians.

Dervish—A Turkish or Persian monk.

Devil—Satan; the adversary of God and man; the ruling evil spirit.

Devilish—Resembling the devil; an evil disposition; devoid of charity or virtue.

Devotional—Having a prayerful, worshiping spirit.

Devotion—Affection for God manifested in earnest prayer and praise.

Deaconate—The office of a deacon; government by deacons.

Diluvian—Pertaining to the flood of Noah's time.

Diocese—The district governed by a particular bishop, the bishop is a diocesan.

Dirge—A funeral hymn or piece of music.

Disciple—One who willingly receives and adopts the teachings of another as his or her guide.

Discourse—Conversation; a sermon; an explanatory address.

Dispensation—The distribution of good and evil by God to man. God's system of governing man, as the Jewish and Christian dispensation.

Divine—Belonging to the Deity; a minister or priest.

Doctrine—Principles of a system of religion.

Dominicans—Roman Catholic orders of monks and nuns, established in the thirteenth century by St. Dominic.

Druid—A religious priest or minister among the ancient Celtic races in Gaul, Britain or Germany.

Easter—A Roman Catholic and Episcopal church festival, commemorating the end of Lent and the resurrection of Christ from the dead.

Ecclesiastical—Pertaining to a church or its government.

Edda—Ancient Icelandic scriptures.

Election—A doctrine of partial salvation; only chosen ones saved.

Encyclical—For many; applied to official letters from the Pope.

Episcopacy—A form of church government where a bishop presides.

Episcopal—Relating to a bishop and his charge.

Eucharist—The Lord's supper.

Evangelical—In harmony with the New Testament teachings.

Evangelist—A traveling preacher of the gospel.

Excommunicated—Expelled from church membership.

Exegesis—Scientific explanation of the Bible.

Father, Son and Holy Ghost—The three Persons comprising the Christian's Trinity or Godhead; one God, three Persons; the Father being the Creator and Preserver of all things; the Son, the Savior of men, known as Jesus Christ, and the Holy Ghost, the enlightening, convincing, and sanctifying Spirit of God.

Fetichism—A low form of worship, which makes gods out of animals, stones, sticks, etc.; a superstitious religion among the ignorant.

Friar—A Brother or member of any Roman Catholic order of monks.

Friends—The sect also called Quakers.

Gentile—One who is not a Jew.

Gospel—Literally, good news; applied to the New Testament scriptures, as containing "glad tidings of great joy, for all people."

Grace—The unmerited favor of God bestowed upon His creatures; the exercise of love, kindness or good-will.

Hades—The intermediate place between earth and heaven, or earth and hell, where the souls rest after death until the judgment day.

Heathen—One who worships idols; an irreligious, unthinking person; the Jews called all people heathens who were not Jews; a pagan.

Hebrew—A descendant of the Patriarch Jacob an ancient inhabitant of Palestine; an Israelite, or a Jew; also the Hebrew language; also whatever else pertains to the Hebrews.

Hegira—The flight of Mohammed from Mecca, in A. D. 622, from which date his followers reckon time.

Hell—Sometimes applied to the grave; a condition of discomfort or misery before or after death; the future abode of the wicked.

Holy Ghost—The third Person in the Christian Trinity or Godhead; the enlightening, convincing, sanctifying Spirit of God.

Imam—A Mohammedan priest.

Infidel—Generally, a disbeliever in a Supreme Being and revealed religion; one without religious belief of any kind; a skeptic; an opposer of religious teachings.

Infidelity—Want of faith in Christian or other religious teachings; unfaithfulness to marriage vows; a breach of trust; disregard of moral obligations.

Infinite—Spiritually, without limit; as the power, wisdom, capacity, perfection, goodness, and love of God.

Israel—The name given by God to the Patriarch Jacob, with the promise of a numerous progeny.

Israelites—Descendants of the Patriarch Jacob; Hebrews, or Jews.

Islam—Submission, obedience and humility before God, the religion of Mohammed and all his followers.

Islamism—The faith or creed of Mohammedism.

Itinerant—A traveling preacher.

Jehovah—The Jewish name for God.

Jesuits—A religious order of the Roman Catholics, founded by Ignatius Loyola; its mem-

bers take vows of poverty, chastity and obedience; it is large in numbers, zeal and influence.

Judaism—The doctrines taught by Moses.

Justification—God forgiving the sins of men because Christ bore the penalty of their sin in His crucified body; requires faith in Christ as the Savior.

Koran—The scriptures of the Mohammedans.

Lectionary—The Roman Catholic service-book; also called a Mass-Book.

Lent—A church fast of forty days, beginning with Ash-Wednesday and ending with Easter-day.

Levite—A descendant of Levi, son of Jacob, whose family was set apart for priestly offices; the Levites were subordinate to the priests.

Magi—A caste of Persian priests, or wise men.

Mahomet—Same as Mohammed.

Martyr—One who dies, or is persecuted, on account of his religious belief.

Materialist—One who denies the existence of spiritual substances, and maintains that the soul of man is the result of a particular organization of matter in the body. (Webster).

Messiah—Christ the promised Deliverer of Israel; described in the Old Testament, rejected by the Jews, but accepted as the Savior by all Christians.

Methodists—The denomination of Christians founded by John Wesley.

Millennium—A thousand years of holiness and peace on earth, described as a future event in Revelation xx. A Millenniumian is one who believes in a literal reign of Christ on earth during the millennium.

Monastery—A dwelling-house for monks, as a convent is for nuns.

Monk—A religious devotee, who separates himself from the world for service as a Roman Catholic priest; a dweller in a monastery.

Mormonism—The religion founded by Joseph Smith.

Mosaic—Pertaining to the career and laws of Moses, the Israelitish leader.

Moslem or Mussulman—A believer in the doctrines of Mohammed.

Mysticism—Obscurity of doctrine.

Mystics—A sect which professes a pure sublime, disinterested devotion, and claims direct intercourse with the Divine Spirit.

Nihilism—Skepticism as to the reality of anything.

Nuncio—A Papal ambassador to a sovereign.

Nun—A woman devoted to a religious life, and living in a convent.

Ordination—Religious ceremonies in preparing a minister or priest for active duties in the church.

Optimist—One who believes that all things are ordered for the best.

Pagan—One who worships false gods.

Pantheism—The doctrine that the universe, as a whole, is God.

Papal—Relating to the Pope of Rome.

Papist—A Roman Catholic.

Patrilarch—Ancient heads of families among the Jews.

Pelagian—A follower of the doctrines of Pelagius.

Pentateuch—The first five books of the Old Testament.

Pentecost—The fiftieth day after the passover, a solemn festival of the Jews.

Pessimist—One who believes that everything is tending to the worst.

Pharisees—A sect of the Jews, rigid in their outward religious ceremonies, separating themselves on this account from other Jews.

Pietists—A German sect of Reformers.

Polytheism—The doctrine of a plurality of gods.

Pontifical—Relating to the Pope.

Predestination—The doctrine of predestination by God of certain events in the history of men, especially their future happiness or misery.

Presbyter—An elder in the Presbyterian church, and a priest in the Church of England.

Presbyterian—One who belongs to a church governed by presbyters.

Priesthood—The office or character of a priest.

Probationer—A member taken on trial in a Methodist church for six months.

Processional—Whatever relates to religious processions.

Puritans—Early dissenters from the Church of England.

Puseyism—A proposition to carry back the discipline and doctrine of the Church of England to the second year of King Edward the Sixth. Dr. Pusey, however, was less of a doctrinarian than a ritualist.

Pyrrhonist—A skeptic, who has doubts of everything.

Quaker—A member of the sect called Friends.

Rationalist—One who depends wholly on his reason as the supreme authority in matters of religion; a disbeliever in revealed religion.

Redemptionists—A Roman Catholic order, the priests of which devote themselves to the spiritual wants of the German people.

Religion—Any system of faith and worship.

Restorationists—Those who believe that the punishment of the wicked after death will be but temporary, and that then they will be restored to the favor and presence of God; the Universalists.

Revelation—Divine truth revealed to man.

Ritualism—A rigid adherence to religious forms and ceremonies; confidence in such rites.

Romanist—An adherent of the Roman Catholic church; a Roman Catholic.

Sabianism—The worship of the sun, moon and stars.

Sabbatarian—One who keeps holy the seventh day of the week.

Sabbath—Kept by the Jews and others on Saturday as a holy day, instead of Sunday; Sunday is also a Sabbath, or seventh day.

Sacerdotal—Pertaining to the office of a priest.

Sacrament—A sacred religious ordinance enjoined by Christ, of which two are observed by Protestants—baptism and the Lord's supper.

Sacrifice—An offering solemnly consecrated or presented to God in token of acknowledgment or thanksgiving.

Sacrilege—Defiling or making wrong uses of sacred things.

Sacristan—A church officer, who has charge of its movable property; a sexton.

Sadducee—A sect of the Jews, who denied the resurrection of the dead.

Sanctification—Making holy—a work of the Holy Ghost.

Sanctuary—Any house or place devoted to the worship of God.

Sanhedrim—The principal Jewish tribunal, composed of seventy-two members, over which the high priest presided; called, also, the Council.

Satanic—Resembling the devil; fiendishly malicious.

Sectarian—Relating to religious sects; a bigoted attachment to any sect.

Shakerism—Pertaining to the Shakers; sometimes known as "Shaking Quakers."

Skeptic—One who doubts the truth of any religious belief.

Soculianism—An Italian theology of the sixteenth century, denying the Divine Trinity, the deity of Christ, the personality of the devil, the atonement of Christ, and the eternity of future punishment.

Soul—The spiritual, rational and immortal part in man, capable of the highest state of bliss, or the deepest condition of misery.

Spiritualism—A belief that mankind are permitted to communicate with the spirits of the dead, through the medium of an appropriate person.

Spirituality—A spiritual condition of individuals or churches.

Stole—Part of the dress of a Roman Catholic clergyman; a narrow embroidered scarf with broad ends.

Swedenborgian—A believer in the doctrines of Swedenborg, the Swedish seer and founder of the New Jerusalem Church.

Synagogue—Jewish house of worship.

Synod—A council of church dignitaries to consult on matters of religion.

Tabernacle—A tent or temporary place for worship.

Talmud—A book of Jewish laws and traditions, with expositions of them.

Theocracy—A government under the immediate direction of God.

Theology—The science of God and His relations to His creatures; the divine laws, doctrines, etc.

Transubstantiation—A doctrine of the Roman Catholic church that the bread and wine in the Lord's supper are actually changed into Christ's flesh and blood.

Trinity—See Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

Trinitarian—One who believes in the Divine Trinity of Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

Unitarian—One who denies the doctrine of the Trinity, believing that God exists only in one person. (Webster).

Universalism—One who believes in the future restoration of all men to eternal felicity.

Vaticanism—The doctrine of Papal dominion.

Venial Sin—A sin that weakens but does not destroy the person's sanctity; a doctrine of the Roman Catholic church; a sin that can be forgiven.

Vespers—Evening service in Roman Catholic or Episcopal churches.

Vestrymen—Persons elected in the Episcopal church to have charge, in connection with the Wardens, of its temporal affairs.

Vestments—The official garments of a clergyman or priest.

Vicar—A ruling clergyman in the Church of England, who is subordinate to the Bishop.

Vicarious Atonement—The sufferings and death endured by Jesus Christ in the place of sinful men, that they might escape from deserved punishment.

Vishnu—In the Brahman religion, Vishnu is the destroying deity; Brahma, the creator; and Siva, the preserver.

Visible Church—The believers in Christ all over the world as one body of worshippers.

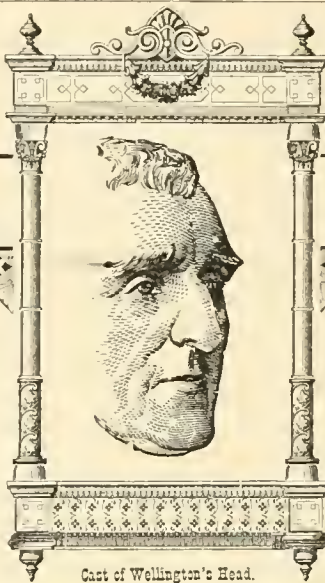
Wesleyanism—The principles of Wesley, the founder of the Methodist church; Methodism proper.

Zend Avesta—The ancient scriptures of the Persians, attributed to Zoroaster.



Duke of

Wellington.



Cast of Wellington's Head.

AT DANGAN CASTLE, near Dublin, in Ireland, in 1769, was born Arthur Wellesley, the third son of the Earl of Mornington. Of an excellent parentage, he inherited a well-balanced organization of mind. To this was added the best education which the schools at Eton could give. He received, further, a military education at Angers, in France.

At eighteen he was commissioned an Ensign, and at twenty-six, as a Lieutenant Colonel, he commanded a brigade in the English army. When twenty-seven years old he went as a Colonel with his regiment to India. Six years later he was made a Major-General, doing conspicuous service in the Indian wars in 1803.

He returned to England in 1805, and soon after entered Parliament, when thirty-six years of age. Two years afterwards he was engaged in military service again, and in the succeeding seven years he served his country so well, in the various military fields to which he was assigned, as to win, in 1814, the thanks of Parliament and a pension of \$100,000 per year, besides a Parliamentary grant of \$2,500,000. In that year he was also made Duke of Wellington.

In 1815, with his military headquarters at Brussels, in Belgium, he fought at Hougomont, on June 18, his final famous conflict, known as the battle of Waterloo, in which Napoleon and the French troops were defeated. Three days afterwards he crossed, with his army, the French frontier, and proceeded to Paris, where terms of settlement were agreed upon, which, upon his part, as commander of the army and conqueror, were liberal and magnanimous.

For his distinguished services, the King of the Netherlands made him Prince of Waterloo, and the British nation gave him an estate worth \$1,000,000.

In 1818, the Duke resigned his command in France, and returned to England, where he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army, a position which he held, except at brief intervals, until his death, his attention being largely occupied during his remaining years with state affairs.

From 1827 to 1830 he was England's Prime Minister. He was subsequently appointed to

several most important and responsible state positions, in all of which, whether in the cabinet councils or not, he extended his influence to the utmost to preserve the peace of Europe, which he did, almost unbroken, for forty years after the battle of Waterloo. He died of apoplexy, at Walmer Castle, Kent, in England, September 14, 1852, being eighty-three years of age at the time of his death.

He was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, in London, and the public obsequies attending his burial were the most elaborate ever seen in England.

He was strongly built, possessed sharp gray eyes, a prominent, aquiline nose, and was of medium height. He united in his character quick discernment to perceive, courage to execute, and conscientious desire to do justice. Although lacking in oratorical power, his judgment was always such as to command attention and influence. Altogether his career stands prominent as an existence well rounded out, being from the first to the last a most successful life.

WELL-KNOWN AND IMPORTANT BATTLES OF THE ENGLISH IN EARLY TIMES.

Battle of Hastings.—Fought between William of Normandy, surnamed the Conqueror, and King Harold, of England, near Hastings, England, October 11, 1066. William had in his command 60,000 Normans; the number commanded by King Harold is unknown. Result—The defeat and death of Harold, and the complete conquest of England by the Normans.

Battle of Bannockburn.—Fought between Robert Bruce, of Scotland, with about 30,000 men, and Edward II., of England, with nearly 100,000 Englishmen, at Bannockburn, Scotland, June 21, 1311. The English were defeated, with the loss of 30,000 men. By this conflict the independence of Scotland from England was achieved, and Bruce secured his throne.

Battle of the Roses.—Fought at Towtown, near York, England, between the rival claimants to the throne of England, Edward IV., and Henry VI., March 29, 1461. Each was supported by about 50,000 men and an agreement was made that no quarter should be given. The battle lasted more than a day, and ended, after the slaughter of over 30,000 persons, in the defeat of Henry and the Lancastrian army, the victory of the York dynasty and the establishment of Edward IV. upon the throne of England.

Battle of Bosworth.—Fought on Bosworth field, England, between the Earl of Richmond, a claimant for the throne of England, and Richard

III., the reigning King, August 22, 1485. Trenchard aided Richmond, and Richard fell, fighting bravely, Richmond winning the field. Richard was the last of the Plantagenets, and their government, by this event, passed into that of the Tudors.

Battle of Copenhagen.—Fought at Copenhagen, Denmark, between the Danish fleet, with 12,000 Danish troops, and Lord Wellington, with 7,000 English soldiers and the assistance of a naval force, September 25, 1807. The combined land and sea attack resulted in the capture of the Danish fleet, and Wellington received the thanks of Parliament for this victory.

Battle of Talavera.—Fought at Talavera, in Spain, July 27 and 28, 1809, between 22,000 British troops, under Lord Wellington, and 50,000 French, under Victor, Dourdan, and Sebastiani. On the second day the French were driven out, and Wellington occupied the city.

Battle of Badajoz.—Sault, with the French army, having taken the fortified city of Badajoz, Spain, from the Spaniards, Wellington, with his British troops, besieged the city for twenty days. On the night of April 6, 1812, he captured the city by a bloody assault, in which he lost 3,000 men. His total loss during the siege was about 5,000.

Battles of Ligny and Quatre Bras.—To defeat the probable design of Napoleon to occupy Belgium, Wellington, with his allied troops,

and Blücher, with his Prussian command, undertook its defense. On June 16, 1815, Blücher and the Prussians encountered Napoleon and the French troops at the Belgian village of Ligny. The fight was extremely severe, the Prussians losing 12,000 men and twenty-one cannon, and suffering defeat. Napoleon's loss was 7,000 men. On the same day, the French, under Marshal Ney, and the Belgians and British, commanded by Wellington, fought a battle at Quatre Bras, another village of Belgium, seven miles from Ligny. The latter held their ground, and upon Wellington's receiving a reinforcement, the French retired, leaving the allies in possession of the village.

Battle of Waterloo.—Fought near the Belgian village of Waterloo, eight miles southeast of Brussels, June 18, 1815, between Napoleon, with about 72,000 men (including 15,000 cavalry) and 240 guns, and the British allied army, under Lord Wellington, of about 70,000 men (including 13,500 cavalry). The allies consisted of a little more than 25,000 English soldiers, about 17,500 Netherlands, and the rest were Germans, and were subsequently reinforced by Blücher and the Prussians. The battle lasted from before noon until towards evening, and resulted in the complete rout of the French troops, and the overthrow of the French Emperor. The losses of the British allies, including those of the Prussians, were about 23,000 men, and of the French more than 30,000, besides 227 pieces of cannon.

Napoleon Bonaparte.

His Brilliant Career and Final Overthrow.



ONE OF THE most conspicuous characters in the history of the world was Napoleon Bonaparte. Imperious and self-willed as a child; talented and aspiring as a youth; ambitious, successful, rich and one of the most powerful men in the world in his manhood; beaten, defeated and dying a prisoner on a lonely island at last—his

career, whatever may be the opinion concerning his merit, was, at least, calculated to claim the attention of mankind.

Corsica is an island about 115 miles long by 52 wide, situated in the Mediterranean Sea, about 100 miles southeastward from France. Upon this island, at Ajaccio, August 15, 1769, Napoleon was born. Here he passed his childhood, a fondness for military tactics very distinctly marking itself with him in his boyhood, as shown in a fondness for organizing, drilling and commanding in military companies (so his biographers claim) the boys with whom he was associated.

His father was Charles Bonaparte, a Corsican noble. His mother was a woman of superior beauty, courage and ability, and upon her devolved the youthful education of her children, of whom there were two sons, Joseph and Napoleon, and three daughters.

Evinced a decided taste for military pursuits, Napoleon was sent to the military school of Brienne, in Champagne, when eleven years old, and afterwards to a military school at Paris, to complete his studies.

In 1785, when sixteen years of age, he was made a Lieutenant of artillery and put on duty in his native country. Subsequently driven by the English out of Corsica, he lived with his family in very humble circumstances at Marseilles, in France.

In 1793 he was made a Captain, and soon after was instrumental in securing the capitulation of Marseilles. The summer of 1793 Napoleon spent in Paris. In September of that year he took part in the siege of Toulon. For extraordinary military success achieved there he was made, in 1794, a Brigadier-General of artillery. He was then twenty-five years old.

At the close of a campaign against the Piedmontese troops, in

1794, he retired to Paris, but his loyalty having been suspected, he was dismissed from the military service. He remained in Paris for five months, in such poverty as to make even the blacking of his boots an expense in which he could not indulge. Hope, however, buoyed him up. He was young, adventurous, and the future was before him. In his thoughts of what he might accomplish, he seriously contemplated at one time offering his services to the Sultan of Turkey. In the meantime, however, the French government, having adopted a new constitution, and a dissension having sprung up whereby the party in power was likely to be besieged and dispossessed, he was called to the command of 5,000 troops, and successfully repulsed 30,000 of the National Guard, who were attempting to take possession of the Convention.

Through the accomplishment of this achievement he was soon afterwards given the command of the army of the interior. This was in 1795, when he was twenty-six years of age. During this time having made the acquaintance of Madame Josephine Beauharnois, a widow of superior accomplishments, from the West Indies, he was married to her, and through the influence of this union he was given the control of the army in Italy, of which, one week after his marriage, he departed to assume command.

His army consisted of 30,000 troops. Opposing him were 60,000 men; yet, notwithstanding that difference in numbers, he instituted a campaign which resulted in routing and destroying five armies, each larger than his own, and made large accessions to the territory of France.

He next invaded Egypt, of which his army soon possessed the mastery. He then passed into Syria for more conquests, but having a decimated army he returned to Egypt, where, giving the control of his forces to Kleber, his second in command, he returned to France at the head of a powerful party, overthrew the Directory then in power, and made himself First Consul. That was in 1799. The next five years of his life were full of startling events. In 1800 he was again in Italy, at the head of his army, and by various successes he was proclaimed by the French government Consul for life. In 1805 he was made Emperor. On the occasion of his coronation, he disdained the assistance of the



NAPOLEON I.

Pope, but, instead, placed the crown upon his own head, and at the same time crowned Josephine. Six months later he crowned himself King of Italy, at Milan.

In the succeeding two years Napoleon, again at the head of his armies, secured victories in Austria, Prussia and Portugal; made the King and Queen of Spain abdicate in favor of his brother Joseph, and at the same time gave the throne of Naples to his brother-in-law, Murat.

In 1809 Napoleon was divorced from Josephine for the purpose of marrying Maria Louisa, the daughter of the Emperor of Austria. The fruit of this marriage was one child, a son, who at birth was designated the King of Rome. New alliances were formed, and the French Empire had seemingly a settled future before it. Napoleon, then forty-two years of age, was in the zenith of his power. From that time, however, his sun slowly began to set.

The Spaniards did not take kindly to the encroachments of the French, and the wars waged in that country under the Napoleonic dynasty cost France 400,000 men. Then came a period of great financial depression throughout France, in which the people were impoverished, and following came the opening of hostilities among the nations northward from France. At the head of an army of

500,000 men, Napoleon passed into Russia, where victory crowned his marches until he drove out the Russians from Moscow, of which city he took possession, in 1812, with his victorious army. Here, on the night of September 15, with the city in their possession, the French were startled by the breaking out of fire in all parts of the town. The Russians had resorted to the only means they knew of to vanquish their pursuers—the sacrifice of their homes in order to destroy the means upon which their enemies subsisted.

Into the heart of the enemy's country Napoleon dare not pursue farther. Until October 19th he lingered, endeavoring to make a settlement for peace, but all offers being rejected, he reluctantly commenced a retreat, which, in the midst of the snows that had fallen, was one of the most terrible journeys for an army of which history makes record. Napoleon himself, in a private conveyance, made his way directly to Paris, and announced his defeat, his losses being, out of the 500,000 men whom he took into Russia, 125,000 slain, 132,000 dead from hunger, disease and cold, and 193,000 lost as prisoners.

Napoleon at once set about the conscripting of new troops, and in 1813 he passed into Germany to prosecute other wars, many great battles being fought in that year, with varying success, the battle at Leipsic costing his army 50,000 men. At length the French people were clamorous for peace, the strength and manhood of the country being so rapidly drained as to make war no longer desirable. Napoleon encountered this feeling upon his return from Germany, but, organizing a fresh campaign, he made another effort to contend with the allied powers, which were moving against him, and which finally entered the French capital and compelled him to abdicate his throne, he being given the island of Elba for his retreat.

He pined here for more action, and within a year, escaping from

his retreat, he gathered about him the army, once more marched upon Paris and drove Louis XVIII. from the throne upon which he had been seated by the other European powers. The Congress of Nations, then in session at Vienna, immediately inaugurated measures to unseat him. Napoleon, with his enthusiastic followers, undertook again the initiative, and, in Belgium, was successful in defeating the Prussians at Ligny. But his army was too weak for the combined powers then arrayed against him. On the 18th of June, 1815, was fought the battle of Waterloo; the great military chieftain there met his overthrow, and the French army was dispersed.

Napoleon hurried to Paris, and was soon followed by foreign armies, who again took possession of the French capital. After twenty-three years of war, in which hundreds of thousands of the men of France had been sacrificed, their capital was now in the hands of the foreign powers. The French Legislature demanded that Napoleon abdicate the throne once more, and just one hundred days from the time he had last ascended it, he signed a treaty for its abdication again, he being required to embark immediately for the United States. Fearing, however, capture by the British cruisers, he went on board a British man-of-war and voluntarily gave himself up, trusting to the magnanimity of England for a generous hospitality. The English

nation, however, insisted upon considering him a prisoner of war, and from the allied powers they obtained consent to banish him to the island of St. Helena, where, like a caged eagle, accustomed to lofty and grand flights, he pined under his restraint for six years, and died May 5, 1821, during a terrific storm of wind and rain, which vividly recalled to him, in his dying moments, the terrible battle-scenes in which he had been so many times the central figure.

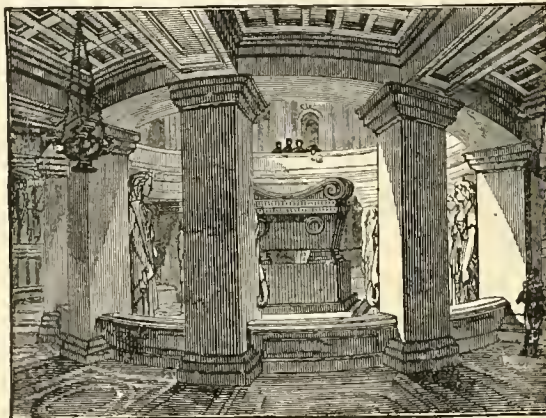
Maria Louisa never saw him again after his banishment to the isle of Elba, and in his declining fortunes from that time forward she apparently took no interest. She married, in 1821, an Austrian general, Count Albert Von Neipperg, who had himself been divorced from his first wife. Maria Louisa bore

him several children, and was a devoted wife and mother.

Josephine, who had at one time been divorced from her first husband, before her marriage with Napoleon, was most devotedly attached to the Emperor, notwithstanding her divorce from him, and was restrained from sharing his imprisonment at Elba only from fear of hurting the feelings of Louisa. With an annual income of \$500,000 and her rank and title settled upon her by Napoleon, she spent the last years of her life at Malmaison. At her death she was buried in the church of Rueil, in a tomb erected by her children, Eugene and Hortense.

At his death, Napoleon was buried beneath a weeping willow, in Sane's valley, on the island of St. Helena, where his remains rested for twenty years. Under the administration of Louis Philippe his ashes were removed to France, and they now rest there under an imposing monument in the Hotel des Invalides.

An overweening ambition for power, a despotic government, too great a love for war, which overwhelmed his country in trouble, ill-treatment of the King and Queen of Spain, and many other actions



Napoleon's Tomb,

Under a massive monument in the Hotel des Invalides, France.

which mark the tyrant, are stains that blacken his memory. Nevertheless he did many wonderful things for France. He subdued anarchy and brought order out of chaos; he re-established her church, and during his reign he placed his country in the very first rank of the nations.

He was unsurpassed as a military genius and administrator. He

possessed in the highest degree self-reliance, untiring energy, and the power to command. His short, thick-set frame carried one of the loftiest intellects in the world, and for daring adventure, bold and wonderful achievement, his career was one of the most remarkable in the personal histories of the world.

Important and Well-Known Battles of the French.

BATTLE OF MARENGO.—Fought at Marengo, a village of Piedmont, Italy, June 14, 1800, between about 28,000 French soldiers, under Victor and Napoleon, and an Austrian army of 31,000 men and 200 cannon, commanded by General Melas. At one time the French retreated, but rallied again and overwhipped the Austrian forces. The Austrians lost 7,000 killed and wounded, 3,000 prisoners, 20 pieces of artillery and 8 battle-flags. The loss of the French was about 7,000 killed and wounded, and 1,000 prisoners. The result of this battle was the evacuation of all the fortified places in Italy west of the Mincio river, held by the Austrians.

Battle of Hohenlinden.—Fought at Hohenlinden, a village of Upper Bavaria, twenty miles east of Munich, December 3, 1800, between the French General Moreau, with 100,000 men, and Archduke John of Austria, with an unknown number of Austrians. It resulted in the victory of the French troops. The Austrians lost 8,000 killed and wounded, more than 10,000 prisoners, and 100 guns. The French loss was about 3,000 men. This battle re-opened negotiations leading to a treaty of peace at Lunéville.

Battle of Austerlitz.—Fought near Austerlitz, a small town in Moravia, December 2, 1805, between Napoleon, with 80,000 French soldiers, and the combined Russian and Austrian army of 84,000 men, commanded by the Emperors of Russia and Austria. The allies having chosen their posi-

tion wrongly, Napoleon attacked and completely routed them, after a most severe contest. The allies lost 30,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners, and the French 12,000. As a result of this battle, Austria was compelled to negotiate the peace of Presburg, the Emperor of Russia retired to his own dominions, and Napoleon acquired a large control of Central Europe.

Battle of Jena.—Fought October 14, 1806, at Jena, Germany, between the French, under Napoleon, and the combined Prussian and Saxon army, and the latter were routed with fearful slaughter. On the same day, at Auerstadt, Germany, Marshal Davoust, in command of a French force, achieved a victory over the Prussians. By these two battles, more than 20,000 Prussians were killed, the military strength of Prussia was materially reduced, and Napoleon, following up the advantages thus gained, soon obtained possession of the capital of that kingdom.

Battle of Friedland.—Fought at Friedland, Prussia, June 14, 1807, between Napoleon, with over 70,000 French troops, and about 55,000 Russians, under General Bennigsen. The French loss was 8,000 men and two standards; the Russians lost 17,000 men and about eighty guns. This battle resulted in the treaty of Tilsit, July 7, 1807.

Battle of Albuera.—Fought May 16, 1811, at Albuera, Spain, between General Beresford, commanding about 30,000 allied British, Spanish and

Portuguese troops, and 23,000 French, under Marshal Soult. The latter hoped by defeating Beresford to raise the siege of Badajoz by the British, but was decisively defeated by the allies.

Battle of Ciudad Rodrigo.—Fought at Ciudad Rodrigo, a stronghold of Spain, near the Portuguese boundary, January 19, 1812. Massena, with a French force, had occupied it in 1810, and retained it. Wellington began its siege January 8, 1812, and furiously bombarded it. Finding that two breaches of sufficient size had been made in the walls, he stormed the fortifications in the face of a murderous resistance, but succeeded in capturing the town. The British gained a vast amount of stores and 150 cannon, but lost 1,300 men. The French loss was 300 killed and 1,500 prisoners. For this exploit, Wellington was created a duke by Spain, a viscount by Portugal and an earl by England.

Battle of Leipzig.—Fought October 16, 17, 18 and 19, 1813, between 600,000 French, under Napoleon, with 800 cannon and 300,000 men and nearly 1,400 cannon, under Prince Schwarzenberg, composing the allied armies of Russia, Prussia and Austria. After severe fighting against such fearful odds, on the 19th, Napoleon made a full retreat, leaving 12,000 able soldiers and 25,000 more of sick and wounded in the hands of the allies. The total loss of the French was more than 60,000, and that of the allies 50,000. This battle and its results served to hasten the downfall of Napoleon.

GREAT MILITARY HEROES OF THE WORLD.

IBEL KADER.—An Arabian Emir; born in Algeria near Mascara, in 1806 or 1807; operated in Algeria and Morocco, against the French and Moors. He was a learned author as well as a warrior, and the father of twenty-four children; died in 1873.

Abercromby, Sir Ralph.—A British General; born in Scotland, in 1738; fields of operation. The seven years' war; American war; Flanders and Holland; commander in the West Indies; Irish revolution of 1798, and against the French in Egypt; wounded in the battle of Alexandria, Egypt; died near that city in 1828.

Abrantes, Duke of—Andoche Junot.—A Colonel-General of French hussars under Napoleon I.; born at Bussy-le-Grand, in Burgundy, in 1771; an impetuous officer, and known as "the Tempest," raised from the ranks for bravery; distinguished in Bonaparte's Italian and Egyptian campaigns; commanded in Portugal; served in Spain and Russia; died insane, at Montbard, France, in 1813.

Ætius.—A Roman General; born in Moesia, about A. D. 396; vanquished Burgundians and Franks in Gaul; attacked Attila, the Hunnish invader of Gaul, on the plains of Chalon, in 451, and more than 300,000 men perished on both sides; was assassinated at Rome, A. D. 454, by the Roman Emperor Valentinian, who was jealous of his fame.

Agamemnon.—An ancient King of Mycenæ, in which kingdom he is supposed to have been born, date unknown; commanded the combined forces of Greece at the memorable siege of Troy, immortalized by Homer; murdered by his wife on his return from that campaign.

Agricola, Cælius Julius.—A Roman General; born at Forum Julii (now Frejus), in Gaul, A. D. 40; sent to Britain by Domitian, and brought it into complete subjection; murdered, it is supposed, by Domitian, who was jealous of his success, at Rome, A. D. 93.

Alciades.—An Athenian General; born at Athens, Greece, B. C. 450; effected the conquest of Sicily and that over Sparta; was murdered, B. C. 404, by a Persian satrap, at the instigation of Lysander.

Alexander the Great.—A Macedonian General; born in Macedonia, B. C. 356; destroyed Thebes; defeated King Darius, of Persia; subdued Asia Minor; routed 600,000 Persians at the battle of Issus; subdued Egypt, Tyre, and Libya; conquered Persia; became brutal; pushed his conquests, and reached Babylon, having conquered nearly all existing nations; died while intoxicated at Babylon, B. C. 323.

Alfred the Great.—King of the Saxons in England, born at Wantage, Eng., A. D. 849; made successful resistance, on several occasions, to invading Danes, or Northmen; established coast defenses; translated the Bible and other books; was a patron of education and literature; died about 901.

Alvarado, Pedro D.—A Spanish General; born at Badajoz, Spain, about the close of the fifteenth century; was the conqueror of Mexico, under Cortez, and Guatemala; governor of Guatemala and Honduras; killed in a fight with Mexican Indians, in New Galicia, Mex., in 1541.

Alvarez, Juan.—A Mexican General; born in Mexico about 1730, drove Santa Anna from power in the revolution of 1855, conquering the republic of Mexico; died in 1867.

Antesley, Marquis of.—A British General; born in England, in 1768; distinguished for valor in Flanders, Holland, Corunna, Waterloo—losing a leg in the latter battle, and was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; died in 1854.

Antony, Mark.—A Roman Triumvir; born in Italy, B. C. 83, ably seconded Julius Cæsar in his struggle for supreme power, and was made joint Consul of Rome with him; achieved other national triumphs by his genius and valor, but being defeated in battle at Actium, B. C. 30, he slew himself; was husband of the renowned Cleopatra, who killed herself, on learning of his death, by the sting of an asp.

Attila.—King of the Huns; the place and date of his birth are unknown; he swayed the Northern tribes from the Rhine to the Volga; overran Illyria and all the region between the Black Sea and the Adriatic; Thracæ, Macedonia and Greece were devastated; marched through Germany into Gaul; invaded Italy, destroying many cities; died suddenly in his camp, A. D. 453 or 454; is supposed to have been assassinated; called himself "the Scourge of God."

Bayard, "Chevalier."—Peter du Terrail—A French knight, distinguished for his valor, virtue, generosity and courtesy, and greatly honored in life and in death; displayed admirable bravery and talents; was born at the chateau de Bayard, in Dauphny, in 1476; was mortally wounded in battle in the Milanese, at Romagnano, in 1524.

Bernadotte, Jean B. J.—A French Marshal; born at Pau, France, in 1764; was a coadjutor in the French Revolution, and in Bonaparte's campaigns; invaded Sweden and became its king for twenty-six years, during which time the country prospered; died at Stockholm, Sweden, in 1844.

Bucher, Gebhard L. Von.—A Prussian Marshal; born at Rostock, Prussia, in 1742; served under Frederick the Great, during the seven years' war; retired to agricultural pursuits; recalled to the army in 1786; active in the campaigns of 1792 to '94, distinguishing himself and gaining promotion, participated vigorously in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814, defeated at Liège by Napoleon, in 1815, and turned the battle of Waterloo into a victory for the English; was made Prince of Wahlstadt, died at Kribowitz, Prussia, in 1849.

Bolívar, Simon Y. P.—President of South American republics, born at Caracas, Venezuela, in 1783; wrested Central South America from Spain, and founded the republics of Bolivia and Colombia; died at San Pedro, near Carthagena, Spain, in 1831.

Bonaparte, Napoleon.—An Emperor of France, King of Italy, etc.; operated in France,

Italy, Spain, Egypt, Russia, and Belgium, as the greatest warrior of modern times, in point of ambition, energy and power over men, born at Ajaccio, in the Island of Corsica, in 1769, and died, a lonely prisoner, in the Island of St. Helena, in 1821.

Bozzaris, Marco—A patriot and warrior of great distinction, born in Greece about 1790; made war against the Turks from 1820 to 1823, and was killed in the latter year in the victorious fight at Missolonghi.

Born, Brian—A native king of Ireland; born at Munster, Ireland, about A. D. 927; overcame the Danes and prosperously reigned, but in a revolt of his own people they were assisted by Danes, and a fight ensued, in which Born was slain, but the Danes were permanently repulsed; died at Clontarf, Ireland, in 1014.

Bruce, Robert—Earl of Carrick and King of Scotland; born in Scotland in A. D. 1274, bearing his father's name, he fought for the freedom of Scotland from the English yoke, first fighting under the English banner against his competitor for the crown, Baliol; Bruce was crowned at Scone, in 1306, defeated Edward II. at Bannockburn, in 1314, thus firmly establishing his throne; died in 1329.

Brunswick, Charles W. F., Duke of—A Prussian general, born at Brunswick, Prussia, in 1735; served actively in the seven years' war, and his services were celebrated by Frederick the Great in a poem; was mortally wounded at the battle of Auerstadt, in 1806.

Cæsar, Julius—Roman Emperor; born at Rome, B. C. 100, owing to family affairs, the Dictator Sulla resolved to destroy him, but at the solicitation of friends spared his life; became Chief Pontiff and Pretor, and in B. C. 59 Consul; subdued Gaul; twice invaded Britain; overcame Italy; became Dictator and Consul at Rome; vanquished the Egyptians, and captured Spain; became the victim of a conspiracy formed by Brutus, Cassius and others, and was assassinated in the Senate House, March 15, B. C. 44.

Collingwood, Cuthbert, Lord—English Admiral; born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng., 1750; was at Bunker Hill, America; expedition to Central America; with Lords Howe and Jervis in their victories over the French, 1794, 1795, and with Lord Nelson at Trafalgar, 1805, taking that officer's place when he fell, and finishing the victory; for this he was raised to the Peerage of England, with thanks of Parliament and a liberal pension for his family; died at sea, 1810.

Conde, Princes and Dukes of—Nine members of the younger household of the Bourbons of France, who played important military and political parts in French history between 1530 and 1800; of these Louis II., surnamed the Great, was born at Paris, 1621, and distinguished himself in the wars with Spain, between 1645 and 1659.

Constantine the Great—Emperor of Rome, born at Nisus, in Mesia, about 274; struggled for the empire with Maxentius, whom he overcame; vanquished Licinius; chastised the Goths; made Christianity the dominant religion, and removed the capital from Rome to Constantinople (Byzantium); died at Nicomedia, 337.

Cordova, Francisco Ferdinand de—Spanish General; born at Ciudad, 1792, fought in the campaign against Napoleon; minister of war, 1847; in 1849 went to Italy, with an army to aid in restoring the Pope, fought against the victorious insurgents in the revolution of 1854, and fled to France, in 1856 he returned to Spain, and in 1864 was made minister of war in the cabinet of Narvaez.

Cortez, Hernando—Conqueror of Mexico; born at Medellin, Spain, 1485; sailed in 1519, for San Domingo, W. I.; received several appointments from the governor; in 1518 fitted out his expedition to Mexico, contrary to the governor's wishes, between March 4, 1519, and August 13, 1521, he waged a war with the Mexicans which resulted in his vanquishing them, and he became governor of Mexico; in 1540, at home, however, ruined him, and he died in solitude in Spain, near Seville, 1547.

Crevecoeur, Philippe de—French Marshal and Baron; born early in the fifteenth century, in France; distinguished as a soldier under Charles the Bold and Louis XI., and in numerous military and diplomatic undertakings; signed, for France, the treaties of Arras which gave important territory to France and England. He also overcame Duke Maximilian in Picardy, taking more territory, and was on his way to conquer Naples, when he died near Lyons, in France, in 1494.

Cromwell, Oliver—Lord Protector of the English Commonwealth, born at Huntingdon, Eng., 1599; became a zealous Puritan; entered Parliament, 1625; opposed King Charles I. in Parliament, and took the field against him, winning victories over the royal troops in numerous well-fought battles between 1642 and 1646, and aided in bringing the king to the scaffold, he then subdued

Ireland, after severe fighting, and defeated the Scotch loyalists; in 1651 he reached the summit of his power, becoming Lord Protector in 1653; during his dynasty England was prosperous, respected and feared by other nations; died at Whitehall Palace, Eng., 1658.

Cyrus the Great—His career as a Persian general was foretold by Isaiah more than one hundred years before his birth, but considerable diversity of history surrounds his acts; he was son of Cambyses, the Persian; at the age of thirty he was sent with 30,000 men to assist his uncle Cyaxares, who was about to be attacked by the Babylonians, dispersing the latter; pushed the war into adjoining countries; subdued Cappadocia; captured Sardis, the capital of Lydia; reduced almost all Asia to subjection; returned and fought the Assyrians; captured Babylon after a siege; engaged in several other wars and subdued all the nations between Syria and the Red Sea, and is described in Scripture as "Monarch of all the earth," he is supposed to have reigned from about 558 to 529 B. C., dying at the age of seventy years.

Darius, the Mede—Son of Astyages, King of the Medes; mentioned in Daniel v., 31, ix., 1, and xi., 1; in scripture also called Artaxerxes, in either A. M. 3448 or 3468, he conquered Babylon, dethroning Belshazzar, his sister's grandson, King of the Chaldeans, occupying the throne for about two years, when he died, and Cyrus the Great reigned in his stead.

Darius I., King of Persia—Son of Hystaspes, took Babylon after a siege of twenty months; gave permission for rebuilding the Jewish temple at Jerusalem and sent the captive Jews to their own country; subsequently the Persians invaded Greece, but were defeated at Marathon; while preparing to take the field against the Greeks in person, Darius died, B. C. 485.

Darius III., the last King of Persia—Persia being invaded by Alexander the Great, Darius took the field against him in person, commanding an army of 600,000 men, two battles were fought, at Granicus and near Issus; in the latter the Persians were routed, having more than 100,000 men killed; Darius escaped, and afterwards fought the Greeks again, but was defeated and fled; he was found murdered, B. C. 334, in his chariot, the victim of Bessus, governor of Bactriana, who coveted his throne.

Dayoust, Louis Nicholas—A French Marshal, born at Annonay, Burgundy, 1770; studied at Brienne with Napoleon; distinguished himself on several occasions in the French army, and went with Bonaparte to Egypt; in the campaigns of 1806 and 1809 he won the titles of Marshal, Duke and Prince; was governor of Hamburg in 1813, 1814; minister of war under Napoleon in 1815, and commanded the army which capitulated under the walls of Paris; died in Paris, 1823.

Desaix, Joseph Marie—A French General under Napoleon; born at Thonon, Savoy, 1764; served at the siege of Toulon, in Italy and in the campaign of 1806 against Austria, winning the title of Count of the Empire; commanded at the city of Berlin; in 1813 was intrusted with the defense of France on the line of the Alps, and subsequently was commander of the National Guard at Lyons; died in France, in 1814.

Desaix de Veigoux, Louis Charles Anthony—A celebrated French General, of noble descent; born in Auvergne, 1768; Lieutenant in the army at fifteen; defended Fort Kehl in 1796, commanding a division in the army of the Rhine; accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, where he was known as "the Just Sultan"; and fell in the battle of Marengo, June 14, 1800, just as he had aided in winning victory over the Austrians.

Dumas, General—A mulatto French officer; born in Jeremie, Hayti, 1762; entered the French army at fourteen, noted for his handsome figure, prodigious strength and great bravery; served under Dumouriez, then in Italy, under Napoleon, and at the battle of Braken, single-handed, he defended a bridge against the enemy until the French could come to his rescue; he also served with distinction in Egypt; died at Villiers-Cotterets, France, 1806.

Durce, Girard C. M.—A favorite General of Napoleon's, born near Nancy, France, 1772; Governor of the Tuilleries; employed on important diplomatic missions; served at Austerlitz, in the campaigns of 1806 and '07, in Austria and in Russia. Killed at the battle of Bautzen, while escorting the Emperor to an elevation. Napoleon bought the land where he fell, and erected a monument to his memory thereon; died near Markersdorf, Saxony, 1813.

Edward, Prince of Wales—Known as "the Black Prince," from the color of his armor; son of King Edward III., of England; born at Woodstock, Eng., 1330; accompanied his father to France in 1345, and participated in the great victory of Crecy; ravaged the French dominions, 1355 and '36, and restored "Poetro the cruel" to the throne of Spain; died in England, 1376.

Espartaco, Joaquin B.—A Spanish Grandee; born near Ciudad Real, Spain, 1792; fought the South American insurgents in Venezuela and Peru; lost honors; subsequently became head of the throne; fought the Carlists successfully in the civil war, 1833-'39; was head of Queen Christina's ministry; succeeded her as regent in 1840; being overthrown by Narvaez he retired to England, until 1847, when he returned to Spain, and resumed his lost honors; subsequently became head of Isabella's government, and after her expulsion he supported the provisional government, refusing the crown, which was offered to him, on account of his great age.

Garibaldi, Giuseppe—An Italian patriot; born at Nice, 1807; raised a marine; in 1834 he was exiled from Italy for exciting a revolution; visited the Black Sea and South America; espoused the cause of the republic of Rio Grande; was repulsed and taken prisoner; escaping, he returned to Rio Grande and joined an expedition against the Brazilians, sometimes on land and sometimes at sea; after the war he settled at Montevideo; this place being besieged, Garibaldi fitted out a flotilla, and the town was saved. He then returned to Spain and participated in the military affairs of 1848, defeating the Neapolitans. Being surrounded by Austrians, he was offered terms of capitulation, which he refused, and he and his adherents fled; but his wife died, he was arrested, banished, and came to New York; made voyages to the Pacific, and returned to Nice; here he joined the Sardinian government against the Austrians; rendered important services during the war to the Italian cause, and in 1860 captured Sicily and became Dictator; afterwards he assisted in the overthrow of King Francis, and the kingdom of Two Sicilies became merged in that of Italy. Garibaldi resigned the Dictatorship and retired to the island of Caprea. Subsequently he reappeared prominently in the troubles in Italy, and incited the Hungarians against the Austrians. In a battle near Aspromonte he was wounded and taken prisoner but was permitted to return to Caprea. Again he repeated his movements for the conquest of Rome, but was upon one occasion arrested, and on the other defeated in battle and taken prisoner, but released as an American citizen. In 1870, when the Republic of France was established, he joined in its national defense, and served in the French army, but without distinguishing himself. He filled a seat in the National Assembly for a time, but resigned and retired to Caprea. He has written novels and poems, and is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable men of this century. Among his recent acts was the procuring of a divorce from his second wife.

Gonsalvo de Cordova, Hernandez A.—A celebrated Spanish warrior, known as "the Great Captain;" born at Montilla, Spain, 1493. He entered upon a military life at fifteen years; distinguished himself in wars against the Moors, Portuguese, Turks and French; was Viceroy of Naples, which kingdom he had conquered; died in Granada, Spain, 1545.

Gaugaud, Gaspar, Baron—A French General, born at Versailles, France, 1783; attended military schools; entered the army in 1802; fought in the campaigns of Germany, Poland, Spain and again in Germany; went to Russia with Napoleon; at Moscow prevented the explosion of 500,000 pounds of powder, and was created Baron, accompanied Napoleon through numerous battles, saving his life on one occasion; was among the last officers to leave the field of Waterloo, and accompanied his Chief to St. Helena. Returning to England, he worked for the release of Napoleon from exile, and retired to France, where he lived on a legacy from his former friend and commander; died in 1852.

Gough, Hugh Viscount—A British General; born at Woodstown, Ireland, 1779; entered the army in 1794; served against the Dutch in South Africa; in the West Indies; in Spain, distinguishing himself in several important battles; Commander-in-Chief in China, and created a Baronet; transferred to India, with supreme command, he carried out a brilliant and successful campaign against the Sikhs; from 1843 to 1849, superseded by Sir Charles Napier, made a viscount, handsomely pensioned, and created Field Marshal.

Grant, Sir James Hope—A British General; born at Kilgrinst, Scotland, 1808, entered the army in 1826, served in the first English war with China; in India from 1848 to 1858, where he won battles and honors, especially at the siege of Delhi and the relief of Lucknow; commanded in China in 1859, captured Peking in 1860, and terminated the war, receiving the thanks of Parliament and being made a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, with subsequent military promotions.

Gronchy, Emmanuel, Marquis de—A French General; born at Paris, 1766; entered the French military service at fourteen years, serving most of the time under Lafayette. From 1788 to 1811 he served with distinction in the army, participating in some of the most distinguished battles and campaigns under Napoleon and others. A wound forced him to retire from the army, but he

subsequently, after Napoleon's return from Elba, attached himself to the Emperor's fortunes, becoming a Marshal of France and taking a conspicuous part in his chief's operations. His failure, however, to bring his forces into position at the battle of Waterloo, rather than disobey previous orders, cost Napoleon his signal defeat in that contest. Retiring from France under proscription, he lived five years in the United States, at Philadelphia. He returned to France in 1821, and was restored to his rank of Marshal.

Havelock, Sir Henry—A British General, distinguished by his brilliant campaign against the Sepoys in India in 1857; born in county Durham, Eng., 1795; entered the British army in 1815; went to India in 1823; participated in the Burmese war of 1824 with distinction, in the invasion of Afghanistan, under Sir W. P. Cotton, 1838 and 1839, in the Mahadra campaign and in the war against the Sikhs; fought in Persia, 1856; his operations in 1857, in opposition to the Sepoys under the Nana Sahib, however, established his military fame; died near Lucknow, India, of dysentery, November, 1857, receiving a baronetcy from the English government the day after his death.

Joan of Arc, "the Maid of Orleans"—This greatest of heroines was born of humble parents at Domremy, France, 1410; tended sheep and took care of horses at a country inn; but having a mind far superior to her station, and brooding over the sufferings of her country and the means of relieving them until she believed herself called by mysterious voices to become the deliverer of France, she offered herself to the king as a divinely appointed warrior. Her services were accepted, and she took the field against the enemies of her country. Her alleged divine appointment and bravery inspired her followers with enthusiasm, while it depressed the English. Her campaigns were wonderfully successful; city after city was subdued, and the English were everywhere rapidly defeated; fourteen months passed in this brilliant warfare, which closed with the crowning of her sovereign. She now declared her mission at an end, but she was prevailed upon to remain with the army, which she commanded with her wonted bravery. At last, falling a captive into the hands of the English, who bought her from the Burgundians, she was, to their everlasting disgrace, burned at the stake at Rouen, France, in 1431, as a sorceress. She was distinguished for her modesty, purity and innocence.

Juarez, Benito Pablo and Maximilian—Juarez was born at San Pablo Guadalupe, State of Oajaca, Mexico, 1806, of Indian parents; educated by a friar; studied law; professor of natural philosophy in the college of Oajaca; admitted to the bar in 1834; was chief judge of the republic in 1842-45; secretary of state under General Leon; chief justice of the superior court. When the Salas revolution in 1846 became a success in Oajaca, he was made one of the governing triumvirate. In 1846 he was a member of the constituent congress that voted money to carry on the war with the United States; became governor of Oajaca in 1847-52, managing affairs discreetly, liquidating the state debt and having surplus funds. Soon afterwards he was arrested and exiled by Santa Anna, and lived in reduced circumstances for two years in New Orleans. Returning to Mexico in 1855, he assisted in the successful uprising of Alvarez, who afterwards appointed Juarez minister of justice and religion; subsequently President Comonfort appointed Juarez governor of Oajaca; he was re-elected governor in 1857; was also then elected president of the supreme court of justice, and afterwards minister of the interior. Comonfort being ousted, Juarez succeeded him as president of the republic in 1858, being recognized as such by the United States in

1859. In 1861 he defeated Miramon, entered Mexico, and in the following spring was elected president again. In 1862 France declared war against Juarez, with the determination of establishing an empire in Mexico. Juarez was defeated, and Maximilian, Archduke of Austria, assumed the functions of Emperor. Juarez, however, maintained the presidency at El Paso del Norte, and in 1866 began that brilliant military campaign which restored him to the possession of the republic, and resulted in the capture and shooting of Maximilian, in June, 1867. In October Juarez was re-elected president of Mexico. Five years of unsuccessful revolutions against him followed, but peace came in 1872. The health of Juarez, however, failed under all his trials, and he died in Mexico, in 1872, of apoplexy.

Kossuth, Louis—Ex-governor of Hungary; born at Monok, 1802; entered the National Diet as a representative in 1829, for publishing reports of the proceedings of this assembly, he was convicted of high treason and sentenced to four years' imprisonment. Within two years, however, he was liberated on an amnesty; became editor of a newspaper at Pesth in 1841; in 1848 he visited Vienna, the capital of Austria, to press the claims of Hungary upon the government, and returned to Pesth as minister of finance. Under this administration he successfully carried out important measures for the relief of the peasantry under the feudal system, which was swept away. During the civil war of 1848-49 he was governor of Hungary. The Hungarians, having been suppressed, mainly by the armed intervention of Russia, Kossuth retired to Turkey with several political allies and 5,000 troops. By the intervention of England and France, Turkey refused to deliver up Kossuth at the request of Austria and Russia, and he and his followers were retained as prisoners in Asia Minor until 1851. Kossuth then proceeded to England, and sailed for the United States in the autumn of that year. Here he traveled, advocating the cause of Hungary, and was received with great favor. Afterwards he returned to England, residing there for several years, engaged in lecturing and writing for the newspapers. From 1862 to 1875 he resided in privacy at Turin, devoting much time to scientific investigations.

Lopez, Narciso—Cuban revolutionist; born in 1799, in Venezuela, S. A., of wealthy parents; served for some time in the Spanish army, retiring in 1822, while Colonel. After the Spaniards evacuated Venezuela, he went to Cuba, and then to Spain, espousing the cause of Queen Isabella against Don Carlos, the pretender, and became the recipient of several offers, which, for political reasons, he rejected, returning to Cuba. Seized with the idea of Cuba becoming independent of Spain, he came to the United States in 1849, and organized, at the expense of nearly his entire fortune, three separate and unsuccessful expeditions to free Cuba from the Spanish yoke. The last expedition, which sailed in August, 1851, resulted in the capture of Lopez and many of his followers, and his own execution at Havana, September 1, 1851.

Miltades—Illustrious Athenian General; flourished in the fifth century before Christ; reduced Chersonesus, Lemnos and Cyclades, and before Christ, 490 years, fought and overcame the invading Persian army at Marathon; accused of treason by his countrymen, he was thrown into prison, where he died of a wound received in fighting for Grecian independence; died B. C. 489.

Moltke, Helmuth K. B. Von—A German General; born at Parchim, Germany, 1800; at eighteen became an officer; entered the Prussian service in 1822; went to Constantinople in 1835, and improved the Turkish government's fortifica-

tions, and fought for the Sultan in the wars against the Kurds and Egypt; returned to Prussia in 1839; in 1856 became the adjutant of Prince Frederic, and in 1858 chief of the general staff of the army; in 1859 he was made Lieutenant General, figured largely in the wars with Denmark (1864) and Austria (1866). When the war with France began, in 1870, his plans resulted in a series of astonishing and continuous victories. He was rewarded by the title of Count and large donations of money, etc.; was made a General Field Marshal in 1871, and life member of the upper house of the Prussian parliament.

Nero, Lucius Domitius Claudius—A Roman emperor; born at Antium, Italy, in 37; succeeded Claudius, who was murdered in 54 as Emperor, and proved to be one of the basest of tyrants. The story of his life is a catalogue of cruel crimes, while the success of the Roman army during his reign was glorious. A rebellion against this tyrant, in 68, proving successful, he committed suicide.

Pizarro, Francis—Born at Truxillo, Spain, in 1475, and while a boy ran away to Spanish America. In 1524 he discovered Peru, in connection with Almagro, and Charles the Fifth made him Governor of the new-found country, over which he achieved the conquest in 1532. In 1537 a contest between him and Almagro terminated in the defeat and execution of the latter. Almagro's son, in revenge, in 1541, aided by some friends, assassinated Pizarro in his palace at Lima, Peru.

Pompey, Cneius—Known as Pompey the Great; a Roman statesman and warrior; born 106 B. C.; at the age of twenty-three, with the party of Sulla, and commanding three legions, he recovered to Rome, Sicily and Africa; ended the war in Spain, and considerably extended the Roman Empire in Asia; married Caesar's daughter. In a few years discussions arose between Caesar and Pompey; civil war ensued, and Pompey was defeated in the battle of Pharsalia. He then fled to Egypt, where he was assassinated, B. C. 48.

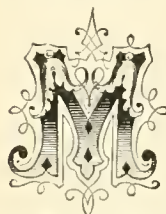
Poniatowski, Prince Joseph—Illustrious Polish General; born at Warsaw, 1763; distinguished himself in the cause of Poland during the unhappy struggles of 1792 and '94; entered the French army, and exhibited conspicuous bravery and talent in the campaigns between 1806 and 1814; was made a Marshal on the battle-field at Leipzig, and was drowned in the river Elster, 1813.

Santa Anna, Antoni Lopez de—A Mexican General; born at Jalapa, Mex., 1798; entered the Spanish army, becoming Lieutenant-Colonel in 1821; joined Iturbide in 1822 in overthrowing Spanish rule and reducing the province of Vera Cruz. Iturbide was in turn overthrown by Santa Anna, who proclaimed himself emperor. The Mexican Republic was formed soon afterwards, and from that time until 1833 Santa Anna was engaged in fighting against or maintaining, at the head of Mexican troops, the claims of rival chiefs. In 1833 he became president, retaining the office for three years, at the end of which time he was taken prisoner at San Jacinto by political opponents. After his liberation, in 1837, he lost a leg while engaged in repulsing French troops at Vera Cruz. From 1841 to 1845 he was again president of the republic. In 1845 he was exiled for ten years, but was recalled to the presidency and to protect Mexico against the United States army. In several encounters with Scott and Taylor, the American Generals, his forces were defeated, and in 1848 he was compelled to resign. From 1852 to 1855 he was president once more, and was then driven into exile again by the revolt of General Carrera, living quietly for some years at St. Thomas. Since then he has participated more or less quietly in Mexican political changes, but without accomplishing any notable success.



George Washington.

HERO OF THE WAR FOR UNITED STATES INDEPENDENCE.



ANY CIRCUMSTANCES must necessarily combine to make, with any individual, a great career. Among them there must be a suitable training, a locality in which genius may expand, and opportunity to draw forth genius. Many great men have lived, passed through life, and died comparatively unknown. The occasion never offered by which their power might have been seen. They could have been distinguished had opportunities been favorable.

Very truly has Gray in his "Elegy," speaking of the country churchyard, said:

Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid
Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire;
Hand that the rod of empire might have swayed,
And waked to ecstasy the living lyre.

But the favoring circumstance never came by which they could be carried forward to greatness and renown. The career we follow in life depends, therefore, much on circumstances; some people call it *luck*.

In the study of man we cannot fail to recognize that greatness hangs on a myriad of causes that exist outside of himself. Of these one of the most important of all, perhaps, is the inheritance of a well-balanced mind. Without mental capacity the opportunities may be ever so favorable, yet they will pass unimproved. With strong brain-power, coupled with ambition to achieve, perceptive power to foresee, and judgment to direct, and opportunity offering, the individual goes forward to success and power.

Of all the circumstances, therefore, which may be presented, there are none so desirable to the child as the possession, at birth, of a brain-power capable of grasping the opportunities as they occur in after-life.

Such was the gift which George Washington's mother presented to her child. A strong woman, of clear intellect and high moral character, she endowed him with the capacity for a prosperous life in any event, and for a great career, if opportunity offered for him to enter upon it. The war of the Revolution occurred in his time, and, with a genius equal to the occasion, he made his place in the hearts of the people.

On February 22, 1732, George Washington was born at Bridge's Creek, in Westmoreland county, Va. His father afterwards lived on the Rappahannock, a short distance from Fredericksburg, where he

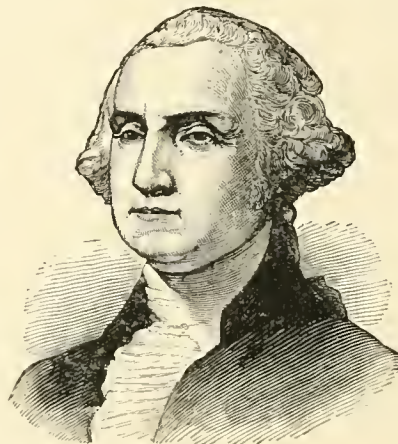
died in 1743, leaving a widow and five children, comfortably provided for with a large landed property, of which, by will, George inherited the homestead, while the oldest brother, Lawrence Washington, received the estate on the Potomac.

George, who at his father's death was not ten years of age, obtained, at an ordinary school, a knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic. At fourteen he commenced the study of geometry and surveying, in which he made such progress as to cause him to enter upon the profession of surveying when sixteen years of age, at which

time he was in the employ of Lord Fairfax, who had large estates in the vicinity of the Alleghany Mountains.

Three years he passed thus, traversing the wilderness, surveying in the summer, and spending the winter with his brother Lawrence. During this period, engaged thus in active open-air employment, he developed into fine physical proportions, became familiar with the lands of which he afterwards was a large owner, and formed an acquaintance with the Indian tribes then in that region, from whom he obtained knowledge that served him well in after-years.

At this time it was a matter of dispute between the English and French governments as to the ownership of the North American continent. The French were then intrenched on the St. Lawrence and at the mouth of the Mississippi. The English were in possession of the region bordering the Atlantic coast. In view of the probability of a rupture between the two countries, and possibly of an Indian



WASHINGTON.

Distinguished General and First President of the United States.

war, the Colonial country was divided into districts, and Washington, then nineteen years of age, was made an Adjutant, with the rank of Major.

Through the death of his brother Lawrence, in 1752, George came into the possession of the estate at Mount Vernon, the name having been given to it by Lawrence in honor of Admiral Vernon, a popular naval hero with whom he was acquainted. The succeeding year was largely occupied by George in settling his brother's affairs. In the meantime the threatening attitude of the French caused Governor Dinwiddie, then governor of the Colonies, to resolve upon dispatching a messenger to confer with the French commander as to their intentions. It was a hazardous journey of over 500 miles, to be made in mid-winter through a then trackless wilderness. Washington, being

selected to execute the work, performed the journey successfully, though amid great dangers from the Indians.

From that interview of Washington, it was learned that the French proposed to resist the extension of English occupation towards the Ohio. It was thereupon resolved by the Colonial Assembly to take action against the French, and among the regiments raised and ordered into the field was one of which Washington, refusing to take the Colonels, was made a Lieutenant Colonel, and stationed at a point where now stands the city of Pittsburgh, Pa.

For five years Washington was in the royal service, the command of the army in various battles devolving upon him. In one of the engagements, known as Braddock's defeat, he received four bullet-holes through his coat, and two horses were shot under him.

In January, 1759, he married Mrs. Martha Custis. In the meantime, the French having been expelled from the Ohio valley, he resigned his commission, and retired shortly after his marriage to Mount Vernon.

Washington then became a member of the provincial Assembly, which met at Williamsburg. His private business, which was then large, mostly occupied his attention, however, for the next sixteen years. During that period the resolution had been made by the colonists to free themselves from the mother country, and to Washington, then forty-three years of age, was given the command of the army, July 3, 1775. Then followed an eight years' war, during which time he fought, with varying success, the English generals Howe, Clinton, Burgoyne, and Cornwallis, finally surrounding Cornwallis at Yorktown, where Washington compelled his surrender.

To his perseverance, courage, patience and prudence, were the American people greatly indebted for their independence, which was secured by a treaty of peace, signed in 1783.

Resigning his commission at the close of the war, Washington returned again to Mount Vernon, and participated but little in public affairs until May, 1787, when he served as a member of the convention, in Philadelphia, which framed the Constitution of the United States. Of this body he was unanimously chosen President.

Washington was elected the first President of the United States, and on the 30th of March, 1789, he was inaugurated, John Adams being Vice President. At that time the seat of government was at New York, where it remained for eleven years afterwards, being removed to Washington in 1800.

During the first and second years of his Presidential administration Washington made a tour through the Eastern and Southern States in his own carriage, his journey throughout being one continual ovation.

He was twice elected to the Presidency. At the close of his official life he returned once more to his country residence, hoping for permanent retirement, but owing to an apprehended difficulty with France, he consented to become Lieutenant General and Commander-in-Chief, a post which he accepted with extreme reluctance, and only as a matter of duty to his country.

In consequence of a severe cold which he caught when exposed in a snow and rain storm, as he was riding in his saddle about his estate, on the 12th of December, 1799, he was confined to his bed, and died two days afterwards.

At Mount Vernon in a tomb lie the remains of Washington to-day. The estate came into the possession of John A. Washington, and from him were 200 acres, the mansion and tomb, purchased by the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association in 1858, for the sum of \$200,000. The design is to preserve everything about the house as it was at the time of Washington's death, thus making it attractive as a place of perpetual resort for pilgrimage in the future.

PROMINENT BATTLES OF THE REVOLUTION.

Battle of Lexington and Concord.—Fought, first, at Lexington, Mass., between 800 British soldiers, under Lieutenant Colonel Smith and Major Pitcairn, and a large force of colonists, under Captain John Parker, April 19, 1775, while the British were on their way to Concord, Mass., to seize a quantity of military stores belonging to the colonists. A skirmish ensued at Lexington, eight of the colonists being killed. The British proceeded to Concord, but were severely repulsed by the colonists, under Colonel James Barrett, who drove them again towards Lexington. At Lincoln the British were attacked by the Lexington militia, and as they entered Lexington, the entire British force only escaped destruction at the hands of the enraged citizens of that vicinity by receiving reinforcements from Boston. As it was, the colonists hotly pursued them back to Boston. In this expedition the British lost 273 men, killed, wounded and missing, and the colonists forty-nine killed, thirty-four wounded and five missing. This day's work inaugurated the war of the Revolution.

Capture of Ticonderoga.—Eighty American soldiers, under Colonel Ethan Allen, of Vermont, surprised the British fort at Ticonderoga, N. Y., commanded by Captain Delaplace, early on the morning of May 10, 1775, and without firing a shot demanded its surrender "in the name of Jehovah and the Continental Congress." No resistance was made, and the Americans captured two officers, forty-eight soldiers, 128 pieces of artillery, and a large quantity of small arms. By this stroke England lost control of the Green Mountain district.

Battle of Bunker Hill.—Fought June 16 and 17, 1775, near Boston. Two thousand British soldiers, under Generals Howe and Pigott, who attempted to storm the redoubt on Breed's Hill, defended by 2,500 Americans, under command of Colonels Prescott and Pepperell. The redoubt was gallantly defended until the ammunition of the Americans was exhausted, when a retreat was ordered, and amid a galling fire they escaped to Charlestown Neck, at which point the pursuit ended. The British lost 236 officers and men killed and 828 wounded, and the Americans 145 killed or missing and 304 wounded.

Battle of Quebec.—Fought December 31, 1775, between the British troops in the citadel and a small force of American soldiers, under General

Richard Montgomery, who attempted to capture the upper town. The assault failed, Montgomery and about 700 of his men being killed or wounded.

Battle of Fort Mifflin.—Fought on Sullivan's Island, Charleston harbor, S. C., June 28, 1776, between four vessels of the British navy, carrying 156 cannons and reinforcements, under command of Sir Peter Parker, and 435 Americans, under Colonel William Moultrie, in a fort which mounted twenty-six guns. The vessels opened fire on the fort at short range, and the contest lasted from about noon until after nine o'clock in the evening, when the British vessels were either disabled or withdrew, without capturing the fort. The British had 263 men killed and wounded; the Americans eleven killed and twenty-six wounded. It was a brilliant victory for the American fort and its brave commander.

Battle of White Plains.—Fought October 28, 1776, at Chatterton Hill, N. Y., between 4,000 men of Howe's British army and 1,400 Americans, under McDougal. The Americans were driven from their position, with a loss of nearly 100 killed and wounded, and eighty prisoners. The British lost 229 men.

Battle of Trenton.—Fought at Trenton, N. J., December 26, 1776, between about 1,300 British and Hessian troops and 2,400 Americans, under Washington, who surprised the Hessians, killed seventeen, took about 1,000 prisoners, six brass cannon, 1,200 stand of arms, and the standards of an entire brigade. Not an American was killed in the skirmish.

Battle of Princeton.—Fought at Princeton, N. J., January 3, 1777, between the American army, under General Washington, and the British army, under General Mawhood. The action lasted but twenty minutes, but was fiercely contested, and resulted in a victory for the Americans, who lost about thirty men and seven officers, while the British loss was 200 killed and wounded and 230 prisoners, including fourteen officers.

Battle of the Brandywine.—Fought on the banks of Brandywine creek, September 11, 1777, between the British army of 18,000 men, under General Howe, and an American force of 13,000, under General Washington, resulting in the defeat of the latter, and the occupation of Philadelphia by the British. The loss of the Americans was nearly 1,000 men.

Battle of Germantown.—Fought October 4, 1777, at Germantown, Pa., between the American army, under Washington, and the British army, under General Howe. The Americans were defeated, with a loss of about 1,000 men; the British lost more than 600.

Battle of Bennington.—Fought August 16, 1777, between a body of New Hampshire militia, under General Stark, and a portion of Burgoyne's British army, under Colonel Baum, at Bennington, Vt. The British were defeated, with a loss of 200 killed, 600 prisoners, and 1,000 stand of arms. The Americans lost fourteen killed and forty-two wounded.

Battle of Stillwater.—Fought at Stillwater, N. Y., September 19, 1777, between British and Canadian soldiers and Indians, under Generals Burgoyne and Fraser, and a portion of the American army, under Generals Morgan and Arnold. The fight lasted for several hours, and resulted in the loss of about 600 British soldiers and less than 400 Americans.

Battle of Saratoga.—Fought at nearly the same place as the foregoing, October 7, 1777, between the British army, under Burgoyne, and the Americans, under General Gates. At night Burgoyne retreated. This contest resulted in the disheartening of Burgoyne, and on the 17th he surrendered, leaving in the hands of the Americans forty-two brass cannon, 4,647 muskets, and 5,408 prisoners. At the time of the surrender the American army numbered 10,817 effective men.

Battle of Monmouth.—Fought at Red Bank, N. J., June 28, 1778, between the British army, under Sir Henry Clinton, and the Americans, under Washington. The contest was spirited and eventful, and resulted in the retreat of the British, with the loss of nearly 300 killed and 100 prisoners. The American loss was sixty-nine killed and 160 wounded.

Battles of Savannah.—Fought December 29, 1778, between the British, under General Clinton, and the Americans, under General Lincoln. This contest resulted in the surrender of the city of Savannah, Ga., to the British. In September, 1779, Savannah, still in possession of the British, was besieged by an allied French and American force under Count D'Estaing and General Lincoln. They assaulted the city October 9, 1779, but were repulsed by the British, with a loss of nearly 800 men.

Battle of Stony Point.—American forts at Stony Point, N. Y., on the Hudson river, and Verplanck's Point, opposite to each other, were captured and occupied by the British, about June 1, 1779. July 16, General Anthony Wayne, with 1,200 Americans, retook the fort at Stony Point, and captured 543 British officers and men. The American loss was fifteen killed and eighty-three wounded; the British had sixty-three killed. The fort was soon afterwards dismantled and abandoned.

Battle of King's Mountain.—Fought at King's Mountain, N. C., October 7, 1779, between a British force of 1,200 local desperadoes, under Major Patrick Ferguson, and about 900 mounted Americans, under several colonels. The fight was brief, but severe. Ferguson was killed and 240 of his men had fallen. Of the others, 800 surrendered and 200 escaped. The American loss was only twenty killed, but many were wounded. This battle did much towards breaking up British domination in the South.

Battle of Cowpens.—Fought at Cowpens, S. C., January 17, 1781, between 1,100 British, under Colonel Tarleton, and about 1,000 Americans, under General Morgan. The British were defeated, with a loss of 300 killed and wounded, and between 500 and 600 prisoners. The Americans had twelve men killed and sixty wounded.

Battle of Guilford.—Fought at Guilford Court House, N. C., March 15, 1781, between 2,400 British, under Lord Cornwallis, and an American force of 4,404 infantry and horse (regulars and raw militia), under General Greene. The battle resulted in the retreat of the Americans, but Cornwallis lost more than 600 killed and wounded. The American loss was about 400 killed and wounded, and 850 missing.

Battle of Eutaw Springs.—Fought about fifty miles north of Charleston, S. C., September 8, 1781, between about 2,300 British, under Colonel Stuart, and about 2,000 Americans, under General Greene. The contest was not decided until the next day, when Greene pursued the retreating British

towards Charleston. The American loss was 535, in killed, wounded and missing; that of the British, 133 killed and wounded, and 500 prisoners.

Siege of Yorktown.—In August, 1781, Lord Cornwallis, commanding the British army under Sir Henry Clinton, occupied and fortified Yorktown, Va., with 8,000 men and a few river vessels. On the 30th of September, 1781, a besieging force of 16,000 French and American soldiers, under Washington, invested Yorktown. The siege continued several days, and on the night of October 14 a successful assault by the Americans resulted in a loss of nearly 100 killed and wounded of the British, and much less on the part of the Americans. A French fleet in Chesapeake Bay and the persistent attacks of the Americans soon brought Cornwallis to terms, and on the 19th he surrendered, thus virtually ending the war of the Revolution. In this siege and surrender the British lost more than 350 in killed and wounded, 8,087 prisoners and 106 cannon.

Leading Officers in the American Revolutionary War.

THE CELEBRATED actor in the American struggle for national independence, Ethan Allen, was born in Connecticut, in 1739, and about 1763 he, with his brothers, removed to near Bennington, Vt. Here he took an active part in the distinguished controversy between the colonies of New York and New Hampshire, relative to their boundary lines, and was appointed, in 1770, to represent the settlers in the law-suits which ensued at Albany, N. Y. The court decided against them, and they, with Allen at their head, made an armed resistance to the authorities. Thus they were enabled to protect the New Hampshire landowners and remove the New York settlers from the disputed territory. This condition of hostility to the legal powers continued until the breaking out of the American Revolution. In 1775, Allen, in command of the "Green Mountain Boys," advanced towards Ticonderoga, N. Y., and on the morning of May 10, Allen, with eighty men, having been reinforced, surprised the British camp at that point, commanded by Captain Delaplace, and demanded the surrender of the fort "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."



ETHAN ALLEN,

Hero of the Battle of Ticonderoga.

The bewildered Englishmen immediately complied with this forcible requirement, and the Americans captured two officers, forty-eight soldiers, one hundred and twenty cannon and a large quantity of small arms. This success also wrested the control of the Green Mountains from the English.

Allen continued to aid in redeeming the colonies from British dominion, and the same year was taken prisoner and sent to England. A few months later he was sent back to America and treated as a felon, being most of the time heavily shackled, until May, 1778, when he was exchanged. Upon his release he was warmly received by Washington and Congress.

The land controversy between the colonies continuing, Allen was made a General, and, subsequently, was sent as an agent of Vermont to explain the course of that state to Congress. Complications then arose between the states and the British authorities, but Allen was enabled, by political strategy, to keep his adherents unmolested until near the end of the Revolution. After the war he served in the Vermont Legislature, residing in that State until his death, which occurred at Burlington, Vt., in 1789. He was ever distinguished for his bravery, honesty and frankness.

SOLOMON ALLEN.—An American Major, born at Northampton, Mass., in 1751, commanded the guard which conveyed Andre, the British spy, to prison; subsequently he became a clergyman, and died in 1821.

Abercrombie, James.—A British commander, born in Scotland, in 1706; served at Ticonderoga, N. Y., died in England, in 1781.

Alexander, William.—An American Major-General, born in New York city, in 1726, fought in the battles of Long Island, Germantown and Monmouth, died at Albany, N. Y., in 1783.

Armstrong, John.—An American officer; born at Carlisle, Pa., in 1758; fought at Princeton. N. J. was appointed Minister to France in 1801, and Secretary of War, under Monroe, in 1813; died at Red Bank, N. Y., in 1843.

Arnold, Benedict.—An American General; born at Norwich, Conn., in 1740; served at Ticonderoga, Saratoga and Quebec; was brave, but yielded to impure influences, and turned traitor to the American cause; escaped to England, and died in London, in 1801, despised for his treachery.

Ashe, John.—An American General; born in England, in 1721; member of the Colonial assembly; fought at Fort Johnson, Savannah, Ga., in 1735, and, as a Brigadier-General, took part in the movements of General Lincoln along the Savannah river in 1778 and 1779; was taken prisoner of war in 1781, and died the same year.

Barber, Francis.—An American Adjutant-General, and an active officer; born at Princeton, N. J., in 1751; fought at Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth; served against the Indians in 1779 and was wounded at Newton; was also engaged in the battle of Springfield, and present at the battle of Yorktown; was killed by the falling of a tree in 1783.

Bradt, Joseph.—A famous British Indian Chief; born in Ohio, about 1742; participated in

the massacre at Wyoming; was highly educated; died in Canada, in 1807.

Bradstreet, John.—A British General; born in England, in 1711; served under Braddock and Amherst; died in New York in 1774.

Burgoyne, John.—A British General; born in England, about 1722; served at Ticonderoga, Stillwater, Freeman's Farm and Saratoga; wrote several dramas and pamphlets; died in London, in 1792.

Burr, Aaron.—An American officer; born at Newark, N. J., in 1756; served in the expedition against Quebec; became distinguished as a lawyer and public man, and died at Staten Island, N. Y., in 1836.

Butler, James.—An American officer; born in Prince William county, Va., year unknown; served in South Carolina and Georgia; was an inmate of a British prison-ship, and was killed in battle at Cloud's Creek, S. C., in 1782.

Butler, John—A British guerrilla leader; born in Connecticut, year unknown; brutally ravaged the valley of the Wyoming; time of death unknown; was granted 5,000 acres of land in Canada and a pension of \$2,500 a year for his services, by the British Government.

Butler, Zephaniah—An American Colonel; born in Connecticut, in 1731; was in several battles; died in 1795.

Cadwalader, John—An American General; born at Philadelphia, Pa.; served at Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth; was a member of the Maryland Legislature; died in 1786.

Clarke, George Rogers—An American General; born in Virginia, in 1752, was in the Indian service in Virginia; built Fort Jefferson, O., in 1779; died near Louisville, Ky., in 1818.

Clinton, Sir Henry—A British commander born in England, about 1738; served at Bunker Hill, Long Island, Charleston, etc.; died while governor of Gibraltar, in 1795.

Clinton, James—An American officer; born in Ulster county, N. Y., in 1736, served at Quebec and other places; was a member of the United States Constitutional Convention; died at Little Britain, N. Y., in 1812.

Conway, Thomas—An American General; born in Ireland, in 1733; served at Brandywine and Germantown, and conspired against Washington, died about 1800.

Cornwallis, Charles (Marquis)—A British commander; born in England, in 1738; served at Brandywine, Charleston, Camden, Yorktown, etc.; died in India, in 1805.

Dearborn, Henry—An American General; born at Hampton, N. H., in 1751; served at Bunker Hill, Monmouth, etc.; was twice a member of Congress; served also in the war of 1812; was United States Minister to Portugal; died at Roxbury, Mass., in 1799.

De Kalb, John (Baron)—An American General; born in Alsace, France, in 1721; served near Philadelphia and Camden, N. J.; was mortally wounded in the latter battle, August 16, 1780.

Eaton, William—An American Captain; born at Woodstock, Conn., in 1764; served under General Wayne on the Mississippi and in Georgia; was Consul to Tunis in 1797; died at Brimfield, Mass., in 1811.

Gage, Thomas—An eminent British commander; born in England about 1730; commanded at Boston and Bunker Hill; was succeeded by Sir Henry Clinton; died in England, in 1787.

Gansevoort, Peter—An American General; born at Albany, N. Y., in 1749; served in Canada and at Fort Stanwix; was Indian Commissioner; died in 1812.

Gates, Horatio—An American General; born in England, in 1728; served at Saratoga and Camden; was formerly under the British General Braddock; died in New York, in 1806.

Greene, Nathaniel—An American General; born at Warwick, R. I., in 1742; served at Germantown, Camden, Guilford Court House and Eutaw Springs; as a General he ranked second only to Washington; died in Georgia, in 1786.

Gridley, Howard—An American General; born at Boston, Mass., in 1711; served at Crown Point, the Plains of Abraham and Bunker Hill; was a successful military engineer; died at Stoughton, Mass., in 1796.

Hampton, Wade S.—An American General; born in South Carolina, in 1755; served under Generals Sumter and Marion; was a member of Congress in 1794; served, also, in the war of 1812; died at Columbia, S. C., in 1835.

Hayne, Isaac—An American Colonel; born in South Carolina, in 1745; served at Quarter House, S. C., and was executed at Charleston, S. C., in 1781, by the British authorities, on the charge of being a traitor to Great Britain.

Heath, William—An American General; born at Roxbury, Mass., in 1737; served at King's Bridge and Morrisania; filled several public offices, and died at Roxbury, Mass.

Howard, John Eager—An American General; born in Baltimore county, Md., in 1752; served at White Plains, Germantown, Monmouth, Camden, Cowpens and Guilford Court House; was a brave and active soldier; was governor of Maryland, and a United States senator from that State; died in 1827.

Howe, George A.—A British General; born

in Great Britain, place unknown, in 1724; fought at Ticonderoga, N. Y., where he was slain, in 1758.

Howe, Sir William—A British commander; born in Great Britain, place unknown, in 1729; served at Bunker Hill, on Long Island, at Germantown and elsewhere; was succeeded by Sir Henry Clinton; was governor of Plymouth, Eng., and in that position he died, in 1814.

Huger, Isaac—An American General; born at Limerick Plantation, S. C., in 1742; served at Savannah, Charleston, Guilford Court House and Hobkirk's Hill; died at Charleston, S. C., in 1797.

Huger, Francis K.—An American Captain; born in South Carolina, in 1764; served in the Continental army, and was a Colonel in the war of 1812; died at Charleston, S. C., in 1855.

Jasper, William—An American Sergeant, of remarkable valor; born in South Carolina, about 1750; served at Fort Moultrie and Savannah, being slain in the latter conflict, in 1799.

Knox, Henry—An American General; born at Boston, Mass., in 1750; served at Bunker Hill, Boston, New York city, Princeton, Monmouth, Yorktown, etc.; was Secretary of War under Washington; died at Thomaston, Me., in 1806.

Lafayette, Marquis de—An American General; born near Brioud, France, in 1757; served at Brandywine, Barren Hill, Monmouth, Yorktown, etc.; died at Paris, greatly honored, in 1831.

Lee, Henry—An American officer; born in Westmoreland county, Va., in 1756; served in South Carolina, at Guilford Court House, and in other conflicts; was greatly esteemed; died at Cumberland Island, Ga., in 1818.

Lewis, Morgan—An American General; born in New York city, in 1754; served in the battle of Saratoga and in the campaign in Northern New York; was governor of New York, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; also participated in the war of 1812; died in New York city, in 1844.

Lewis, Andrew—An American General; born in Ulster, Ireland, about 1730; served in the expedition to take possession of Ohio; with Washington at Fort Necessity; at Braddock's defeat; near Fort Duquesne; was treaty commissioner to the Six Nations of Indians; served, also, at Point Pleasant, O., and at Twyne's Island; died in Bedford county, Va., about 1780.

Lincoln, Benjamin—An American General; born at Hingham, Mass., in 1733; served at Bonis Heights, Savannah, Charleston and Yorktown; was Secretary of War and governor of Massachusetts; died at Hingham, his birth-place, in 1810.

Lyman, Phineas—An American officer; born at Durham, Conn., about 1716; fought in the battle of Lake George, in 1755, and served at Ticonderoga, Crown Point, etc.; died in West Florida, in 1775.

McArthur, Duncan—An American scout and pioneer; born in Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1772; served in the Kentucky and Ohio Indian war districts; was governor of Ohio; served, also, in the war of 1812; died in Ohio, in 1839.

Marion, Francis—An American General; born at Winyaw, S. C., in 1732; served in the Cherokee war of 1761, in South Carolina and Georgia, at the battle of Camden, etc.; was distinguished for the secrecy and rapidity of his operations against the British; died near Eutaw, S. C., in 1795.

McDonough, Alex.—An American General; born in Scotland, in 1731; served at White Plains and Germantown; was a member of the Colonial Congress; died in New York, in 1786.

Mercer, Hugh—An American General; born in Scotland, about 1720; fought at Trenton and Princeton; was mortally wounded in the latter contest, and died, greatly mourned, in 1777.

Mifflin, Thomas—An American General; born at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1744; served on Long Island; was president of Congress; died at Lancaster, Pa., in 1800.

Morgan, Daniel—An American General; born in New Jersey, in 1736; served at Quebec and Cowpens, and in the Pennsylvania insurrection of 1794; was a member of Congress; died at Winchester, Va., in 1802.

Moultrie, William—An American General; born in South Carolina, in 1731; fought at Sullivan's Island and Charleston, S. C.; was governor of South Carolina, and historian of the Revolution; died at Charleston, S. C., in 1805.

Muhlenberg, Peter J. G.—An American General; born at Trappe, Pa., in 1746, was a clergyman at Woodstock, Va., at the breaking out of the Revolution; stripped of his clerical gown, and put on the continental regimentals, read his commission as a colonel, and formed a regiment of his parishioners; rose in rank in the army; was member of Congress, United States senator and collector of customs at Philadelphia, where he died, in 1807.

Pickens, Andrew—An American General; born at Paxton, Pa., in 1739; served at Kettle Creek, Stono, Cowpens, Augusta (Ga.) and Eutaw Springs; member of the South Carolina Legislature and of Congress from that State; died at Tomassie, S. C., in 1817.

Pinekey, Charles C.—An American officer; born at Charleston, S. C., in 1746; served at Brandywine, Germantown, Charleston, Savannah and in Florida; was a member of the National Constitutional Convention of 1787, and United States Minister to France; died at Charleston, S. C., in 1825.

Pinekey, Thomas—An American Major; born at Charleston, S. C., in 1759; served at Stono, Savannah, and Camden; was governor of South Carolina and Minister to Great Britain and Spain; was also in Congress from South Carolina; died at Charleston, S. C., in 1779.

Putnam, Israel—An American General; born at Danvers, (Old Salem) Mass., in 1718; served at East Boston, Bunker Hill, Long Island and Horse-necks, Conn., at which latter place he won distinction for bravery by rapidly riding his horse down a steep, rocky declivity, thus escaping from the British; died at Brooklyn, Conn., in 1790.

Putnam, Rufus—An American engineer; born at Sutton, Mass., in 1738; constructed the fortifications at West Point, N. Y., and founded Marietta, O., where he died, in 1824.

Schuyler, Philip—An American General; born at Albany, N. Y., in 1733; participated in the operations against the British under Burgoyne, and in New York; was a member of Congress and United States senator from New York; died at Albany, N. Y., in 1804.

Stark, John—An intrepid American General; born at Londonderry, N. H., in 1728; fought in Canada, and at Bennington and Saratoga; died at Manchester, N. H., in 1822.

Steuben, Fred. W. A. (Baron)—An American General; born at Madgeburg, Prussia, in 1730; served at Monmouth and Yorktown; founded Steuben county, N. Y.; died near Utica, N. Y., in 1794.

Sullivan, John—An American General; born at Berwick, Me., in 1740; served in Canada, on Long Island, at Trenton, Brandywine and Germantown; was a member of Congress and judge in New Hampshire; died at Durham, N. H., in 1795.

Sumter, Thomas—An American General; born in Virginia, in 1734; participated in several battles of the Revolution; was a member of Congress, United States senator and American Minister to Brazil; was the last surviving General of the Revolutionary army, and died near Camden, S. C., in 1832.

St. Clair, Arthur—An American General; born at Thurso, Scotland, in 1734; served at Trenton, Princeton and Ticonderoga; was, also, a member of Congress and governor of the Northwest Territory; died at Greensburg, Pa., in 1818.

Ward, Artemas—An American General; born at Shrewsbury, Mass., in 1737; served at Boston and Roxbury Heights; was a member of Congress; died at his birth-place, in 1800.

Warren, Joseph—An American General; born near Roxbury, Mass., in 1741; was slain at Bunker Hill, 1775; was intrepid and eloquent.

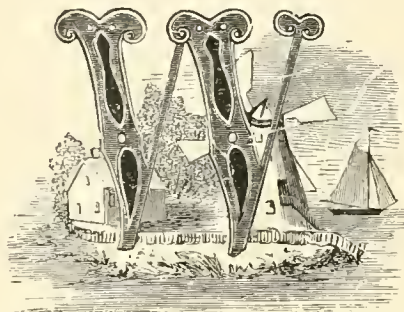
Washington, William—An American General; born in Stafford county, Va., in 1752; served on Long Island, and at Trenton, Princeton, Cowpens and Eutaw Springs; was a relative of George Washington; died at Charleston, S. C., in 1810.

Wayne, Anthony—An American General; known as "Mad Anthony," on account of his energetic bravery; born in Chester county, Pa., in 1745; served at Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth and Stony Point; died at Erie, Pa., in 1796.

Wilkinson, James—An American General; born in Maryland, in 1757; served in Canada, against the Wabash Indians, and on the Maumee river, O.; was governor of Louisiana, and served in the war of 1812; died near the city of Mexico, in 1825.

The War of 1812.

The Causes that Led to the War of 1812. Prominent and Important Battles.



sion of the English government in ignoring the rights of neutral nations, like the United States, while waging war against the French. To such a height did this insolence extend, that British war vessels would stop American merchant ships on the high seas, and impress

portions of the crews of the latter into the English naval service. Jefferson ordered an embargo, to prevent British vessels entering American ports. Madison disapproved of this embargo, protesting no less forcibly, however, against British violations of international and neutral rights, and substituted a total cessation of intercourse between the two countries. As this course failed to abate the evil, in the summer of 1809, with the consent of Congress, President Madison declared war against Great Britain, and by proclamation, called upon the people to prepare for the conflict. Five days after the declaration of war, Great Britain repealed part of the obnoxious orders in relation to the rights of neutrals, and so removed a portion of the causes of the war. Negotiations for a settlement of the impressment question were opened between the two countries, but without a satisfactory conclusion; and England, in February, 1813, established a blockade of American ports on the Atlantic coast. Of course this movement led to active hostilities, the war continuing for more than two years. The following are some of the principal contests of the war:

portions of the crews of the latter into the English naval service. Jefferson ordered an embargo, to prevent British vessels entering American ports. Madison disapproved of this embargo, protesting no less forcibly, however, against British violations of international and neutral rights, and substituted a total cessation of intercourse between the two countries. As this course failed to abate the evil, in the summer of 1809, with the consent of Congress, President Madison declared war against Great Britain, and by proclamation, called upon the people to prepare for the conflict. Five days after the declaration of war, Great Britain repealed part of the obnoxious orders in relation to the rights of neutrals, and so removed a portion of the causes of the war. Negotiations for a settlement of the impressment question were opened between the two countries, but without a satisfactory conclusion; and England, in February, 1813, established a blockade of American ports on the Atlantic coast. Of course this movement led to active hostilities, the war continuing for more than two years. The following are some of the principal contests of the war:

Principal Battles of the War of 1812, Between the United States and England.

THE WAR was declared June 18, 1812, and closed, by treaty, December 24, 1814.

The Surrender of Detroit.—General William Hull, Governor of Michigan Territory, after war was declared, received orders to invade Canada from Detroit, which he did with 1,800 men, but not having sufficient troops to carry out the enterprise, he was soon compelled to fall back; and August 16, 1812, his force having been reduced to 800 men, he surrendered his army, Detroit and Michigan Territory, to the British under General Brock.

Battles at Sea.—August 19, 1812, the United States frigate Constitution, Captain Isaac Hull, captured the British frigate Guerriere, Captain Dacres; British loss, seventy-nine killed and wounded, American loss, fourteen.

October 18, 1813, the American sloop of war, Wasp, Captain Jones, captured the British brig, Eagle, Captain Whitingates, but the British ship Porters, with seventy-four guns, captured both the Wasp and the Eagle.

October 25, 1812, the American frigate United States, Captain Decatur, captured the British frigate Macedonian, Captain Carleton. Time, one hour and a half; British loss, thirty-six killed and sixty-eight wounded, American loss, five killed and seven wounded.

December 29, 1812, the American frigate Constitution, Captain Bainbridge, captured the British frigate Java, Captain Lambert, off San Salvador, after a severe engagement. British loss, Captain Lambert killed, and 171 men killed and wounded, American loss, thirty-three killed and wounded.

The British vessels captured by American privateers, in 1812, amounted to more than 300.

Indian Massacre in Michigan.—In January, 1813, a force of British Indian allies encountered 900 American soldiers under General Winchester, at the river Raisin, defeated and captured the latter, and massacred many of the prisoners.

Capture of Toronto, Can.—April 27, 1813, General Pike, with 1,700 Americans, assaulted York (now Toronto), then the capital of Upper Canada, defended by 800 British. One battery was successfully carried by the Americans, when a magazine exploded, killing General Pike and killing and wounding 200 of his men; but the fort was captured by the attacking party.

British Repulse at Sackett's Harbor.—In May, 1813, General Jacob Brown, commanding the American naval and military post of Sackett's Harbor, on Lake Ontario, successfully repulsed the attack of a British force under General Prevost.

Capture of Fort George, Can.—In May, 1813, the Americans attacked and carried Fort George, a Canadian stronghold.

Battle of the Thames, Can.—Fought October 5, 1813, at the Moravian settlement, between American infantry under General Harrison and cavalry under Colonel R. M. Johnson, and the British under General Proctor, assisted by 2,000 Indians under Tecumseh. The latter was killed, and the Americans defeated the enemy, and captured 600 prisoners, six cannon and large quantities of stores.

Battle of Lake Erie.—Fought September 10, 1813, between a squadron of nine American war vessels, under Commodore O. H. Perry, and a British squadron of six armed vessels, under Commander Barclay. The American force consisted of 450 officers and men, with fifty-four cannon, while the British numbered 502 officers and men, with sixty-three cannon. The contest was severe, lasting about three hours. The Americans were, however, successful, capturing two ships, two brigs, one schooner and a sloop. Perry lost one vessel, sunk, the Lawrence, his flagship. The loss in men was nearly equal, numbering about 130 killed and wounded on each side. Barclay, the British commander, was killed. This battle secured the supremacy of Lake Erie to the Americans, and was important in this respect.

More Battles at Sea.—February 24, 1813, off the coast of British Guiana, S. A., the American frigate Hornet, eighteen guns, encountered the British brig Peacock, and after a short engagement, the latter surrendered, she being in a sinking condition, and in a short time she went down, drowning nine of her men and five of the Hornet's crew. The Peacock lost thirty-three killed and wounded in the fight, including her commander, while the Hornet's loss was only one killed and two wounded.

June 1, 1813, the American frigate Chesapeake, forty-eight guns, commanded by the same captain, Lawrence, engaged the British frigate Shannon, Captain Broke, also carrying forty

eight cannon, about thirty miles from Boston. The fight lasted but fifteen minutes, and resulted in the death of Lawrence and the capture of the Chesapeake. The American loss was forty-eight killed and ninety-eight wounded, the British had twenty-three killed and fifty-six wounded.

September 5, 1813, the American sloop of war Enterprise, commanded by Lieutenant William Burroughs, encountered, off Portland, Me., the British brig Boxer, commanded by Lieutenant Blyth, and captured the latter after a sharp engagement. Blyth was killed, and Burroughs was mortally wounded. They were buried side by side at Portland.

Battle of Chippewa, Niagara Falls.—July 5, 1814, a force of 1,900 Americans, under General Winfield Scott, fought 2,100 British troops under General Riall, at Chippewa. The latter, after several attacks and counterattacks, were repulsed. The Americans lost sixty-eight killed and 267 wounded, the British, 138 killed and 365 wounded.

Battle of Lundy's Lane.—Fought near Niagara Falls, July 25, 1814, between 3,000 Americans under Generals Brown and Scott, and a larger force of British under General Riall. The battle began about sunset, and continued until after dark with great severity. The British battery of nine guns was captured, and Riall's troops were driven off after three unsuccessful attempts to regain it. The Americans lost 743 men killed and wounded, and the British 878. Brown and Scott were both wounded.

Battle of Lake Champlain.—General Magonot, with about 1,500 American troops, held possession of Plattsburgh, N. Y., on the western shore of Lake Champlain, in August, 1814, when the British General, Sir George Prevost, advanced upon the town with 12,000 men. On the lake the Americans had a fleet of fourteen vessels, carrying eighty-six guns and 860 men, under Captain M'Donough, while the British squadron, under Captain Downie, numbered sixteen vessels, ninety-five guns and about 1,000 men. September 11, 1814, early in the morning, the naval battle began, lasting with severity for several hours, and resulting in a total victory for the Americans, the British hauling down their flags and surrendering. The land attack of the British soldiers was abandoned when the result of the naval fight was

learned. The Americans lost 112 killed and wounded. The British loss was estimated at about 200, exclusive of prisoners, and seventy-five cannon, beside their gunboats.

Washington Burned.—August 24, 1814, an army of 5,000 British, under General Ross, who had landed in Chesapeake Bay, marched on the national capital, took possession of the city and burned the public buildings, including the capitol and the President's house. They met with but little opposition.

The British at Baltimore.—After burn-

ing Washington, Ross re-embarked his army and assaulted the city of Baltimore, Md., September 12 and 13, but was repulsed by the citizens. General Ross was killed.

Naval Operations.—Peace was consummated about Christmas, 1814, but the news did not reach America for some time afterward, and fighting continued on land and sea. Additional naval captures by the Americans comprised seven British war vessels, and the British captured two American frigates and two or three smaller craft.

Battle of New Orleans.—Fought January 8, 1815, four miles from the city, between 4,000 Americans, under General Andrew Jackson, and a British army under Sir Edward Pakenham, estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000 men. Jackson occupied a strong position, well fortified, with twelve cannon. The severity of the fight, which resulted in the repulse of the British, is shown in the loss of the latter—something over 2,000 men killed, wounded and prisoners. The American loss was very slight. On the 18th the British retreated, leaving eighty wounded men in the hands of the Americans. This closed the war.

Leading Officers in the Wars of 1812 and Mexico.

DAIR, JOHN—An American General, born in Chester county, S. C., in 1759; fought in the battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815; commanded Kentucky militia, and was a member of Congress from Kentucky; died in 1840.

Black Hawk—A British Indian Chief; born near the mouth of Rock river, Ill., about 1768; fought in Illinois and Wisconsin, in 1832, against Generals Scott, Atkinson and Dodge; was finally captured and imprisoned; died near Des Moines, Iowa, in 1838.

Brock, Isaac—A British General; born in England, in 1769; served at Detroit and Queens-town, and was slain in the battle of Queenstown heights, near Niagara, N. Y., August 16, 1812.

Brown, Jacob—An American General; born in Bucks county, Pa., in 1775; served at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., Chippewa, Niagara Falls and Fort Erie, in the war of 1812; was chief Major-General of the United States army in 1821; died at Washington, D. C., in 1828.

Chandler, John—An American General; born in Massachusetts, year unknown; served in the war of 1812, was United States Senator from Maine; died at Augusta, Me., in 1844.

Clarke, William—An American General; born in Virginia, in 1770; served in the exploring expedition to Oregon, in 1804; was Governor of Missouri Territory in 1813-1821, and Superintendent of Indian Affairs in 1822; died at St. Louis, Mo., in 1838.

Croghan, George—United States Inspector-General of the Army; born near Louisville, Ky., in 1791; served in the wars of 1812 and Mexico; was at the battle of Tippecanoe, Ind., in 1811; died at New Orleans, in 1849.

Dix, John A.—An American Officer and Statesman; born at Boscawen, N. H., in 1798; was an Adjutant in the war of 1812, and prominently served in the war of the Rebellion; was Governor of the State of New York; died in New York city, in 1879.

Gaines, Edmund P.—An American General; born in Chippewa county, Va., in 1777; served at Chrysler's Field and Fort Erie, in the war of 1812; was instrumental in procuring the arrest of Aaron Burr for treason; died at New Orleans, in 1849.

Grant, Ulysses S.—An American General; born at Point Pleasant, O., in 1822, fought in Mexico, under Generals Scott and Taylor; a hero of the war of the Rebellion, and eighteenth President of the United States.

Harmar, Josiah—General-in-Chief of the United States army; born in Pennsylvania, in 1753; died at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1813.

Harrison, William H.—An American General, born at Berkeley, Va., in 1773; fought the Indians at Tippecanoe, Ind., in 1811, and at the battle of the Thames, in Canada; was a member of Congress from Ohio, and ninth President of the United States; died at Washington, D. C., in April, 1841.

Harney, William S.—An American General; born in Louisiana, in 1798; is (1880) still living, and has probably been in the army service longer than any other officer,—with an honorable record.

Hull, William—An American General; born at Derby, Conn., in 1753; served in the wars of the Revolution and 1812; in the latter he surrendered Detroit to the British; was Governor of Michigan in 1805; died at Newton, Mass., in 1825.

Jackson, Andrew—An American General; born at Waxhaw settlement, in North Carolina, in 1767; fought the Creek Indians in 1813; defeated the British General Pakenham at New Orleans, La., January 8, 1815; was seventh President of the United States for two terms, from 1829 to 1837; suppressed the South Carolina "nullifiers;" died near Nashville, Tenn., in 1845.

Kearny, Stephen W.—An American General; born at Newark, N. J., in 1794; served in the wars of 1812 and Mexico; was Governor of California in 1847; died at St. Louis, Mo., in 1848.

Macomb, Alexander—An American General, born at Detroit, Mich., in 1782; served at Niagara, Fort George and Plattsburg, in 1813 and 1814; was Commander-in-Chief of the army; died at Washington, D. C., in 1841.

Pakenham, Sir Edward—A British General; place and date of birth unknown; fought the Americans under General Jackson at New Orleans, January 8, 1815; was defeated and slain in that conflict.

Pike, Zebulon M.—An American General; born at Lamberton, N. J., in 1779; explored the sources of the Mississippi; served in the American besiegement of York, Can., in 1813, at which time and place he was killed.

Porter, Peter B.—An American General; born at Salisbury, Conn., in 1773; served in the battles of Black Rock, Chippewa, Lundy's Lane and Fort Erie; was Secretary of War under President John Q. Adams; died at Niagara Falls, in 1844.

Quitman, John A.—An American General; born in Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1799; served under General Taylor, in Mexico, 1846-1848, was Governor of Mississippi, and a member of Congress from that State; died at Natchez, Miss., in 1858.

Ripley, Roswell S.—An American officer; born in Ohio, about 1823; served in the war with

Mexico, against the Indians in Florida, and as a Confederate in the war of the Rebellion; was wounded at the battle of Antietam, and died at Charleston, S. C., in 1863.

Ripley, Eleazer W.—An American General; born at Hanover, N. H., in 1782; served at Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, and Fort Erie; died at West Feliciana, La., in 1859.

Shelby, Isaac—An American commander; born near Hagerstown, Md., in 1750; served in the American wars with the Indians, the war of the Revolution, and the war of 1812; was Governor of Kentucky eight years; died in Lincoln county, that State, in 1826.

Shields, James—An American Brigadier-General of volunteers; born at Dungannon, Ireland, in 1810; served in the war with Mexico and the Rebellion; was United States Senator, respectively, from the States of Illinois, Minnesota and Missouri; died in 1879.

Taylor, Zachary—An American General; born in Orange county, Va., in 1784; served in the wars of 1812 and Mexico; was twelfth President of the United States; died at Washington, D. C., in 1850.

Tecumseh—A famous chief of the Shawnee Indians; born in Ohio, about 1768; operated against the whites in Ohio and Indiana; was killed at the battle of the Thames, in 1813, as is supposed by Colonel Richard M. Johnson, of the Kentucky militia.

Twigg, David E.—An American General, born in Richmond county, Ga., in 1790; served in the wars of 1812 and Mexico; joined the Confederates in the war of the Rebellion; died at Augusta, Ga., in 1862.

Van Rensselaer, Solomon—An American officer; born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., in 1774; served in the battle of the Miami, in 1792, and in the battle of Queenstown heights, in 1812; was a member of Congress from the State of New York, 1819-1822; died at Albany, N. Y., in 1852.

Winder, William H.—An American General; born in Maryland, in 1775; served at Bladensburg, and other places in the war of 1812; was a successful lawyer in Baltimore; died in 1824.

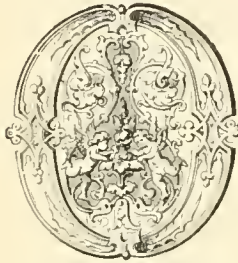
Wool, John E.—An American General; born at Newburgh, N. Y., in 1789; served in the wars of 1812, Mexico, and the Rebellion, and among the Indians in Oregon and Washington Territories; died at Troy, N. Y., in 1862.

Worth, William J.—An American General, born at Hudson, N. Y., in 1794; served in the war of 1812, against the Indians in Florida, and in the war with Mexico; died at San Antonio, Texas, in 1849; was buried in New York city.



WINFIELD SCOTT.

Outline Sketch of a Long, Eventful and Busy Life.



NE OF THE MOST prominent of American military heroes was General Winfield Scott, whose life-history is a succession of distinguished events. His birth occurred at Petersburg, Va., June 13, 1786.

After receiving an education at William and Mary College, near Williamsburg, Va., he studied law and was admitted to its practice in 1806.

In 1808 he joined the army as a Captain of light artillery, being stationed at Baton Rouge, La. In 1809 he was brought before a court-martial and suspended for a year, because of criticising the conduct of his superior officer. During the time of his suspension he studied military tactics.

Being restored to duty, he was appointed a Lieutenant-Colonel at the beginning of the war of 1812, and sent to the Canadian frontier. There he participated in the battle of Queenstown heights, rendering efficient service, but on being promptly reinforced, he and his whole command were captured by the British. Having been exchanged, early in 1813, he joined the army under General Dearborn as an Adjutant-General, with the rank of Colonel.

In May of that year, at Fort George, he was severely wounded by the explosion of a powder magazine. He held a commanding position in General Wilkinson's proposed expedition against Montreal, which was abandoned, however, in the autumn of 1813.

In March of the following year he was appointed to the position of Brigadier-General, and soon afterwards he established a camp, at Buffalo, for the purpose of giving military instruction.

July, 1814, was an eventful month in the career of the General. On the 3d he participated in the successful attack on Fort Erie, on the Niagara river, which, with part of its garrison, was captured. The battle of Chippewa was fought on the 5th, resulting in the success of the Americans. On the 25th occurred the short and bloody conflict of Landy's Lane, near Niagara Falls, in which Scott won a hard-fought victory, having two horses shot under him and receiving two severe wounds, one of which partially disabled his left arm.

When the war was over, President Madison tendered Scott the position of Secretary of War in his Cabinet, but this he declined. He was then promoted to the rank of Major-General, receiving also a gold medal and the thanks of Congress for his military services.

After assisting in reorganizing the army on a peace footing, General Scott visited Europe on a military and diplomatic mission for the Government.

Returning to the United States in 1816, he was married to Miss Mayo, of Richmond, Va., and prepared several works on military tactics and regulations.

In 1832 he visited Illinois, to participate in the war against the Sacs and Fox Indians; but before he could take the field the capture of the famous chief Black-Hawk rendered his services unnecessary.

In the same year, when the South Carolinians threatened to nullify certain provisions of the Federal Constitution, General Scott commanded the military forces at Charleston with good effect in suppressing the rebellious spirit of the citizens.

From 1835 to 1837 General Scott was engaged in the war against the hostile Indians in Florida and in the Creek country, but his mili-

tary conduct in these campaigns subjected him to trial by a court-martial, in which, however, he was triumphantly acquitted.

In 1838 he efficiently assisted in removing the Georgia Indians to a new reservation west of the Mississippi river; and in the following year he was active in suppressing the difficulties arising from the unsettled boundary line between Maine and New Brunswick. This trouble was not, however, permanently settled with Great Britain until 1842, when the Ashburton treaty was signed.

General Scott, in 1841, after the death of General Macomb, was made Commander-in-Chief of the army; and in 1847 he assumed command of the troops ordered to take part in the war with Mexico.

The events of that campaign were brilliant and successful. Vera Cruz was invested on the 9th of March, and on the 26th the castle of San Juan de Ulna capitulated, the garrison of 5,000 Mexicans laying down their arms outside

of the city on the 9th. On the 18th of April the battle of Cerro Gordo was fought, Santa Anna being driven from his strong position, and on the following day General Scott captured Jalapa, taking Perote on the 22d, and Puebla on May 15. Here he rested, awaiting reinforcements, until August 7, when the advance of the army upon the city of Mexico began.

On the 10th of August, at the head of nearly 11,000 men, in front of the city, General Scott encountered opposition from about 19,000 Mexicans under Generals Valencia and Santa Anna. The severe battles of Contreras and Churubusco, in which these opposing forces were engaged, occurred on the 20th of August, the Americans being victorious. The capital was now at the mercy of General Scott, but



WINFIELD SCOTT.

an armistice was agreed upon until September 7, in order, if possible, to negotiate a peace.

The negotiations, however, were unsuccessful, and the attack upon the city began by besieging the strong fortifications of Chapultepec, at the southwest entrance to the city, which were defended by 14,000 Mexicans. On the 8th General Worth, with 3,500 American soldiers, carried a portion of this stronghold, capturing more than 800 prisoners and a considerable quantity of the enemy's munitions of war, but with the loss of about one-fourth of his own officers and men. The remaining fortifications at Chapultepec were carried by storm on the 13th, and on the following day General Scott entered the city of Mexico and raised the American flag over the far-famed "halls of the Montezumas," meeting with but slight opposition. Order was soon established, and a levy of \$150,000 was made upon the city, two-thirds of which amount General Scott sent to Washington for the purpose of founding military asylums. The Americans retained possession of the city until peace was concluded, in February, 1848, governing it judiciously and successfully.

Returning to the United States, General Scott was subjected to a

formal investigation of his conduct in the Mexican war, and was triumphantly vindicated.

In 1852 the General was nominated for President of the United States by the Whig party; but, although popular as a military hero, he failed in his election, General Franklin Pierce, the Democratic candidate, receiving a majority of the electoral vote.

A dispute having arisen between Great Britain and the United States as to the boundary line of British America in the Straits of Fuca, General Scott was appointed a commissioner, in 1859, to investigate the trouble, and succeeded in amicably and satisfactorily adjusting the matter.

When the Southern Rebellion was inaugurated, in 1861, General Scott, although bowed down by the weight of years, was very zealous as a loyal military chieftain, but too infirm to participate actively in the succeeding campaigns; and he retired from the army in October, retaining his rank and pay, and making room for younger and more energetic military commanders. After a brief visit to Europe, he passed the remainder of his life at West Point, N. Y., where he died May 29, 1866, full of honors, and where his remains were buried.

PROMINENT NAVAL COMMANDERS.

BALLEN, WILLIAM H.—Commander; born at Providence, R. I., in 1784; entered the navy in 1800, as a midshipman; distinguished himself in the fight between the American frigate *United States*, of which he was First Lieutenant, and the British frigate *Macedonian*, in 1812, the latter being captured, in 1813 he commanded the brig *Argus*, capturing British property, in English waters, estimated to be worth \$2,000,000; the same year, in a fight with the British brig *Pelican*, he lost his vessel and his life, dying at Plymouth, Eng., on the following day.

Bailey, Theodoros—Rear-Admiral; born in New York, in 1805; operated at Pensacola, 1861, and in contests with Mississippi forts, 1862, etc.; placed on the retired list in 1866, and died at San Francisco, Cal., in 1877.

Bainbridge, William—A successful Commander; born at Princeton, N. J., in 1774; served in the war between the United States and Tripoli, in 1803; in 1812, in the frigate *Constitution*, captured the British frigate *Java*, killing and wounding 174 of the British, and losing thirty-three of his own officers and men; was President of the board of naval commissioners of the United States; died at Philadelphia, in 1833.

Barney, Joshua—Commodore; born at Baltimore, Md., in 1759; served in the wars of the Revolution and 1812; was severely wounded at the battle of Bladensburg; died at Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1818.

Barron, James—Commodore; born in Virginia, in 1768, distinguished for skillful seamanship and scientific acquirements; was made a Captain in 1799; served in the Mediterranean; encountered, in 1807, in the frigate *Chesapeake*, the British ship *Leopard*, to which he surrendered, Barron being wounded; the succeeding court-martial vindicated his firmness and courage, but suspended him for his mismanagement in the fight; entered the merchant service; an attempt to restore him to the navy brought about a duel, in 1820, between him and Commodore Decatur, who was killed, Barron being severely wounded, subsequently he held several important naval positions on shore; died 1851.

Barron, Samuel—Commodore; born at Hampton, Va., about 1763, appointed to defend Norfolk, Va., against the French, in 1798; served in the war with Tripoli, commanding a squadron in 1805; captured the town of Derna, in Tripoli, resigned on account of ill-health; commanded the navy-yard at Gosport, Va.; died in 1810.

Barron, Samuel—Captain, born in Virginia place and date unknown, entered the navy as a midshipman; was attached to the frigate *Brandywine* when she conveyed Lafayette from the United States to France, in 1825; rose to be a Captain in 1835, joined the Confederates in the war of the Rebellion, in 1861, commanded the naval defenses of North Carolina and Virginia, surrendered, at Hatteras Inlet, in 1861, to the Union forces, was exchanged in 1862, went to England and fitted out blockade-runners and privateers, and after the war returned to Virginia and engaged in farming.

Barry, John—Commodore; born at Tacumshane, Ireland, in 1745, served in the war of the Revolution, died at Philadelphia, in 1803.

Biddle, Nicholas—Commander; born at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1750, entered the British navy in 1770, joined the colonists at the beginning of the war of the Revolution, doing good service at sea in capturing British prizes; while in command of his ship, the *Randolph*, in 1778, he was wounded in an action with a British vessel, and a few days afterward at sea the magazine of the *Randolph* exploded, destroying himself and 310 of his men with the vessel.

Boggs, Charles S.—Rear-Admiral; born at New Brunswick, N. J., in 1811; entered the navy in 1826, served in various parts of the world, becoming a commander in 1835; in 1858 was light-house inspector on the Pacific coast; was with Farragut's Gulf squadron in 1862, and fought with distinguished bravery; in 1866 he became a Commodore; in 1867 and 1868 was in the Atlantic squadron; became Rear-Admiral in 1876, and commanded the European fleet in 1871.

Chauncey, Isaac—Commodore; born at Black Rock, Conn., in 1772, joined the navy in 1799; was made a commander in 1802; served in the war with Tripoli, and in the war of 1812 conducted many successful operations against the British fleet on the great American lakes; subsequently commanded the New York navy yard; died at Washington, in 1840.

Dahlgren, John A.—Rear-Admiral and inventor of the Dahlgren shell gun; born at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1809, was employed in Brazil and Mediterranean squadrons, in navy yard duty, the coast survey, etc.; attempted, unsuccessfully, in 1863, to retake Fort Sumter from the Confederates, was appointed chief of the ordnance bureau in 1867, and died at Washington, in 1870.

Dale, Richard—Commander; born at Norfolk, Va., in 1756; entered the British navy, afterward joining the Federal service, was taken prisoner, escaped and was recaptured by the British; escaping again, he joined the squadron of Paul

Jones, becoming Lieutenant of Jones' own ship, and continued with him through several conflicts, afterwards entered the regular American navy, in 1784; after many vicissitudes he commanded a squadron during the war with Tripoli in the Mediterranean sea, resigned in 1802, and retired to private life, dying in 1826, at Philadelphia.

Decatur, Stephen—Commodore; born at Newport, R. I., in 1751, entered the merchant service early in life, soon commanding a vessel, in the war of the Revolution he also commanded several Federal privateers, capturing British ships, which gave him distinction, during the hostilities between the Americans and France, in 1798, he rendered efficient service, and in 1800 he commanded a squadron on the Guadeloupe station, retired from the navy in 1801, and died near Philadelphia, Pa., in 1808.

Decatur, Stephen, Jr.—Commodore; born at Sinepuxent, Md., in 1779; son of the above-named, entered the navy in 1798, served during the war with Tripoli, in which he distinguished himself by his intrepid conduct in recapturing the United States frigate *Philadelphia* from the Tripolitans, for this he was made a Captain; gained further distinction in that war by his subsequent acts; in 1812, during the war with England, while commanding the frigate *United States*, he gallantly captured the British frigate *Macedonian*, in 1815, in a fight with the British frigate *Endymion*, Decatur surrendered his flag-ship, the President, and was carried a prisoner to Bermuda; the same year he captured two Algerine war vessels, with many prisoners, and was appointed a navy commissioner—a position he held until his death, which resulted from a duel, at Bladensburg, Md., in 1820, with Commodore James Barron.

Dupont, Samuel F.—Rear-Admiral; born at Bergen Point, N. J., in 1803; served in the war with Mexico and the war of the Rebellion, commanding, in the latter, the South Atlantic blockading squadron, performing efficient service in the Union cause, was made a Rear-Admiral in 1862, and was relieved from active duty in 1863, dying at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1865, from a disease contracted before the breaking out of the Southern Rebellion. He was the author of a highly commended treatise on the use of floating-batteries for coast defenses.

Elliott, Jesse D.—Commodore; born in Maryland, in 1782, entered the navy in 1804, in the war of 1812, served actively on the northern frontier and the great lakes; was second in command at Perry's fight on Lake Erie, in 1813, succeeding that officer in command the same year, became a Captain in 1818, was for several years in command of the West India squadron, and after-

wards of the Mediterranean squadron; was suspended, in 1840, for four years, for inefficiency, and after his restoration was placed in command of the Philadelphia navy-yard; died at Philadelphia, in 1845.

Farragut, David G.—Admiral; born at Campbell's Station, Tenn., in 1801; entered the navy at the age of eleven, serving bravely in the war of 1812; for nearly forty years he cruised about the globe in naval vessels; was made a Captain in 1855; commanded the Mare Island navy-yard, in California, from 1854 to 1858; in 1862 he assumed command of the Federal naval expedition to capture New Orleans and open the Mississippi river to navigation; his success was brilliant, and his services in the Union cause were very valuable all through the civil contest; Congress bestowed upon him repeated thanks, and created for him, successively, the high offices of Vice-Admiral, and Admiral, the latter in 1866; in 1867 and 1868 he commanded the European squadron, receiving distinguished honors from the potentates and people of the countries which he visited; returning home, he died at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1870, greatly esteemed.

Foote, Andrew H.—Rear-Admiral; born at New Haven, Conn., in 1800; he cruised about the globe in 1838; wrote several books; served in Mediterranean and African squadrons, in China, and in the war of the Rebellion on the Mississippi river, rendering distinguished services; died in New York, in 1863, while preparing to take command of the South Atlantic squadron.

Goldsbrough, Louis M.—Rear-Admiral, born at Washington, D. C., in 1805; served in the Florida and Mexican wars; on the Pacific coast in the war of the Rebellion, assisting in Burnside's expedition to North Carolina; after the war commanded the European squadron and the Washington navy-yard.

Hollins, George N.—Captain; born at Baltimore, Md., in 1799; served in the war with Tripoli and the war of 1812; commanded the navy-yard at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.; joined the Confederate navy in the war of the Rebellion, operating against the Federal blockading squadron at the passes of the Mississippi river.

Hopkins, Esck.—The first Commodore of the United States navy; born at Scituate, R. I., in 1718; served in the Bahama Islands in 1776, was dismissed from the service in 1807, for neglect of duty; died at New Providence, R. I., in 1802.

Hull, Isaac.—Commodore; born at Derby, Conn., in 1755; served in the wars with France and Tripoli, and of 1812; commanded the frigate Constitution, and captured the British man-of-war Guerriere, in 1812, for which service Congress voted him a gold medal; after the war he commanded two navy-yards and squadrons on the Pacific coast and in the Mediterranean, and was, also, one of the oavy commissioners; died at Philadelphia, in 1843.

Jones, Jacob.—Post-Captain; born at Smyrna, Del., in 1770; served in the war with Tripoli and in that of 1812; in the latter he commanded the sloop-of-war Wasp, with which he captured the British war-vessel Frolic, in 1812; for this Congress voted him a gold medal; in 1813 he was promoted, and commanded the frigate Macedonian, under Decatur; he died at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1850.

Jones, John Paul.—Commander; born at Arbigland, Scotland, in 1747; entered the merchant service at an early age; joined the colonists at the beginning of the war of the Revolution as a naval Lieutenant, operating at sea, with great success; was made a Captain in 1776; in the Ranger did efficient naval service on the coast of Scotland; in 1779, off the coast of England, in a fight between his vessel, the Bon Homme Richard (named thus in honor of Benjamin Franklin), and the British man-of-war Serapis, the former was sunk; but one of Jones' four other vessels, during the contest succeeded in capturing one of the British ships accompanying the Serapis; for his gallantry in this affair, Jones received the most distinguished honors in France, including a sword presented by King Louis XVI., and on his return to the United States, in 1781, Congress voted him a gold medal, and Washington addressed to him a highly complimentary letter; he subsequently entered the Russian service as a Rear-Admiral; but fell into political disfavor, and retired to Paris, France, where he died in poverty, in 1792.

Kenney, Lawrence.—Commodore; born at Port Amboy, N. J., in 1789, served in the war of 1812; destroyed Greek pirates in 1827; served in East India in 1841, greatly promoting American interests in China; died at his birthplace in 1868.

Lynch, William F.—Captain, born in Virginia, in 1801; distinguished for his valuable explorations during his expedition to the Dead sea and the river Jordan, in Palestine, in 1847 and 1848; became a commodore in the Confederate navy in 1864; was defeated by Union Flag officer Goldsbrough, on the coast of North Carolina, in 1862; afterwards commanded at Smithville, N. C., died at Baltimore, Md., in 1865.

McDonough, Thomas.—Commander; born in New Castle county, Del., in 1783; served in the war with Tripoli and in the war of 1812; in the latter distinguished himself by his gallantry and victory over the British on Lake Champlain, at the battle of Plattsburgh in 1814, for which he received a gold medal from Congress; was made a Captain; was presented with an estate by the legislature of Vermont, and was a subject of numerous civic honors from several towns and cities; afterward he commanded a squadron in the Mediterranean, and died on his passage home, in 1825.

Morris, Charles.—Captain; born at Woodstock, Conn., in 1784; served in the war with Tripoli and in that of 1812; in the latter year participated as First Lieutenant in the sea-fight between the Constitution and Guerriere, and performed other important services; was afterwards chief of ordnance, at Washington, D. C., where he died in 1856, having been in the service of his country about fifty-six years.

Paulding, Hiram.—Rear-Admiral, born in Westchester county, N. Y., in 1797; served in the battle of Lake Champlain, in 1814; in the expedition to Nicaragua against Walker's filibusters, in 1857, in command of the navy-yard at New York; was governor of the Philadelphia naval asylum, and Port Admiral at Boston; died at Huntington, N. Y., in 1878.

Perry, Christopher R.—Father of Oliver H. and Matthew C. Perry; born at South Kingston, R. I., in 1761; went to sea when a boy; served in privateers during the war of the Revolution; was for months an inmate of the Jersey prison-ship; afterwards entered the merchant service; in 1798 was made a Post Captain in the United States navy; in 1801 was appointed Collector at Newport, R. I., where he died in 1818.

Perry, Oliver Hazard.—Commodore; born at Newport, R. I., in 1785; entered the navy in 1799 as a midshipman; was with his father in naval service in the West Indies; in 1807 was made a Lieutenant, and in 1809 commanded a war-vessel; in 1812 he commanded gunboats at Newport; in 1813 served under Commodore Chauncey, on Lake Erie; co-operated in the attack on Fort George, at the head of the seamen, and in September of that year won his famous victory over the British fleet on Lake Erie; subsequently he aided General Harrison in regaining possession of Detroit, Mich., and otherwise; resigning his command at a later date, for his gallantry he received a gold medal from Congress and was made a Captain. In 1814 he commanded the frigate Java, and assisted in the defense of Baltimore; in 1819, in command of a squadron, he sailed for the coast of Columbia, S. A., but died in August of yellow fever at Pinar del Rio, in the island of Trinidad, his remains afterward being brought home and buried at Newport, R. I.

Perry, Matthew C.—Brother of Oliver H., a Commodore, born at South Kingston, R. I., in 1795; served under Commodores Decatur and Rodgers as a midshipman; became a Captain in 1837; commanded the Brooklyn navy-yard, the African squadron, and the squadron in the Gulf of Mexico during the Mexican war; in 1852 he commanded the United States expedition to Japan which resulted in the treaty with that empire, in 1854; died at New York, in 1858.

Porter, David.—Commodore; born at Boston, Mass., in 1789; served in the wars with France and Tripoli, and of 1812; made an active cruise to Brazil and the Pacific, in 1812 and 1813, capturing British whale and other ships; fought pirates in the West Indies in 1823; served in the Mexican navy until 1829; was appointed Consul-General to the Barbary States, and afterwards Minister to Turkey; died at Pera, Turkey, in 1843.

Porter, David D.—Admiral, son of the above named officer; born at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1813; served in the war with Mexico and the war of the Rebellion; also in the Mediterranean, the coast survey and the naval observatory; for distinguished services in the civil war he was made a Rear-Admiral in 1863; was promoted to Vice-Admiral in 1866, and succeeded Farragut as Admiral in 1870.

Preble, Edward.—Commodore; born at Falmouth Neck, Me., in 1761; rendered distinguished services in the war of the Revolution and the war with Tripoli, for the latter of which he received a gold medal and a vote of thanks from Congress, in 1805; died at Portland, Me., in 1807.

Preble, George H.—Captain; nephew of the foregoing officer; born at Portland, Me., in 1816; served in the Mexican and Chinese squadrons, and in the war of the Rebellion; is the author of the "History of the American Flag."

Reld, Samuel C.—Captain, born in 1783, place unknown; served in the war of 1812, in Fayal Roads, where he gallantly defended his vessel, the brig General Armstrong, against a superior British force, in 1814; designed the present American flag, in 1818; died in 1861.

Rodgers, John.—Commodore; born in Hart-

ford county, Md., in 1771; served effectively in the wars with France and Tripoli, and in the war of 1812; died at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1838, being, at that time, the senior officer of the navy.

Rodgers, John (2).—Rear-Admiral; born in Maryland, in 1812; served in the Mississippi and Southwestern campaigns in the war of the Rebellion.

Semmes, Raphael.—Commander; born in Charles county, Md., in 1809; served in the war with Mexico, under General Worth; was a Confederate naval cruiser in the war of the Rebellion, and distinguished for his many and successful raids on United States merchant vessels in his steamship Alabama, in 1862 and 1863; wrote several books; died in 1877.

Shubrick, John T.—Rear-Admiral; born in South Carolina, in 1778; entered the navy in 1806; served in the Chesapeake, as a subordinate, in her fight with the Leopard, in 1807; was a Lieutenant in the Constitution when she captured the Guerriere, in 1812; was in the Hornet when she fought the Peacock, in 1813, and in the President when she was captured by a British squadron, in 1815; in the Guerriere, he participated in the naval operations against Lighters, in 1815, and was drowned in that year while conveying the Tripolitan treaty to the United States.

Shubrick, William B.—Rear-Admiral; brother of John T.; born in South Carolina in 1790; entered the navy in 1806, and was actively engaged in several vessels during the war of 1812; subsequently served in various foreign squadrons and in the war of the Rebellion, being made a Rear-Admiral in 1862; died at Washington in 1874.

Stewart, Charles.—Rear-Admiral; born at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1778; served in the wars with France and Tripoli, and in the war of 1812; commanded the Constitution when she captured the British war-vessels Cyane and Levant, February, 1815; subsequently commanded squadrons in the Mediterranean and Pacific ocean; was afterwards a navy commissioner, and commanded the home squadron and the Philadelphia navy-yard; died at Bordentown, N. J., in 1869.

Stockton, Robert F.—Commodore; born at Princeton, N. J., in 1796; entered the navy in 1810; was a Lieutenant in 1814; in 1821 aided in founding the colony of Liberia, in Africa; subsequently fought pirates in the West Indies; in 1838 was a flag-officer in the Mediterranean; was made a Captain in 1839; returned to the United States and advocated the advantages of a steam navy; in 1845 went to the Pacific coast, and in 1846 conquered California for the United States; resigned in 1849, and in 1851 was elected United States Senator from New Jersey; died in 1866, at Princeton, N. J.

Stringham, Silas H.—Rear-Admiral; born at Middletown, N. Y., in 1798; entered the navy in 1809; served in the war with Tripoli; was engaged in the suppression of the slave-trade on the coast of Africa; served actively in the war with Mexico and the war of the Rebellion; commanded the Charleston navy-yard, and was Port-Admiral at New York; died at Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1876.

Truxton, Thomas.—Commander; born on Long Island, N. Y., in 1755; served in privateers during the war of the Revolution, making many valuable captures; was commissioned a Captain in the navy in 1795; commanded the frigate Constellation, with which, in 1799, he captured the French frigate L'Insurgente, and in 1800 disabled, with heavy loss to the French, in killed and wounded, the frigate La Vengeance, receiving for this action a gold medal from Congress; in 1802 he was discharged from the navy; was afterwards a sheriff of Philadelphia, Pa., where he died in 1822.

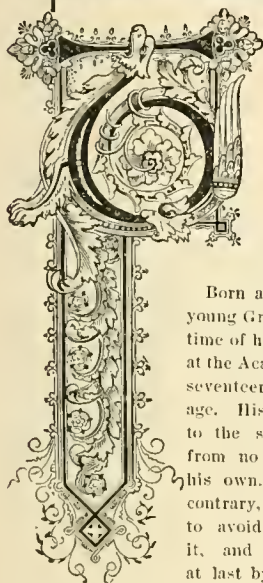
Whipple, Abraham.—Commodore; born at Providence, R. I., in 1733; served with admirable strategy and skill in the French and Indian wars; participated in the war of the Revolution; commanded the first vessel that showed the American flag in the river Thames, Eng., in 1784; died near Marietta, O., in 1819.

Warrington, Lewis.—Commodore; born at Williamsburg, Va., in 1782; entered the navy in 1800, and served under Commodore Preble in the war with Tripoli; in 1807 participated, on the Chesapeake, in the capture of the British war-vessel Leopard; in 1814 commanded the Peacock, and that year captured fourteen British merchant vessels, with valuable results; after the war he commanded a West India squadron; was subsequently a navy commissioner and chief of ordnance at Washington, where he died in 1851.

Winstow, John A.—Rear-Admiral; born at Wiltshire, N. C., in 1811; served in the war with Mexico and in the war of the Rebellion; in 1861 and 1862 he was attached to the Mississippi flotilla; in 1864, while commanding the steamship Kearsarge, he sank the Confederate cruiser Alabama, off Cherbourg, France; subsequently commanded the Gulf squadron and the navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H.; died at Boston, Mass., in 1873.

U. S. Grant.

His Boyhood, Military Education and Subsequent Successes.



THROUGH the influence of the Hon. Thomas L. Hamer, a member of Congress, Hiram Ulysses Grant, then a youth, in 1839, was admitted to the West Point Military Academy. By a mistake his name went upon the records at the Academy as Ulysses S., and in the military annals from that time remained so.

Born at Point Pleasant, O., April 27, 1822, young Grant, at the time of his entrance at the Academy, was seventeen years of age. His admission to the school was from no choice of his own. On the contrary, he sought to avoid attending it, and only went at last by command of his father.

Remaining in the Military Academy four years, he graduated in 1843. Receiving an appointment as Lieutenant by brevet, he proceeded to Missouri, and from thence the regiment to which he belonged was called to the army of General Taylor, in Texas, where, in 1845, he was commissioned a Lieutenant, being then twenty-three years of age. In the following year he participated with his regiment in several of the battles fought in Mexico, where he received honorable mention for his bravery, and was promoted to a Captaincy by brevet. At the close of the Mexican war he came northward with his regiment, being stationed for a time at Detroit, and afterwards at Sackett's Harbor, in the State of New York.

In 1848 he married Miss Julia T. Dent, of St. Louis. Four years afterwards, in 1852, he was with his regiment in California and Oregon, when, tiring of his inactivity and absence from home, he resigned his commission, being then at Vancouver, and returned to St. Louis, fully resolved upon leading the quiet life of a civilian.

Naturally averse to warfare, he never desired to enter military service again.

He settled upon a corner of the Dent farm, some miles out of St. Louis, and among his other labors he drew wood to the St. Louis markets in the morning, sold it, smoked his cigar quietly, and returned to his home in the evening. Tiring of this quietude, he sought greater activity in the business of a real estate agency in St. Louis, but the fates were against his pecuniary prosperity. In vain he sought to obtain an appointment to a petty office in that city, but failing in that, he entered into business with his father, at Galena, Ill., the sign upon the store reading, in 1859, "Grant & Son, Leather-Dealers."

There he was in 1861, when the news flashed over the wires of the assault upon Fort Sumter. He immediately, through a sense of duty, offered his services to the country, recruited and drilled a company in the streets of Galena, which he took to Springfield, Ill., and tendered to Governor Yates. Here he remained five weeks, assisting in drilling troops, when, receiving the appointment of Colonel of the 21st regiment of Illinois volunteers, he was stationed first at Mexico, Mo., from which point he went as a Brigadier-General, by appointment, to Cairo, Ill.

The capture of Fort Donelson, with 15,000 prisoners, was one of his first notable achievements, for which he was made a Major-General. Following came the battles of Pittsburg Landing and Vicksburg, where he captured at the latter place, July 4, 1863, over 27,000 prisoners, twenty generals, and a large quantity of munitions of war. Succeeding came the battle and victory at Lookout Mountain,

Nov. 25, 1863. Up to that time he had taken possession of all the strongholds in the Mississippi river valley and the Southwest, had opened the Mississippi to navigation, and had taken 90,000 prisoners and 100,000 stand of arms.

In March, 1864, he was made a Lieutenant-General, to command the armies of the United States, and, taking command of the forces on the Potomac, he defeated Lee, and took possession of Richmond, the last struggle of the Rebellion, the terms of surrender being



ULYSSES S. GRANT.

made between Grant and Lee at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865.

During the following summer he visited various cities in the North, among them his home at Galena, in each of which he was welcomed with the warmest expressions of esteem. In the winter of the same year he made a tour of inspection through several of the Southern states.

Desirous still further of testifying their appreciation of the great service he had rendered the country, he was unanimously nominated, at the Republican National Convention held at Chicago, May 21, 1868, as a candidate for the Presidency, to which position he was twice elected.

Grant's Trip Around the World.

Having been in the service of his country for sixteen years, during which time he had often been invited to visit foreign countries, he resolved, upon the close of his official career, to make an extended journey abroad.

In accordance with that determination, he left Philadelphia on the steamer "Indiana," of the American Line, departing on the 17th of May, 1877, being accompanied by

Burtpoore, Delhi, Calcutta, Singapore, Bangkok, Hong-Kong, Canton, Shanghai, Peking, Tokio, Yokohama, San Francisco, Chicago, and New York.

Many and wonderful were the sights they saw on the eventful travels. In England they tarried a day and a night with Queen Victoria at Windsor castle; they lingered for a time at the tomb of Shakespeare, and looked in upon the cottage of Anne Hathaway at Stratford-upon-Avon.

They peered into the crater of Mount Vesuvius, and wandered among the excavations of Pompeii. They looked over the ruins of Thebes, studied the hieroglyphics on the old obelisks up the Nile; wondered at ruins of immense size, the pyramids, and the relics of mighty edifices that existed when Egypt was in her glory, 5,000 years ago.

They stood in Jerusalem at the point where Christ bore the cross; saw the place of crucifixion, the tomb, and the rock that was rent in twain at the time of the Savior's death.

They examined St. Peter's church in Rome, 430 feet in height, with its capacity for sheltering 50,000 people, which took 176 years to build, going through the reign of twenty popes, and employing the services of



BIRTHPLACE OF GENERAL GRANT.

At Point Pleasant, Ohio, on the Banks of the Ohio River.

Mrs. Grant, his son Jesse and a few intimate friends.

Countries Visited—The following were the principal countries visited by the Grant party in their tour around the world: England, Ireland, Scotland, Belgium, Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Russia, Poland, Bavaria, Spain, Portugal, France, Italy, Sicily, Egypt, Palestine, Turkey, Greece, India, Siam, China and Japan.

Cities Visited—The most prominent cities where the party halted on their journey were: Liverpool, Manchester, London, Brussels, Cologne, Frankfurt, Geneva, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Newcastle, Sheffield, Stratford-upon-Avon, Birmingham, Paris, Naples, Pompeii, Palermo, Malta, Alexandria, Cairo, Jerusalem, Constantinople, Rome, Florence, Venice, Milan, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Berlin, Hamburg, Copenhagen, Gottenburg, Christiana, Stockholm, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw in Poland, Vienna, Munich, Vichy, Bordeaux, Madrid, Lisbon, Dublin, Belfast, Bombay, Jeypoor,

twelve architects, among them Michael Angelo. They viewed the ruins of the Coliseum that once accommodated 100,000 people; they sailed in beautiful gondolas through the streets of water in Venice, and looked with admiration on that most beautiful church edifice in the world, with its 100 pinnacles and 5,000 statues, the Cathedral of Milan.

They studied the dykes in Holland and the canals of Amsterdam. They dined with Bismarck in Berlin, and looked with curiosity upon the sixty bridges that cross the canals, within the confines of the city of Hamburg.

They rode in the old two-wheeled vehicles in Stockholm. They visited with the Emperor Alexander in the winter palace at St. Petersburg, the largest royal edifice in the world, capable of accommodating within its walls six thousand persons. They looked in upon the Imperial Library, which contains 500,000 printed volumes, and saw many other great things in this city of 700,000 people which

stands where there was a swamp in 1700, when Peter the Great determined to found a city here.

They went into the Kremlin in Moscow, a group of huge religious edifices, surrounded by an immense wall twelve feet thick and forty feet in height; and gazed at the cathedral of St. Stephen, in Vienna, founded in the fourteenth century and completed in the fifteenth, the steeple of which is 444 feet in height, being fourteen feet higher than St. Peter's in Rome.

The beautiful specimens of lithography were examined at Munich, which is the center of this art in Europe. They quenched their thirst with the waters at Vichy, the celebrated watering-place in France; and they drank of the wines at Bordeaux, which is in the center of the wine-producing interest in Southern France.

They saw the summer residence, the "Villa Eugenia," of Napoleon Third, as they crossed the Pyrenees, at Biarritz; they looked with interest upon the Escorial, twenty-five miles from Madrid, the former residence of the Spanish kings, and their last resting place, which cost \$15,000,000.

The castle of St. George, which crowns the highest point in the city of Lisbon, was studied. So were curiosities inspected with interest on the journey through to Ireland, which country they left to visit India—their first prominent stopping place being Bombay—a city of a million people, where the immense number of Hindoo servants, that hovered about them like phantoms by day and spirits by night, was one of the curiosities. The singular manner of disposing of the dead here, by placing the corpse above a grating on the top of a high tower, where the vultures pick the flesh, leaving the bones to drop into a promiscuous pile below, arrested their attention.

They crossed the river Ganges at Allahabad, where 200,000 people come annually, and millions come every twelfth year, to bathe in the supposed sacred waters of what is really a turbid, muddy river. Here, formerly the first-born child was drowned, and to show their devotion many drown themselves at the present time. The mausoleum in the Pearl mosque at Agra, erected by the emperor two hundred years ago in memory of his former wife, at an estimated cost to-day of \$50,000,000, was a sight not to be forgotten.

At Amber, General Grant rode an elephant and the remainder of the party were carried in sedan-chairs. A tiger that had killed twenty-five men before he was captured; a dance by girls who attend the king (see illustration); the scattering of a great profusion of flowers and scented water upon the party—were also among the attractions here. They passed through Benares, a sacred city, where thousands are brought to die, the belief being that if one dies within ten miles of the city, though the vilest sinner, he is sure of passing into everlasting bliss. When dead, the bodies are burned and the ashes are cast into the Ganges. Sacred hulls, not a hair of

which was to be injured; beggars, mosques, and idols—surrounded them here on every side.

Splendid Arabian horses and the Peacock throne, valued at \$30,000,000, were among the curiosities at Delhi. They shook hands with Lord Lytton at Calcutta, and passed into Southern Asia by way of Singapore, where they have perpetual summer. There they saw the first Chinese pagoda, and with the temperature never higher than 90 degrees and never lower than 70, with frequent rains, they found the plantations of pine-apple, bread-fruit, orange, mango, coffee, chocolate, cassia, clove, apple and palm-trees, in abundance.

Through Bangkok, Cochín-China, Hong-Kong and Canton, the party passed into China, where they were carried on chairs; where thousands of stolid, solemn-faced natives would gather in every city to look upon the visitors in the day-time, and rockets would testify the respect of the people at night.

The excursionists spent weeks amid the groves and beautiful landscape scenes of Japan, which country they declared to be one of the most beautiful they had seen; and finally reluctantly departed for America, arriving in San Francisco September 20, 1879, where, twenty-five years before, General Grant, a young man, comparatively unknown, had passed through the streets as one of the pioneers.

They partook of the hospitalities of the Palace hotel, the largest on the American continent; were feted at the residences of several of the millionaires; they made a hurried visit to Oregon, and then passed into Nevada, where, at Virginia City, in company with J. W. Mackey, J. G. Fair, and others, they went into the California silver mine, twenty-three hundred feet under ground. There they crossed streams of water that would boil eggs, in a temperature so warm that miners can work only thirty minutes, when they must retire to the air-shafts for a cooler temperature.

Over the Rockies, the party passed eastward; tarried for a little time at Galena, and then went forward to Chicago, where a grand reception awaited the General.

A journey to Cuba, Mexico, and other points of interest, occupied

the time for months; and when the Republican Convention assembled at Chicago in June, 1880, so firm was General Grant's hold upon the affections of the people as to make him one of the strongest candidates before the Convention, as a nominee for the third presidential term. Many friends, however, preferring that he be no more the target for party spite, he was not selected as a candidate in the presidential race,—the feeling being that the grand honors he had earned should not be jeopardized by party struggle again in official life.

The best known American in the world, and one of the most honored everywhere, General Grant and family have selected New York as their place of residence, where for many years the hope is he may enjoy the honors he has so grandly won.



The Dance-Girl of Central India.

DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS

IN



THE UNION ARMY.

Well-Known Officers in the Union Service During the Civil War.



ANDERSON, Robert

A Major-General; born near Louisville, Ky., in 1805; served in the Black-Hawk war, 1832, and in the war with Mexico; defended Fort Sumter at Charleston, S. C., against Beauregard, in April, 1861; retired from the army soon afterwards; translated and wrote military manuals of evolution, etc.; died in France, in 1871.

Baker, Edward D.—A Colonel of volunteers; born in London, Eng., in 1811; served in the war with Mexico; at Ball's Bluff, Va., in 1861, where he was slain in battle; had been a member of Congress from Illinois, a United States Senator from Oregon, and resided in California.

Belknap, William W.—A brevet Major-General of volunteers; born at Newburgh, N. Y., in 1822; entered the service from Iowa, and was assigned to the army of the Tennessee, participating in its brilliant career; was appointed Secretary of War by President Grant, but resigned that position and retired to private life.

Buell, Don Carlos—A Major-General; born near Marietta, O., in 1818; graduated at West Point Military Academy, in 1841; served in the Florida war; in frontier duty, the Mexican war; the Adjutant-General's office at Washington; was Adjutant-General's assistant in several military divisions of the country; served near Washington, at Shiloh; in the district of the Ohio; at Perryville; was tried by a court of inquiry; was mustered out, injured, 1864; since the war has been the president of iron-works in Kentucky.

Burnside, Ambrose E.—A Major-General; born at Liberty, Ind., in 1824, fields of operation: New Mexico, boundary commission (1851-2); first Bull Run battle, 1861; in North Carolina, Fredericksburg, South Mountain, Vicksburg, the Wilderness, etc.; was elected Governor of Rhode Island in 1866, 1867 and 1868, was a member of Congress from that State; invented a breech-loading gun.

Butler, Benjamin F.—A Major-General of volunteers; born at Deerfield, N. H., in 1818, fields of operation: Eastern Virginia; captured Forts Clark and Hatteras, N. C.; New Orleans; army of the James; Petersburg, etc.; was member of Congress from Massachusetts.

Canby, Edward K. S.—A Brigadier-General, born in Kentucky, in 1819; fields of operation: Florida, Indian and Mexican wars, New Mexico, 1861-2; draft riots in New York, 1863; captured Mobile, 1865, Modoc Indian troubles, 1872-3; was shot down in California, while under a flag of truce, in 1873, by the Modoc chief "Captain Jack."

Dahlgren, Urie—A Colonel of volunteers; born in Bucks county, Pa., in 1812; served at Hagarstown, Md., and near Richmond, Va., and was killed in battle near King and Queen's Court-House, Va., March 4, 1864.

Fremont, John C.—A Major-General, born at Savannah, Ga., in 1813; fields of operation;

Teacher of mathematics in the navy, railroad surveyor and engineer; exploration of mountain passes between North Carolina and Tennessee; expedition in the mountainous Cherokee country of Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee; exploration between the Missouri river and the British boundary; survey of the Des Moines river and the western frontier, exploration of South Pass in the Rocky Mountains, to the Columbia river in Oregon; exploration of Oregon and California; expedition across the continent by way of the Rio Grande; settled in California; purchased the immensely wealthy Mariposa estate in California; United States Senator from California; visited Europe; made another exploration across the continent; settled in New York; ran for President in 1856; beaten by Buchanan; in the Rebellion commanded the western district and the mountain district of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, but soon retired from the army; since 1864 he has taken no part in public affairs.

Davis, Jefferson C.—A brevet Major-General; born in Clark county, Ind., in 1828; fields of operation: Mexican war; Fort Sumter, 1861; Milford, Mo.; Pea Ridge, Corinth, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga; Atlanta campaign; Alaska and Modoc war; shot General Nelson at Louisville, Ky., in 1862, and died in Indiana, in 1879.

Franklin, William B.—A brevet Major-General; born at York, Pa., in 1823; fields of operation: Government surveys, 1843-46; Mexican war, under Taylor; professor of philosophy and civil engineer; army of the Potomac; Antietam, Fredericksburg, Sabine Cross-Roads, etc.; since the war has been Vice-President of the Colt's Fire-Arms Manufacturing Company, at Hartford, Conn.

Gillmore, Quincy A.—A Major of Engineers; born at Black River, O., in 1825; fields of operation: engineer corps; Hilton Head; Fort Pulaski, and Forts Sumter and Wagner; was engineer in charge of the Atlantic coast defenses, in 1874.

Halleck, Henry W.—General-in-Chief of the United States army; born at Waterville, N. Y., in 1815; fields of operation: Military engineer, director of Almaden quick-silver mines; lawyer; president of a railroad; Major-General, 1861; Corinth; army of the James; the Pacific, and the South; author of several mining, military and international law-books; died at Louisville, Ky., in 1872.

Hancock, Winfield S.—A Major-General; born in Montgomery county, Pa., in 1824; fields of operation: Frontier duty, Mexican war; Williamsburg; Frazer's farm; South Mountain; Antietam; Fredericksburg; Chancellorsville; Gettysburg; the Wilderness and ensuing battles; after the war commanded several military departments; was nominated for President of the United States by the Democrats, and defeated, in 1880, by General Garfield.

Hooker, Joseph—A brevet Major-General; born at Hadley, Mass., in 1815; fields of operation: Florida; Mexican war; California; Oregon; Peninsular campaign in 1862; Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Chattanooga; Lookout Mountain, and about Atlanta; holding, afterwards, three military departments; retired in 1868; died in 1879.

Howard, Oliver O.—A brevet Major-General; born at Leeds, Me., fields of operation: Bull Run; lost an arm at Fair Oaks; Chancellorsville; Gettysburg; Chattanooga; Atlanta campaign; Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau, and trustee of Howard University; also special commissioner to the Indians, 1872, in Arizona and New Mexico; one of the Editors of the Chicago *Advance*.

Kearny, Philip—A Major-General of volunteers; born in New York city, in 1815, fields of operation: Algeria; Mexican war, where he lost an arm; Indians in Oregon; Italian war of 1859, winning the French cross of Honor; Williamsburg; Seven Pines; Frazer's Farm; second Bull Run; Chantilly, where he was mortally wounded, dying near that place in 1862.

Logan, John A.—A Major-General of volunteers; born in Jackson county, Ill., in 1826; fields of operation: Mexican war; Illinois Legislature, 1852-57; Presidential elector, 1856; member of Congress four terms; union officer at Bull Run, Belmont, Fort Donelson, Fort Gibson, Vicksburg, Kennesaw Mountain and commander of the army of the Tennessee; present United States Senator, his term expiring in 1885.

Lyons, Nathaniel—A Brigadier-General of volunteers; born at Ashford, Conn., in 1819; fields of operation: Florida and Mexican wars; California and Oregon, 1848 to 1853; Kansas and Missouri, 1854 to 1861; St. Louis; Boonsville, Mo.; Dry Spring, Mo.; Wilson's Creek, Mo.; where he was slain, in 1861.

McClellan, George B.—General-in-Chief of the United States army; born at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1826, fields of operation: Mexican war; surveys of Texas coast and Pacific railroad; officially visited the Crimean war; chief engineer of Illinois Central railroad; president St. Louis and Cincinnati railroad; department of the Ohio; Western Va.; army of the Potomac; superseded by Burnside, and retired from the war, 1862; was nominated for President by the Democrats in 1864; was defeated; went to Europe, returning in 1868; followed civil engineering; and was elected Governor of New Jersey in 1878.

McDowell, Irvin—A Major-General; born at Franklinton, O., in 1818; fields of operation: Mexican war; Assistant Adjutant-General; organizer of troops at Washington; department of N. E. Virginia; army of the Potomac; Second Bull Run; department of the Pacific, and departments of the East and South.

McPherson, James B.—A Major-General of volunteers; born at Clyde, O., in 1828; fields of operation: Military engineer, 1853 to '61, on the east and west coasts; military railroads in Tennessee; Corinth; Vicksburg; Resaca, Dallas, Allatoona, Kulp House, and Kennesaw; before Atlanta, where he was killed, in 1864.

Meade, George G.—A Major-General; born at Cadiz, Spain, in 1815, fields of operation: Florida war; Government surveys; Mexican war; lake surveys; Dranesville; Mechanicsville; Cold Harbor, Frazer's farm; second Bull Run, Maryland campaign; South Mountain and Antietam; Fredericksburg; Chancellorsville; Gettysburg; in command of the army of the Potomac to the surrender of Lee, and afterwards of several military districts; died in 1872, at Philadelphia, Pa.

Meagher, Thomas F.—An Irish political refugee and a Brigadier-General of volunteers; born at Waterford, Ireland, in 1823; fields of operation: Colonel 69th New York regiment; first Bull Run; formed the Irish brigade; battles before Richmond; Antietam; Fredericksburg; Chancellorsville; military district of the Etowah; mustered out in 1863; Secretary of Montana Territory; acting Governor; accidentally drowned, in 1867, near Fort Benton, Mont.

McCall, George A.—A Brigadier-General; born at Philadelphia, in 1802; served in the war of the Rebellion, and died, in 1868, at West Chester, Pa.

McClernand, John A.—A Major-General of volunteers; born in Breckenridge county, Ky.; served in the war of the Rebellion; has been a member of Congress.

McCook, Alexander D.—A brevet Major-General, in the war of the Rebellion; one of the family of "fighting McCooks."

Mitchel, Ormsby M.—A Major-General, born in Union county, Ky., in 1810; fields of operation: Scientific astronomer; in charge of Cincinnati and Dudley observatories; Brigadier-General of volunteers, 1861; department of Ohio; near Bridgeport, Ala.; seized the Corinth and Chattanooga railroad; took charge of the department of the south and died of yellow fever, at Beaufort, S. C., in 1862. He was popular as a lecturer on astronomy; skillful in preparing astronomical machinery, and distinguished by his additions to his favorite science.

Oglesby, Richard J.—A Major-General of volunteers; born in Oldham county, Ky., in 1824; field of operation: Mexican war and in the Rebellion at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Corinth; at the latter battle was wounded and resigned; Governor of Illinois, and United States Senator from that State.

Ord, Edward O. C.—A Brigadier-General; born at Cumberland, Md., in 1818; served in the war of the Rebellion, and afterwards in the Indian department of the Northwest.

Pleasanton, Alfred—A Major-General in the war of the Rebellion, and author of a treatise on the healing effects of sunlight passing through blue glass; was born at Washington, D. C., in 1824.

Pope, John—A Major-General; born at Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1823; fields of operation: Topographical engineer in Florida, Minnesota, New Mexico, etc.; on light-house duty; army of the Mississippi, 1862; New Madrid; Island No. 10; army of Virginia; Cedar Mountain; Second Bull Run; department of the Northwest, and department of Missouri.

Porter, Fitz John—A Major-General of volunteers; born at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1823; fields of operation: War in Mexico, instructor at West Point; defense of Washington in 1861; army of the Potomac; Hanover Court House; Cold Harbor; Malvern Hill; Pope's campaign in Northern Virginia; Second Bull Run; campaign of

Maryland; Antietam; dismissed for alleged misconduct, 1863.

Ransom, Thomas E. G.—A Brigadier-General, born in 1834, made a good record in the war of the Rebellion, and died at Chicago, Ill., in 1864.

Rosecrans, William S.—A Major-General of volunteers; born at Kingston, O., in 1819; fields of operation: Civil engineer, professor at West Point, engaged in business at Cincinnati; in 1861 joined McClellan; took part in the operations in Western Virginia; army of the Mississippi; luka and Corinth, Murfreesboro; Chickamauga; department of the Missouri in 1864; mustered out of volunteer service, 1866, and resigned his position of Brigadier-General in the regular army in 1867; Minister to Mexico in 1868-1869.

Schenck, Robert C.—A Major-General of volunteers; born at Franklin, O., in 1809, entered the war of the Rebellion in 1861; was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, August, 1862; was previously an attorney at Dayton, O.; a member of the Ohio Legislature, and went to Congress from that State from 1843 to 1851; afterward again a member of Congress from 1863 to 1871, subsequently United States Minister to both Brazil and England.

Sigel, Franz—A Major-General of volunteers; born at Zinsheim, Baden, Germany; was a German refugee; a teacher in New York city and St. Louis, Mo.; entered the war of the Rebellion as Colonel of the 3d Missouri volunteers, serving in the campaign in Southwestern Missouri; battle of Wilson's Creek; at Pea Ridge; in Virginia, under Fremont and Pope, and second Bull Run.

Schofield, John M.—A Major-General; born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1831; fields of operation: Professor of physics in Washington University, St. Louis; Major-General of volunteers, 1861; Atlanta campaign; battle of Franklin, Tenn.; fights before Nashville; pursued Hood's army; operated in North Carolina, joining Sherman; department of the Missouri; and division of the Pacific; Secretary of War in 1868.

Sedgwick, John—A Major-General of volunteers, born at Cornwall, Conn., in 1813; fields of operation: Florida and Mexican wars; army of the Potomac; Antietam; near Fredericksburg; Chancellorsville; Gettysburg; the Rapidan campaign; Rappahannock; Mine Run; Richmond campaign, 1864; battle of the Wilderness; Spottsylvania, Va., where he was slain, in 1864.

Sheridan, Philip H.—A Major-General in the war of the Rebellion, and the present Lieutenant-General of the U. S. army; born at Somerset, O., in 1831; fields of operation: Texas; Pacific coast; Mississippi campaign, 1862; Boonville; Perryville; Tennessee campaign; Murfreesboro; Chickamauga; Chattanooga; Missionary Ridge; army of the Potomac; the Wilderness and Richmond campaign; Cold Harbor; army of the Shenandoah; the Opequan; Fisher's Hill; Cedar creek; from Winchester to Petersburg; important raids; second Richmond campaign; Five Forks; siege of Petersburg; advance on Richmond, pur-

suit of Lee; various military departments, south and west, Lieutenant-General in 1869.

Sherman, William T.—A Major-General in the war of the Rebellion, and present General of the U. S. army; born at Lancaster, O., in 1820; fields of operation: Florida; California; St. Louis; New Orleans; banker in San Francisco and New York; lawyer at Leavenworth; superintendent of Louisiana military school; rejoined the army in 1861; first Bull Run, camp of instruction at St. Louis; Tennessee and Mississippi campaign; Shiloh; Corinth; Vicksburg, 1862; Arkansas Post; Vicksburg, 1863; Chattanooga; Knoxville; Meridian, Miss.; invaded Georgia; Dalton; Resaca; Cassville; Dallas; Kennesaw; Marietta; siege of Atlanta; Jonesboro; occupation of Atlanta; march to Savannah; occupied the city; Columbia, S. C.; Cheraw; Fayetteville, N. C.; Averysboro; Bentonville; Goldsboro; Raleigh; Advance to Richmond and Washington; Military division of the Mississippi and Missouri; Lieutenant-General of the U. S. army, 1866, special mission to Mexico; visited Europe; published his own memoirs, 1875.

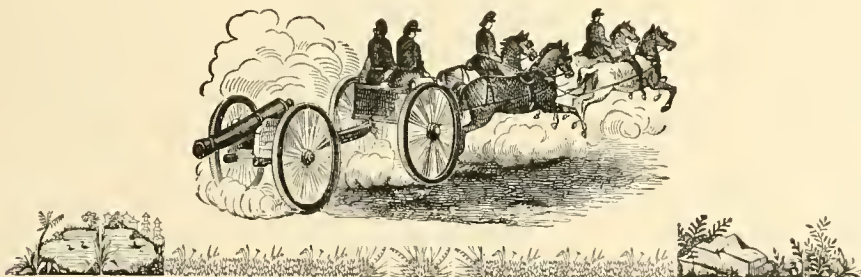
Sickles, Daniel E.—A Major-General of volunteers; born in New York city, in 1822; fields of operation: Lawyer in New York; member of Legislature, Secretary of Legation to England, Buchanan's administration; State Senator; three terms in Congress, killed Key for seducing his wife; was tried for the murder of Key and acquitted, raised a brigade in 1861; Chickahominy campaign; succeeded in command of Hooker's division, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville; Gettysburg, where he lost a leg; appointed Colonel in the regular army; Military district of North and South Carolina; Minister to Spain in 1869.

Sumner, Edwin V.—A Major-General in the war of the Rebellion, born at Boston, Mass., in 1796; died at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1863.

Terry, Alfred H.—A Brigadier-General in the war of the Rebellion, born at Hartford, Conn., in 1827, since the war has been operating in the Indian department of the Northwest, under General Ord.

Thomas, George H.—A Major-General; born in Southampton county, Va., in 1816; fields of operation: Florida war; Mexican war; Seminole Indian war; instructor at West Point; California; Texas; Valley of the Shenandoah, 1861; Tennessee; Kentucky; Alabama and Mississippi, 1861 and '62; army of the Cumberland; Murfreesboro; Chickamauga; Chattanooga; Missionary Ridge; Sherman's Atlanta campaign; Nashville, where he defeated Hood; commanded several military divisions; made a valuable report relating to the Territory of Alaska, where he was stationed during the latter portion of his life; died at San Francisco, Cal., in 1870.

Weitzel, Godfrey—A Major-General of volunteers; born at Cincinnati, O., in 1825; fields of operation: Last Richmond campaign in the war of the Rebellion; first to enter the Confederate capital, April 3, 1865.



ROBERT E. LEE.

His Services for the Union, and Later for the Confederacy.

N ELDOM DOES HISTORY make record of a more truly brave man than was Robert E. Lee; at the same time his career as an American soldier was eventful and interesting. The son of a distinguished officer of the war of the Revolution, Colonel Henry Lee, he inherited much of the military spirit, energy and talent that marked his own career.

Entering the West Point Military Academy, in 1825, when eighteen years old, he graduated from it, second in his class, four years later, without having received either a reprimand or a mark of demerit during his studies.

Having been appointed a Lieutenant in the engineers corps of the army in 1829, he passed five years in assisting to build Forts Monroe and Calhoun, in Virginia; three more as assistant

to the chief engineer of the army at Washington, and, in 1835, served as assistant astronomer in determining the western boundary of Ohio.

His duties from 1837 to 1842 included the superintendence of the government's improvement of the harbor at St. Louis, Mo., and rendering the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri rivers more navigable.

Between 1841 and 1845, having previously been promoted to a captaincy, he was assistant to the chief engineer and member of the board of Atlantic coast defenses, superintending, among other public works, the construction and repair of the fortifications at the entrance to New York harbor.

At the breaking out of the war with Mexico, in 1845, he was appointed chief engineer of the army under General Scott. In the succeeding contest he greatly distinguished himself by his gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras,

Cherubusco and Chapultepec, being wounded in the latter conflict, and receiving, successively, promotion as Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel.

After the war he continued to serve his country in various departments, and from 1852 to 1855 was superintendent of the West Point Military Academy. In the latter year he became Lieutenant-Colonel of a new regiment of cavalry, of which Albert Sidney Johnston was the colonel, serving with it in Texas for about two years, when he returned to Virginia on leave of absence.

In 1857, by his wife's inheritance, he came into possession of the estates of Arlington House, on the Potomac, and the White House, on the Pamunkey river in Virginia. This lady, whom he married in 1832, was the daughter of Mr. Custis, the grandson of the widow who became the wife of George Washington.

Colonel Lee, in October, 1859, commanded the detachment of troops sent by the government to suppress the famous raid of John Brown into Virginia, for the purpose of freeing the slaves in that State.

During nearly the whole of the year 1860 he commanded the military department of Texas, returning home in December on leave of absence.

Virginia seceded from the Union on the 17th of April, 1861, and three days later Colonel Lee resigned his command in the army, saying, in his letter to General Scott: "Save in the defense of my native State, I never desire again to draw my sword."

Immediately replying to Richmond, Va., he was appointed Major-General of the Confederate forces of the State.

Early in May, Virginia joined the Southern Confederacy, the capital of which was then established at Richmond; but owing to a contention for commanding positions in the Confederate army, which

arose between several officers who had ranked high in the United States army and withdrawn therefrom, General Lee was not called into important service for more than a year. In the meantime he superintended the fortifications at Richmond and other places, and acted, also, as the adviser of President Jefferson Davis of the Confederate States, performing many of the duties pertaining to a secretary of war.



ROBERT E. LEE.

General Joseph E. Johnston having been wounded in battle and General Albert S. Johnston having been killed in the fight at Shiloh, General Lee assumed command of the Confederate army June 3, 1862.

June 26, he entered with his command upon that series of conflicts in Virginia known as "the Seven-days' battles," which resulted in the retirement of the Federal army under McClellan to Harrison's landing, after the struggle at Malvern Hill. By this act Richmond was relieved from the siege which it had undergone.

August 29 and 30, 1862, General Lee and his forces encountered the Union army under General Pope, and fought the second battle of Bull Run, defeating his antagonists.

General Lee immediately followed up this victory with an attempt to invade Maryland, which resulted in the indecisive battle of Antietam, September 16 and 17.

Recrossing the Potomac into Virginia, Lee took a strong position near Culpeper Court House. Early in November he massed his forces on the Fredericksburg bank of the Rappahannock river to resist the attempt of the Union army under Burnside to cross that stream. Lee successfully held this position, and on December 13, having been attacked by Burnside, signally defeated the Union forces.

Burnside was succeeded in his command by General Joseph Hooker, who, in 1863, attacked Lee in front, turned his left flank and gained the rear of his army. Then followed the conflict at Chancellorsville, May 2-4, in which General Lee was victorious.

Lee next invaded Pennsylvania with a large army. The Union army of the Potomac was at this time commanded by General Meade, who encountered Lee's troops at Gettysburg, Pa., where, July 1-3, 1863, was fought one of the most bloody and decisive battles of the war. On the third day of the contest, Lee, being repulsed, retired in good order to the northern bank of the Potomac, which a heavy flood prevented his crossing, into Virginia, and strongly intrenched his forces. Meade, by a circuitous march, had reached that vicinity, and intended to give Lee battle, but before his intention could be carried out Lee had safely forded the river and fallen back to the Rapidan, followed closely and threatened by Meade's troops; but no important conflict ensued.

The operations of both armies were neither decisive nor of special importance during the fall and winter of 1863-'64. In the spring of 1864, in camp on the banks of the Rapidan, Lee, with some 60,000 men, found himself opposed to General Grant, who commanded a Union army numbering about 140,000. On the 4th of May, Grant endeavored to turn the Confederate troops by the right, crossing the

Rapidan river without opposition, and marching through the western verge of the Wilderness. At this juncture, by a bold and skillful movement, Lee attacked him, and thus began the bloody but undecisive battle of the Wilderness, which continued May 5 and 6. After the fight both armies intrenched opposite each other, but neither commander seemed willing to attack the other. A movement by Grant to outflank Lee led to the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, which, although severe, did not prove victorious for either army. Another attempt by Grant, May 18, to turn Lee's flank and compel him to fall back on Richmond, resulted in a slow and partial success, until at the end of that month, the two armies confronted each other at the Chickahominy river. An attack was made by Grant, June 3, but he was signally repulsed. Both parties remained there, strongly intrenched, neither venturing an attack, until June 12, when Grant moved out of his intrenchments, crossed the Chickahominy, and took up his position at Petersburg, Va., twenty-two miles south of Richmond. Lee, finding the Confederate capital in danger of capture by this movement of Grant's, also crossed the Chickahominy and James rivers, in order to defend Petersburg. If that stronghold could be retained by the Confederates, the Union armies could not take Richmond, which was strongly fortified, by any direct assault. The siege and defense of Petersburg, therefore, occupied the attention of the contending forces until April, 1865, when Grant passed around the defenses and broke through the Confederate lines. On the 2d, Lee abandoned his further defense of Petersburg and Richmond, having suffered heavy losses in killed and wounded. His hope, now, was to reach the mountainous region of the valley of Virginia with his remaining force of about 40,000 men. But they were short of provisions, and obliged to scour the country in squads in search of food, many throwing away their arms, although pursued vigorously by Grant. At Appomattox Court House, Lee's army found themselves barred by a superior Union force which had reached there before them.

Correspondence between Grant and Lee as to terms preceded the final surrender of the latter to the Union Army on the 9th of April, 1865, closing the civil war, Richmond having already been captured by the Unionists.

After the war General Lee retired to a strictly private life, almost entirely stripped of his former fortune.

In October, 1865, he became President of Washington College, at Lexington, Va., which flourished under his supervision.

His death occurred in October, 1870, the result of a stroke of paralysis. His wife died three years later.

General Lee was the father of three sons, all of whom were in the Confederate army.



LEADING

Officers

-IN-



THE

Southern

SERVICE.

Prominent Men that Took Part in Behalf of the South.

BEAUREGARD, Peter G. T.—A General; born at New Orleans, La., in 1818; fields of operation: Graduated at West Point in 1838; was in the Mexican war, engineering operations at New Orleans and on the Gulf, with the charge of constructing public buildings; superintendent of West Point Military academy; joined the Confederacy in 1861; conducted the attack on Fort Sumter; at first Bull Run; department of the Tennessee; Shiloh; Charleston; Petersburg; since the war, has been engaged in railroad operations in the South.

Bragg, Braxton—A Major-General; born in Warren county, N. C., about 1815; fields of operation: Graduated at West Point in 1837; war in Florida; Mexican war; Western frontier service; resigned his position in the army in 1855; State officer in Louisiana; joined the Confederacy in 1861; Pensacola; Shiloh; department of the Mississippi; in 1862, retreated from Kentucky; was removed from his command, but soon restored; opposed Rosecrans in the department of Tennessee; Murfreesboro; Chickamauga; Chattanooga; Richmond, and in Georgia, opposing Sherman; died at Galveston, Tex., in 1875.

Davis, Jefferson—Colonel; born in Christian county, Ky., in 1808; served in the Black Hawk war, 1831-2; in the war with Mexico, under Taylor; was United States Senator from Mississippi, 1848-1857; Secretary of War under President Pierce; President of the Southern Confederacy; was captured by Union soldiers in Georgia, in 1865; was imprisoned for two years by the Union authorities, and then released.

Early, Jubal A.—A Major-General; born in Virginia, about 1815; fields of operation: Graduated at West Point in 1837; Lieutenant of Artillery; lawyer; Mexican war; joined the Confederates, 1861; Bull Run; Cedar Mountain; Fredericksburg; Gettysburg; Shenandoah Valley; threatened Washington; invaded Pennsylvania; burned Chambersburg; defeated by Sheridan on the Opequan, at Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek; routed at Waynesboro. After the war, he visited Europe; returning, practiced law at Richmond, Virginia.

Ewell, Richard S.—A Lieutenant-General; born in the district of Columbia, in 1829; fields of operation: Graduated at West Point in 1840; Mexican war; Apache Indians, 1859; joined the Confederates, May, 1861, first Bull Run; Gaines' Mill; Malvern Hill; Cedar Mountain; Bristow Station; second Bull Run, where he lost a leg; Gettysburg; the Wilderness; Spotsylvania Court House; Richmond, surrendered to Sheridan at Sailor's Creek. After the war, was a stock-raiser in Tennessee; died at Spring Hill, Tenn., in 1872.

Hampton, Wade, Jr.—A Lieutenant-General; born at Columbia, S. C., in 1818; fields of operation: Studied law, member of South Carolina Legislature and State Senate; commanded a legion of cavalry at first Bull Run; Chickahominy campaign; Seven Pines; Gettysburg; Columbia, S. C., when Sherman captured it; since the war, has been Governor of South Carolina and United States Senator; accidentally lost a leg.

Hardee, William J.—A Brigadier-General; born at Savannah, Ga., in 1818; fields of operation: Graduated at West Point in 1838, Florida

and Mexican wars; frontier duty; instructor at West Point; compiled "Hardee's Military Tactics;" Lieutenant-Colonel of cavalry; resigned and joined the Confederacy in 1861; was at Shiloh, Perryville, Stone River, Chancellorsville, Chattanooga, Savannah and Charleston, and surrendered in North Carolina; died at Wytheville, Va., in 1873.

Hill, Ambrose P.—A Major-General; born in Culpeper county, Va., about 1825; fields of operation: Graduated at West Point in 1847; Mexican war; Florida; coast survey, 1855 to 1860; resigned his army commission and joined the Confederates in 1861; campaigns in Northern Virginia; Bull Run; Williamsburg; the seven days' battles of the Peninsula; Cedar Mountain; Groveton; Antietam; Fredericksburg; Chancellorsville; Gettysburg; the Wilderness; and the siege of Petersburg, Va., in which he was killed, in 1865.

Hill, Daniel H.—A General; born in South Carolina, about 1822; fields of operation: Graduated at West Point in 1842; Mexican war; resigned his commission in the army in 1849; was professor in two Southern colleges; superintendent of the North Carolina military institute; published a work on algebra and two religious volumes; wrote essays for periodicals; joined the Confederate army in 1861; commanded at Big Bethel; Yorktown; Mechanicsville; Cold Harbor; Malvern Hill; on the James; second Bull Run; South Mountain; Antietam; Fredericksburg; department of North and South Carolina; since the war, has published *The Field and Farm*, in North Carolina.

Hood, John B.—A Lieutenant-General; born in Rich county, 1822; fields of operation: Graduated at West Point in 1843; frontier service in Texas; fought Lipan and Comanche Indians, 1857; resigned his commission and joined the Confederacy, in 1861; Chickahominy campaign; second Bull Run; Antietam; Fredericksburg; Gettysburg, where he lost an arm; Chickamauga, where he lost a leg; succeeded Johnston in 1864; operated against Sherman in Georgia; Franklin, Tenn., and Nashville; relieved from his command.

Huger, Benjamin—A Major-General; born at Charleston, S. C., in 1806; fields of operation: Graduated at West Point in 1825; commanded at Fortress Monroe, 1841 to '46; chief of ordnance in Mexican war; in charge of arsenal at Pikesville, Md.; joined the Confederacy in 1861; operated on the Peninsula so badly that he was dismissed from the service.

Jackson, Thomas J. ("Stonewall")—A Lieutenant-General; born at Clarksburg, Va., in 1824; fields of operation: Graduated at West Point in 1846; Mexican war; New York harbor; Florida war; resigned, 1852; professor and instructor in Virginia military academy at Lexington; joined the Confederate army in 1861; Harper's Ferry; first Bull Run; Shenandoah Valley; Cross Keys; seven days' battles of the Peninsula; Cold Harbor; Malvern Hill; Cedar Mountain; second Bull Run; Harper's Ferry, 1862; Antietam; Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville; mortally wounded, dying near Fredericksburg, Va., in 1863.

Johnston, Albert S.—A General; born in Mason county, Ky., in 1803; fields of operation: Graduated at West Point in 1826; frontier duty; Black Hawk war; resigned his commission; joined the Texan army; and succeeded General Houston in chief command; Texan secretary of war;

Mexican war, under General W. O. Butler; farmer in Mexico; re-entered the United States army; Paymaster; Colonel of Cavalry, in command of the department of Texas; expedition to Utah, breveted Brigadier-General; department of the Pacific, 1861; resigned and joined the Confederate army, 1861; commanded division of the West, and was slain at Shiloh, Tenn., in 1862.

Johnston, Joseph E.—A Major-General; born in Prince Edward county, Va., in 1807; fields of operation: Graduated at West Point in 1829; garrison duty; Florida war; resigned, 1837; became a civil engineer; re-entered the army, 1838, as topographical engineer; survey of British boundaries, in 1843; coast survey; Mexican war; in charge of Western river improvements; Utah expedition, 1858; Quartermaster-General, 1860; resigned, and joined the Confederates in 1861; first Bull Run; Yorktown; Fair Oaks; departments of Tennessee and Mississippi; Jackson, Tenn.; Dalton, Ga.; Resaca; Allatoona Pass; Kennesaw Mountain; Atlanta; turned over his command to Hood; concentrated armies against Sherman, to whom he surrendered, in 1865. Since the war, he has been engaged in promoting the agricultural, commercial and railroad interests of the South, residing in Georgia.

Lee, George W. C.—Son of Robert E. Lee; a General; born in Virginia, about 1833; graduated at West Point in 1854; Lieutenant of Engineers; resigned, 1861, and joined the Confederacy; Aid-de-camp to Jefferson Davis, and General of infantry; succeeded his father as president of Washington college, at Lexington, Virginia.

Lee, Fitzhugh—A nephew of Robert E. Lee; a General; born in Virginia, about 1835; fields of operation: Graduated at West Point in 1856; Lieutenant of cavalry, mainly in Texas; resigned his commission and joined the Confederate army in 1861, and became a General of cavalry.

Longstreet, James—A Lieutenant-General; born in South Carolina, about 1820; fields of operation: Graduated at West Point in 1842; Mexican war; frontier duty in Texas; resigned his commission and joined the Confederacy, in 1861; first Bull Run; Yorktown, Williamsburg; Seven Pines; Cold Harbor; Frazier's Farm; second Bull Run; South Mountain; Antietam; Chickamauga; near Knoxville; battles of the Wilderness; on the James River; Petersburg, after the war, he engaged in civil pursuits in New Orleans, La.

McClulloch, Benjamin—A Major-General; born in Rutland county, Tenn., in 1814; participated in the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., where he was killed, March 7, 1862.

Magruder, John B.—A Major-General; born in Virginia, about 1810; was active in the war; died at Houston, Tex., in 1871.

Polk, Leonidas—A Major-General; born at Raleigh, N. C., in 1806; fields of operation: Graduated at West Point; was Episcopal bishop of Louisiana; joined the Confederate army early in the Rebellion; district of the Mississippi; constructed fortifications; Shiloh; Perryville; Murfreesboro; Chickamauga; department of the Mississippi; Atlanta campaign; never resigned his bishopric; killed at the battle of Pine Mountain, near Marietta, Ga., by a cannon-ball, in 1864.

Powell, Gideon J.—A General; born in Williamson county, Tenn., in 1806; fields of operation: Practiced law; Mexican war; tried for

insubordination, and acquitted, battle of Belmont, Mo., 1861, Fort Donelson, 1862, in the Southwest, under Beauregard, not a graduate of West Point.

Price, Sterling—A Major-General; born in Prince Edward county, Va., in 1809, participated in operations in Missouri and Arkansas; Wilson's Creek; Lexington; was a member of Congress from Missouri and Governor of that State; died at St. Louis, Mo., in 1867.

Smith, Kirby E.—A Major-General; born at St. Augustine, Fla., about 1825, fields of operation. Graduated at West Point in 1845; Mexican war; instructor at West Point; appointed Major of cavalry; resigned, and joined the Confederate army; was at first Bull Run; invaded Tennessee; sent to the trans-Mississippi department; Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Red River operations, and Banks' retreat; surrendered to Canby, May, 1865.

Stuart, James E. B.—A Major-General; born in Patrick county, Va., in 1832; was in the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, Va., and was slain while fighting near Richmond, Va., in 1864.

Van Dorn, Earl—A Major-General; born in Mississippi, in 1821; participated in the fights at Hunt's Cross Roads and Franklin, Tenn.; died at Spring Hill, Tenn., in 1863.

Definition of Military Terms.



Arbais—Large branches of trees, having one end sharpened, laid in rows with the points outward, in front of a fortification, to prevent the approach of an enemy. The large ends are fastened to the ground.

About—To change front; infantry turn to the left; so do artillery, but cavalry either right or left.

Accoutrements—The trappings of a soldier exclusive of his arms and dress.

Action—Active hostilities; an "affair" is a fight of less importance.

Adjutant—A staff officer in a regiment, ranking as First Lieutenant, appointed by the Colonel to aid him in performing his regimental or garrison duties. The Adjutant-General of a State has charge of all matters pertaining to the militia of that State. The "Adjutant-General" of the United States is the principal staff officer of the army, and assists the General of the Army.

Advice-boat—A vessel employed to carry dispatches.

Advance—That part of an army in front of the remainder.

Aid, or Aid-de-camp—An officer chosen by a General to convey orders to subordinates, and him in his correspondence and assist in military movements.

Aiguillette—A braid or cord on a military uniform, extending from one shoulder across the breast, a point or tag at the end of a fringe or lace.

Aim—Directing any weapon toward an enemy, as a gun, pistol, or sword.

Alarm-gun—A gun fired for the purpose of creating an alarm, or rousing soldiers to arms.

Alarm-post—The place where soldiers gather when an alarm is made.

Align—To form soldiers or cannon in line for parade or battle.

Alonge—A thrust with a sword, made by stepping forward and extending the arm.

Ambulance—A vehicle on wheels for conveying wounded soldiers from the battle-field to hospitals or elsewhere.

Ambush, or Ambuscade—The place in which troops are hidden preparatory to making a sudden and unexpected attack upon an enemy.

Ammunition—Material for charging fire-arms—balls, powder, bomb-shells, etc.

Appointments—The accoutrements of military officers, their sashes, belts, plumes, etc.

Approaches—Works carried on toward besieged works.

Arm—To provide with weapons; arms—the weapons employed in warfare, small arms—muskets, rifles, and revolvers, side-arms—swords and bayonets, a stand of arms—a complete set for each soldier, a particular branch of the army.

Armor—Any clothing, especially of metal, worn in warfare to protect the body.

Armstrong gun—A breech loading cannon, having a rib-bore, and made of wrought iron, named after its inventor.

Army—An organized body of soldiers commanded by a General.

Archbuse—An old-fashioned gun like a musket, very heavy, and fired from a rest.

Arsenal—A place of deposit for arms.

Artillery—Usually applied to cannons, mortars and howitzers, with their carriages and equipments, ammunition, balls, bomb-shells, etc.

Artillerist—A soldier attached to the artillery branch of the military service.

Avant-guard—The advanced portion of an army; that force in the front.

Articles of War—National rules governing the army.

Assault—A furious effort to carry any fortified place.

Assembly—The signal to form in line by companies.

Attack—An onset on the enemy, either to seize his position or break his ranks.

Ball—A spherical shot for use in cannon, muskets, rifles or pistols; applied to an indefinite quantity of musket balls.

Band—The musicians of an army.

Barbican—An outer fortification defending the entrance to a city or castle.

Barbette—A hill, or mound, on which cannon are arranged so as to shoot over the wall of a fort or city, instead of through an embrasure, or opening; a barbette gun, or a barbette battery, is that thus mounted.

Barriack—A house for the use of soldiers in a fort.

Barricade—A temporary or hasty fortification, constructed of earth, trees, wagons or other material that will serve to obstruct the advance of an army, or defend those inside of the barricade.

Barrier—A sort of fence to prevent an enemy using a certain passage.

Bar-shot—Two cannon-balls, or half-balls, united by a strong bar between them; fired from a cannon for the purpose of destroying masts and rigging on board of vessels.

Bastard-gun—A cannon of unusual make or proportions, whether long or short.

Bastion—That part of the interior of a fortification which projects toward the outside, consisting of the "faces" and the "flanks." The "certain" is that part between and connecting two bastions.

Batardeau—A wall built across a fortification, or military ditch, arranged with a gate by which the amount of water in the ditch may be regulated.

Battalion—**Battalia**—The disposition of troops in the order of battle; a battalion is a force of infantry, formed of from two to ten companies; in England it means about 800 men, under a Lieutenant-Colonel.

Battering-ram—A machine used to beat down the walls of fortified places.

Battery—Any place where cannon or mortars are stationed for attacking an enemy or fortification, also a collection of cannon at one point.

Battery-wagon—A wagon used for transporting the tools and equipments of a battery from place to place.

Battle—An organized contest between two opposing armies; called, also, a combat, fight or engagement; a skirmish is a conflict of arms of a briefer, less organized character. In a "drawn battle" neither side is the victor; a "pitched battle" is one systematically entered into when both sides are well prepared; to "give battle" is to attack.

Battle-array—An army prepared for battle.

Battle-axe—Formerly an axe used as a weapon of attack.

Battlement—That part of a castle or fortification on which soldiers may stand and shoot at the enemy from behind defenses.

Bayonet—A short, sharp steel weapon attached to the muzzle of a musket; used for charging upon the enemy.

Besiege—See SIEGE.

Bivouac—A camp without tents, but around fires.

Block-house—A house made of strong timber or logs, and used as a military defense; having no windows; but only small apertures through which guns may be fired from inside.

Body—Any number of men under one commander.

Bomb—A hollow iron ball, or "shell," filled with powder or other explosive material, with a fuse attached, which is fired from a mortar or howitzer, and explodes in its descent, scattering death and destruction all around it.

Bombard—To attack with bombs.

Bombardment—The act of attacking a ship, town, or fort, with bombs.

Bomb-proof—Able to withstand a bombardment.

Bonnet—Part of a parapet in a fortification sufficiently elevated to screen its other part during an attack.

Bore—The hollow part or cavity of a gun.

Breastwork—A temporary defense, as high as the breast of a man, hastily formed of earth or other material.

Breach—An opening in the walls of a fortified place, made by artillery.

Breech—The hinder part of a cannon or other gun.

Breech-loader—A gun that receives its charge of ammunition at the breech instead of its muzzle.

Breech-pin, or Breech-screw—A stout iron plug screwed into the breech of a gun.

Brigade—Two or more regiments of soldiers, either infantry, cavalry, artillery, or mixed, commanded by a Brigadier-General; a "division" is composed of two or more brigades, and is commanded by a Major-General; and an "army corps" comprises two or more divisions, and forms the largest body of troops in the organization of the army. The "Brigade-Inspector" inspects companies of soldiers before they are mustered into the service.

Brigadier-general—An army officer in command of a brigade, whose rank is lower than that of a Major-General, but above that of a Colonel. A "Brigade-Major" is an officer who may be attached to a brigade to assist the General.

Broad-sword—A sword with a broad blade and sharp edge.

Brush—A slight encounter; a skirmish.

Buckler—An ancient shield, often four feet long, used to protect the whole body.

Bullet—A small ball for muskets, rifles or pistols, usually made of lead.

Bullet-proof—Incapable of being pierced with bullets.

Bulwark—A mound of earth; an outwork, capable of resisting cannon-balls, and resembling a more elaborate fortification in its formation.

Bushy—A high military cap, made of bear-skin.

Cadet—A young man in the Military Academy at West Point, or in the Naval Academy at Annapolis; a student of naval or military science.

Chaisson—A chest containing ammunition; in artillery, the wagon carrying the ammunition chest and military stores; also a chest of explosive material to be blown up under some of the enemy's works.

Calibre—The diameter of the bore or hollow of any gun.

Camp—The ground selected for the erection of tents and other shelter for soldiers or laborers; a collection of tents, huts, etc., arranged in an orderly manner, and also the whole body of persons occupying the camp; to "encamp" is to prepare a camp.

Campaign—A period occupied by a body of troops, either in action, marches or in camp.

Campaigner—An old soldier—a veteran.

Canister-shot—Small balls put into a canister and fired from a cannon.

Cannon—Guns of heavy calibre, comprising several varieties of form, for several purposes, and made of various metals.

Cannonading—Battering forts, towns or ships with cannon-shot.

Cannoneers—Soldiers who handle and use artillery.

Capitulation—Surrender of an enemy upon stipulated terms.

Captain—The commander of a military company, usually of about 100 men. A "Captain-General" is the commander-in-chief of the army, or (like the Governor of a State) of the militia.

Carbine—A fire-arm smaller than a musket or rifle, and larger than a horse-pistol, used by mounted troops.

Carronade—A short cannon used to throw a heavy shot with moderate force, in order to break, rather than pierce, any obstruction presented, like a ship's hull.

Cartel—An agreement between two contending countries for the exchange of prisoners.

Cartouch—A roll of paper holding a charge of powder and ball for a fire-arm; resembling the modern cartridge; a "blank cartridge" is one in which nothing but powder is used; a "cartridge-box" is the case in which soldiers carry a supply of prepared cartridges.

Cartridge—See CARTOUCH.

Casemate—A bomb-proof chamber in a fort, from which a cannon may be fired through an aperture in the side; or it may be used as a powder magazine, or soldiers' quarters.

Cases-shot—Small balls encased in canisters or iron cases, and fired from cannon. See CANISTER.

Casque—Defensive armor to protect the head and neck.

Cavalry—That portion of an army which habitually fights on horseback; not to be confounded with mounted infantry.

Chapeau Bras—A military hat that can be flattened and so carried under the arm.

Charge—(1) The quantity of powder used to load a musket, etc. (2) The advance of infantry upon the enemy with bayonets fixed upon the muzzles of their muskets; or a rapid attack of cavalry.

Cheval-de-frise, or Chevaux-de-frise—A piece of timber traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, five or six feet long, used to defend a passage, stop a breach or make a retrenchment to stop an enemy. (Webster.)

Circumvallation, line of—An earth-work, with a parapet and trench, built around a place which it is intended to besiege.

Colonel—The chief commander of a regiment of soldiers; the next in rank below a Brigadier-General.

Colors—The silken flag of a regiment, or any military or naval ensign. "Camp-colors" are small flags (eighteen inches square), used to mark points in the evolutions of troops, the color line, etc.; sometimes called "field-colors."

Color-guard—A detail of eight corporals, to whom is entrusted the protection of the colors of a regiment.

Combat—A battle; fight, or warlike engagement between opposing troops.

Commissary—An officer appointed to provide food for the army; called, also, a "commissary of subsistence."

Commissariat—The provision department of the army, at the head of which is a Commissary-General.

Company—A division of troops, comprising from fifty to 100 men, commanded by a Captain, Lieutenant, Sergeant, and Corporal.

Convoy—Any number of troops appointed to perform guard service in transferring men, money, ammunition, provisions, etc., from place to place in time of war.

Corporal—A non-commissioned officer of the lowest grade in a company, whose duty it is to place and relieve sentinels, etc.

Corps, army—The largest organization of troops in the United States army, consisting of two or more divisions, under the command of a Major-General. (See DIVISION.) A simple "corps" is a body of troops under one commander.

Countersign—A changeable and secret military pass-word, exchanged between guards and entrusted to those employed on duty in camp or garrison, in order to distinguish friends from enemies.

Court-martial—A tribunal composed of military officers for the trial of offenders against military laws, orders, etc.

Cuirassiers—Soldiers, usually in the cavalry service, who wear "cuirasses," or breastplates of metal, for protection.

Cul-de-sac—A position where a body of troops is so hedged in by enemies that the only way out is by an advance in front.

Curtain—That part of a fortification where contiguous bastions are connected with ramparts and parapets.

Dead-line—A line in a camp or military prison beyond which no prisoner may pass without being shot by a sentinel.

Defense—Any sort of fortification or work that serves to protect troops or places against the assaults of enemies, or ward off danger.

Defile—A narrow passage or road in which troops can march only a few abreast or by flank; to "defile" is to raise the outer works of a fortification in order to protect the interior from the assaults of enemies occupying an elevated position outside.

Deploy—To display or spread a body of troops in forming a line of battle; also, the act of taking intervals as skirmishers. (Webster.)

Depot—A place where military stores or provisions are kept.

Detail, or Detachment—A body of troops detached from the main army to perform specific duty.

Discipline—The rules and regulations instructing and governing the army.

Dislodge—To force an enemy from his defenses.

Dismantle—To demolish the outworks of a town or fortification.

Ditch—A trench dug to prevent an enemy from approaching a town or fortress; called, also, a "moat" or "fosse," and it may be filled with water or not. The earth taken from the trench may also be used for forming a parapet or defense on its inner side.

Dragoons—Soldiers who are armed and trained to fight either on foot or on horseback.

Echelon—Military tactics, in which larger or smaller bodies of soldiers, divisions of battalions or brigades, follow each other on different lines, presenting the form of steps, and thus protect the front and one or both flanks of the army at once.

Elevation—In using a cannon, it means the angle included between the plane of the horizon and the line of the hollow of a gun.

Embrasure—The opening in the wall of a fortification occupied by the muzzle of a cannon pointing outward.

Encinte—The interior wall of a fortification that surrounds a place.

Encounter—A combat, fight, engagement, hostile collision, or skirmish.

Enemy—An opponent in war, national, sectional, or personal.

Enfilading—Firing shot along the whole length of an enemy's line.

Engineers—A department of the army engaged in devising and constructing defensive and offensive works, keeping them in repair and sometimes in planning attacks upon, and defenses of, fortifications.

Enlist—To join the army as a common soldier.

Epaulement—A species of embankment or breastwork, made of wickerwork, or bags filled with earth, bundles of sticks, etc., or earth heaped up, used to afford a cover from the fire of an enemy to the side or flank of an army.

Epaulette—An ornamental badge, worn on the shoulder by officers of the army and navy, having peculiarities of form or size to indicate the rank of the wearer.

Epprouvette—A machine for testing the strength of gunpowder. (Brande.) A small mortar.

Equipage—Military furniture, comprising whatever is necessary for efficient service by any body of troops or a single soldier.

Establishment—The permanent military force of a nation; implying the quota of officers and men in an army, regiment, troop or company.

Evolution—The prescribed or uniform movements made by a body of troops in arranging or rearranging their position in the field.

Exempts—Citizens who from their sex, age, infirmities, or occupations, are not liable to be called upon to perform military duty.

Expedition—An armed excursion of troops against an enemy, or in an enemy's country for some specific and valuable military purpose.

Facing—Movements of soldiers when turning on their heels to the right or left in their places in line.

False attack—A movement in the nature of an advance calculated to divert the attention of the enemy from the point at which the attack is to be made.

Fascines—Twigs of trees or bushes tied up in long, round bundles, used to support earth in forming embankments or parapets in field defenses, filling ditches, etc.

Feint—A mock attack upon any troops or place designed to conceal the true assault.

Field—Any open space of ground where a battle is fought; also applied to the action of the army while in the field.

Field-colors—See COLORS.

Field-day—A day set apart for instructing troops in field evolutions, the exercise of arms, etc.

Field-gun—Field-piece—A small cannon used on the field.

Field-marshal—A military officer of high rank in Germany and France, and the highest in England, except the Captain-General.

Field-officers—The Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel and Major of a regiment.

Field-work—A temporary earthwork or other fortification thrown up by troops in the field, for defense when besieging a fortress, or when defending a besieged point.

Fight—See COMBAT.

File—Soldiers marching in line, one behind another and not in ranks.

File-leader—The first soldier in file-marching.

Fire-arms—All weapons in which powder and ball, or shot, are used.

Flag—Colors, ensign or banner, having forms and lines indicating a difference of nationality, party, or opinion; the standard around which soldiers rally in a contest, as representing their country. A yellow flag designates a hospital; a red flag signifies defiance; a white flag, a desire for peaceful communication—a flag of truce; a black flag, no mercy; a flag half-mast, a sign of mourning; a flag wrong side up, distress; a flag hauled down in a fight, surrender; hauled down a few feet and immediately raised again, respect for a superior.

Flank—The side of any body of troops, large or small; the extreme right or left of an army. In a fortification, the flank is any part of a work by which another part is defended by firing guns along the outside of a parapet.

Flanker—A military force sent out to guard the flank of an army along its line of march. To "outflank" is to get the better of an army or body of troops by extending lines of soldiers beyond or around it.

Flash—The sudden burst of flame and light that accompanies the discharge of fire-arms.

Fugleman—A teacher of manual exercises, who stands before soldiers, and whose motions they imitate simultaneously; a fogleman.

Flying-artillery—Artillery-men trained to perform their evolutions with great rapidity, leaping on moving horses or ammunition carriages with agility.

Flying-camp—A body of troops trained to change their position from place to place with alacrity.

Fall—A blunt sword, used in fencing, having a metal button on its point.

Foot-soldier—See INFANTRY.

Forage—Ordinary food for horses; to forage is to send out a party of soldiers to gather feed for horses, called a "foraging party;" a "foraging-cap" is a military undress-cap for the head.

Force—Any body of troops assembled for military purposes.

Fortion-hope—A desperate enterprise; to carry a town or fortification by storming its walls; a duty involving great peril.

Fort, Fortress, Fortification—A large or small space, surrounded by high embankments, or stone or wooden walls, of great thickness, and strongly prepared for offensive or defensive warfare, usually so built as to command some important approach to a city, town or inland stream, and of such form as to repel invaders at all points of its structure. From the walls protrude, at intervals, the muzzles of ponderous cannon, while inside a body of troops, with stores of provisions and ammunition, are expected to hold the fort against the assaults of their enemies. Outside of a fort is usually found a ditch, rampart and parapet, or else palisades, stockades, and other means of defense. A "fortalice" is a small outwork of a fortification. "Fortification" is the art or science of strengthening (or fortifying) places for defense. "Field-fortification" is the art of constructing all kinds of temporary works in the field. A "fortress" is a more permanent structure than a fortification.

Front-face—An order requiring soldiers to turn their faces to the proper front of the force which they compose.

Front of Operations—The front formed by an army as it moves on its line of operation. (Halleck.)

Furlough—Leave granted to a soldier to be absent from the army for a longer or shorter period.

Fuse—A tube fixed in a bomb-shell or hand-grenade, filled with combustible materials, which burn and explode the shell at the proper time.

Gabion—A cylinder made of wicker-work, resembling a tall basket without a bottom, filled with earth, and used in connection with others like it for sheltering soldiers in the field from the enemy's fire; also used in throwing upon an intrenchment called a "gabionnade."

Gallery—Any passage in a fortification that is covered overhead as well as having sides.

Garrison—A body of troops quartered in a fort or fortified town, to defend it, or to keep citizens in subjection to the laws; also the place where they are quartered.

General of the Army—An officer of the highest rank, commanding all the armies of the United States.

Generalissimo—The chief commander of an army or other military force, especially where the army is in two divisions under separate commanders.

General Officers—All officers above the rank of Colonel. (See GENERAL OF THE ARMY, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL, ADJUTANT-GENERAL, MAJOR-GENERAL, and BRIGADIER-GENERAL.)

Glacis—That sloping embankment in a fortress which serves as a parapet to the covered way.

Grape-shot—See CANISTER and CASE-SHOT.

Grenade, or Hand-grenade—A small, explosive iron bomb-shell, thrown from the hand upon the enemy; used in defending a fortification. "Rampart Grenades" are of various sizes, and are rolled over the parapet upon the attacking force out of a trough.

Guard—A detachment of soldiers stationed to protect a position or a body of other troops against a surprise from the enemy; also to guard Generals, prisoners of war, public property, etc. "On Guard," serving as a guard. "Running the Guard," passing the guard or sentinel without leave. "Advance-guard," a military force of infantry or cavalry marching before a moving army or division, to prevent surprise, or to give notice of danger. "Rear-guard," a similar guard, to follow a moving army for the same purpose. "Guard-mounting," the ceremony of placing on guard. "Grand-guard," one of the posts of the second line belonging to a system of advance-posts of an army. (Mahan.) "Life-guard," soldiers selected to guard the persons of kings, queens, princes, etc. "Off the Guard," in a careless condition. "Van-guard," same as advance-guard.

Guidons—Small silk standards for cavalry, or to direct the movements of infantry. See COLORS.

Gunpowder—A mixture of sulphur, saltpetre and charcoal—an important "sinew of war."

Harass—To perplex and hinder military movements, sieges, etc., by frequent attacks.

Haversack—The bag in which a soldier carries his provisions when marching.

Headquarters—The place occupied by the commanding officer and his staff as a residence.

Hilt—The handle of a sword.

Holsters—Leather cases for pistols, attached to a horseman's saddle.

Hospital—Any place where the sick and wounded are attended to.

Hostilities—The condition of war between two nations.

Howitzer—A short, light cannon, for firing hollow-shot, canister-shot, etc.

Infantry—Soldiers who march on foot, carrying muskets or rifles, with bayonets.

Inroad—An irregular and sudden invasion.

Inspector-general—A staff officer, whose duty it is to inspect the troops at stated times, and report as to their discipline, efficiency, instruction, and whatever else pertains to the army organization.

Intrenchment—See DITCH. It also means any sort of work intended to fortify a post against attack.

Invasion—The entrance of troops into a hostile country, for conquest or plunder.

Invest—To inclose, by seizing all avenues of approach to a town, so as to intercept aid or assistance from without, and prevent the escape of those within.

Knapsack—The leather or canvas bag carried by an infantry soldier on his back containing his clothing and other necessities.

Lieutenant-colonel—The second officer in command of a regiment.

Lieutenant—The second officer in command of a company; he is the lowest officer who receives a commission.

Line of Battle—Troops arrayed in readiness for active combat.

Litter—A sort of bed in which wounded officers and men are carried off the battle-field.

Lodgment—Gaining possession of an enemy's position and holding it.

Lonette—A small field-work, resembling the bastion of a fortification.

Magazine—That part of a fortification where powder is stored; a storehouse for army provisions, arms, etc.

Major—The third officer in command of a regiment, next in rank above a Captain, next below a Lieutenant-Colonel, and the lowest grade of field-officer.

Major-general—An officer who commands a division of the army.

Martial Law—An arbitrary law emanating from the principal military authorities, without reference to any immediate legislative or constitutional sanction. It is founded on paramount necessity, in times of rebellion, war, insurrection, etc., and, when instituted, extends to all the inhabitants of the prescribed district and all their actions.

Match—A substance used in war to convey fire to explosive or combustible material for the purpose of destroying it, exploding magazines, mines, etc. Two kinds are used—the "slow-match" and the "quick-match"—so called on account of their different peculiarities in point of time for effecting the desired object.

Mine—An excavation made under an enemy's fortification, in which powder is placed for the purpose of blowing up the works and their occupants; resorted to in sieges. A "counter-mine" is one made by the besieged under the fortification of the besieging party.

Mortar—A very short cannon, of large bore, and having a chamber; used for throwing bombs, stones, etc., into an enemy's camp.

Muster—A gathering of troops for parade, exercise, inspection, roll-call, etc. To "muster into service" is to inspect soldiers and place their names on the army pay-roll; to "muster out" is to formally dismiss soldiers from the service and strike their names from the army lists. To "pass muster" is to pass a proper examination without censure. A "muster-book" is the record of several military forces; a "muster-roll" is a similar record of separate companies, troops or regiments.

Mutiny—Open and violent opposition to lawful authority, or any refractory conduct among soldiers.

Needle-gun—A breech-loading fire-arm, the detonating powder in which is exploded by a slender pin or needle that passes in at the breech.

Non-commissioned Officers—All officers below the grade of a company Lieutenant.

Neutral—A person or nation that takes no part in the contests of others.

Orders—The lawful commands of an officer to his subordinate officers or men.

Ordnance—A term applied generally to all artillery, including cannon, howitzers and mortars.

Outposts—Troops stationed at points outside of a camp, to prevent surprises by an enemy; also the places where they are stationed.

Outrank—Having a higher degree of authority than another.

Outwork—An intrenchment or other defense beyond or outside of a fortification.

Palisades—Sharp pointed, strong wooden stakes, set in the ground close together like a fence, around a fortification.

Parallels—Wide and covered trenches made by besieging troops between their various batteries and approaches, affording safe communication and passage from one to another.

Parapet—An elevation of earth, a wall, or rampart, in a fortification for the protection of soldiers from the enemy's fire; breast high; hence a breastwork.

Park—A space of ground set apart in an encampment for the accumulation of animals, wagons, pontoons and other war material. Thus there is a "park of artillery," the space occupied by cannon; a "park of wagons," etc.

Parley—A conference with the enemy, usually conducted under a flag of truce.

Parole—The word of honor given by a prisoner of war that, if set at liberty, he will not take up arms again until exchanged, or that he will return to his captors at a certain time; a "parole" is also a word, like a countersign (which see), given out in orders for the purpose of distinguishing friends from foes in the dark.

Party—A small detachment of soldiers engaged in any duty; a "fatigue-party" is one employed in manual labor about the camp.

Patrol—A vigilance party, consisting of a few soldiers under control of a non-commissioned officer, moving from post to post, along roads or through streets, to maintain safety, order, attention to duty, etc.

Pay-master—An officer whose business it is to pay the soldiers and camp men their wages; the "pay-roll" is the list of men and the wages due to each.

Pickets—Guards stationed in front of an army, and between it and the outposts; when attacked, the outposts fall back on the pickets for support.

Pillage—Booty captured from an enemy's camp, town or country.

Pioneers—A party of soldiers armed with axes, saws and other tools, who go before an advancing army to clear the way, repair roads or bridges, and work on intrenchments.

Platoon—Half of a company of soldiers.

Pontoons—Light frames or boats, of wood or other material, placed in streams for supporting temporary bridges during the march of an army.

Port-fire—A mixture of combustible and explosive materials encased in cloth or paper; formerly used as a match for firing cannons, but now superseded by a patent primer.

Position—Ground occupied by an army encamped or in battle.

Priming—Powder or other combustible used to convey fire to the charge in a gun.

Private—A common soldier.

Projectile—A cannon-ball, bomb-shell, or other substance, projected by the force of powder or other explosive.

Provost-marshal—A military police officer, whose duty it is to arrest and retain deserters, prevent soldiers from pillaging, to indict criminals, and to see that sentences are executed upon offenders.

Put to the Sword—Slain with swords, as in ancient warfare.

Pyrotechny—The art of making fire-works for military signals or popular amusement.

Quadrangle—A fort having four sides and four corners.

Quadrant—An instrument used by gunners for regulating the elevation and pointing of cannon, mortars, etc.

Quarters—The station or encampment occupied by troops; place of lodging for others or men. "Quarter," the encampment on one of the principal passages round a place besieged, to prevent relief and intercept convoys. (Webster.) To

"give quarter" is to show mercy to a vanquished foe. To "beat to quarters" is a signal for prompt readiness for duty.

Quartermaster—The officer whose business it is to provide quarters, provisions, clothing, fuel, storage, stationery, and transportation for the army, superintending all supplies. The chief officer in this department of the service is the "Quartermaster-General," assisted by a "Quartermaster-Sergeant."

Rally—To renew order and discipline among disordered or scattered soldiers.

Rampart—An earth embankment, or wall, surrounding a fortified place, to resist the enemy's shot, protect the barracks, etc. The strong works projecting outside the rampart or main wall are called bulwarks.

Range—Properly, the horizontal distance to which a projectile can be carried by the force of a gun; sometimes from the mouth of the gun to where the shot lodges, as at "short range" or "long range."

Rank—A line of soldiers standing or marching side by side; also the grade of an officer in authority.

Rank and File—That part of an army composed of non-commissioned officers and common soldiers.

Ration—The daily fixed allowance of food, drink and forage for each soldier.

Rear—The hindmost part of an army.

Rear-guard—A detachment of troops assigned to the rear of an army to protect it, prevent straggling, etc.

Reconnaissance, Reconnoitre—A preliminary survey of an enemy's country, the character of his operations, the approaches to his works, etc., for the purpose of ascertaining his position and strength. A "reconnaissance in force" is a demonstration of attack for the same purpose.

Recruit—A new and undisciplined soldier; one recently enlisted.

Redoubt—A small polygonal work in a fortification; an outwork within another outwork.

Regiment—A body of troops comprising ten or twelve companies, under the command of a Colonel.

Reserve—Troops not brought into action in a battle until towards its close or until actual necessity requires their presence on the field.

Retreat—The movement of retiring before an enemy, or of going back to a place recently occupied.

Retrenchment—An intrenchment thrown up to prolong the defense of another outside of it, when the latter is likely to be carried by the enemy.

Reveille—The morning beat of the drum to awaken soldiers in camp.

Ricochet—The skipping or rebounding of shot and shells after striking the ground, when fired from a gun.

Roster—The list of officers in any one army organization, containing their names, rank, corps, date of commission and other details, as the roster of a regiment.

Round—A general discharge of fire-arms or cannon, each piece being fired only once. Also, the walk of a guard or officer around the ramparts of a fort, to see if the sentinels are vigilant, or if all is safe. A "round of cartridge" is one cartridge to each soldier.

Roundel—A bastion of a circular form.

Rout—The confusion and dispersion of an enemy when badly defeated or panic-stricken.

Saber—A sword with a broad and heavy blade, having a curve toward its point; a weapon used by cavalry.

Saber-tasche—A small pendant pocket attached to the sword-belt of a cavalry officer.

Sack—To plunder or pillage a town or city.

Safe-conduct—A convoy or guard to protect a person in an enemy's country, while going from place to place.

Safe-guard—A protection given by the General of an army to exempt an enemy's person or property from molestation or plunder.

Sally, or Sortie—The sudden issuing forth of a strong body of besieged troops upon the works of the besiegers, in order to destroy them.

Salute—To honor any day, person or nation by a discharge of fire-arms; also, the ceremony of presenting arms by a soldier on the approach of an officer; also, touching or lifting the cap by a subordinate officer on meeting his superior in rank. A "salvo" is a volley of fire-arms not intended as a salute.

Sand-bags—Sacks filled with earth, used to stop breaches in an intrenchment made by cannon-balls, shells, etc.

Scaling—Climbing walls for hostile purposes by means of ladders, etc.

Scouts—Persons employed in gaining information as to the movements and condition of an enemy; also, horsemen sent in advance, or on the right or left of an army, to discover the whereabouts of an enemy.

Sentry, or Sentinel—A private soldier placed on guard, to watch the enemy, prevent a surprise, and perform any special duty connected with his post.

Sergeant—A non-commissioned officer in a regiment, ranking just below a Lieutenant and next above a Corporal, whose duty is to instruct recruits in discipline, to form soldiers into ranks, etc.

Sergeant-Major—A non-commissioned officer in a regiment, whose business it is to assist the Adjutant in his duties. (See ADJUTANT.)

Service—A general term for the army and its prescribed duties as a branch of the national defense; also the professional duty of any officer or soldier.

Shells—See BOMB and GRENADE.

Siege—Surrounding or investing any fortified town or fortress with an army and attacking it with batteries, mines and assaults until it capitulates or the besiegers are driven off.

Skirmish—An unorganized combat between detachments in the neighborhood of two contending armies.

Spherical-cone Shot—Thin shells filled with musket-balls and fired from a howitzer.

Storm—A violent assault of besiegers upon a fortified place by climbing its walls, breaking down its gates, etc.

Stratagem—A General's device to cover his designs during a campaign and to deceive the enemy.

Strategy—The science of conducting great military movements; also, the hostile movements of armies when beyond the reach of each other's cannon.

Stretcher—A litter, or frame, on which sick or wounded men are carried.

Surprise—An unexpected attack from an enemy.

Tamp—To pack earth or other materials around a mine so as to prevent an explosion in a wrong direction.

Tattoo—A drum-beat at night, warning soldiers to retire to rest, if in camp, or to retreat if on the battle-field.

Traverse—Parapets of earth raised to cover troops from the enfilading fire of an enemy.

Trench—See DITCH.

Troop—A company of cavalry.

Troops—A general term for a collection of soldiers.

Trophy—Anything captured from an enemy.

Umbril—A two-wheeled vehicle accompanying troops or artillery, for conveying tools, cartridges, etc.

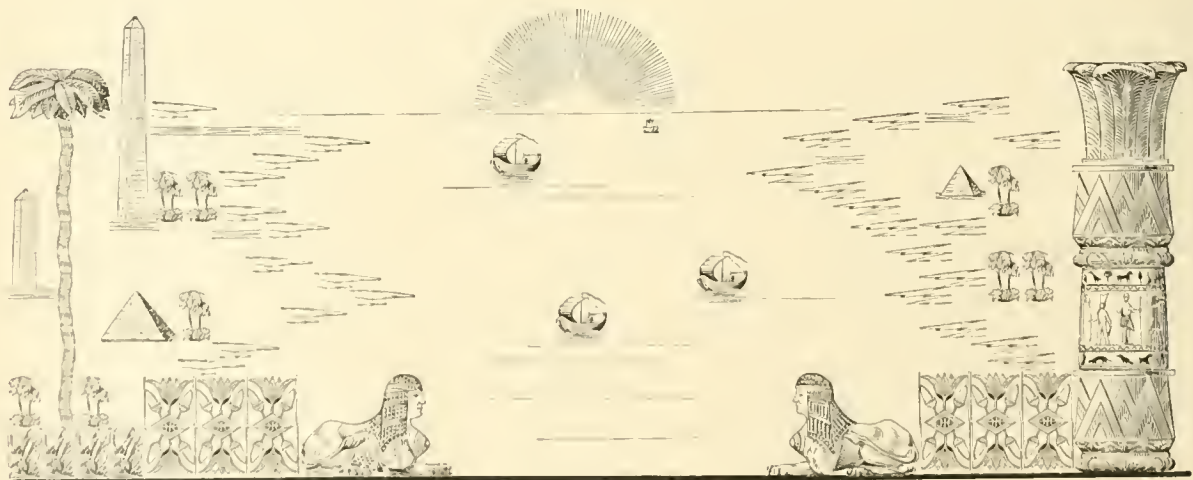
Vedettes—Mounted sentries at outposts.

Vent—The opening in fire-arms where fire is communicated to the charge.

Volley—A simultaneous discharge of numerous fire-arms at the funeral of a soldier or in a combat.

Wings—The right or left division of an army or battalion.

Works—Any of the military fortifications or intrenchments described in this lexicon.



Explorers and Navigators.

HENRY M. STANLEY,

AFRICAN EXPLORER.

HENRY M. STANLEY came into notoriety in consequence of his discovery of Dr. David Livingstone, in Africa, who, when found, had been unheard from over two years.

Born near Denbigh, in Wales, in 1840, he was sent to an orphan asylum at Asaph, his name being John Rowlands. He remained at the asylum until he was thirteen years of age. Afterwards, as a cabin-boy, he shipped at Liverpool for New Orleans, where, with a merchant named Stanley, he got his present name. On the breaking out of the American rebellion, he went into the Confederate army, and afterwards, having been taken prisoner, he volunteered in the Union naval service, and became an acting ensign in the iron-clad *Ticonderoga*.

Succeeding the war, he traveled in Turkey, Asia Minor, and various parts of Europe. Taking the position of correspondent of the *New York Herald*, he accompanied the British expedition to Abyssinia, and afterwards went to Spain.

Commissioned by the proprietors of the *New York Herald* to find Livingstone, he spent some months in visiting Constantinople, Palestine, the Crimea, Persia, and India, when he sailed from Bombay, in the fall of 1870, and reached Zanzibar in January, 1871. With 192 men he went across the country in Africa, and succeeded in finding Livingstone at Ujiji, his journey to reach the object of his search having occupied eight months.

Remaining with Livingstone about half a year, during which time they made various explorations together, Stanley left for England in the middle of March, and reached his destination the last of July. At Brighton, England, he gave an account of his expedition before the British Association. A gold snuff-box, presented to him by the Queen, and a banquet given to him by the Royal Geographical Society, were among the incidents of his visit.

The record of his journey appeared under the title, "How I found Livingstone," and was published in London and New York.

Upon the death of Livingstone, he was employed by the *New York Herald* and the *London Telegraph* to continue the exploration of Africa, in the lake regions on the equator. With a company of 300 men he went from the coast into the Urundi country, in the latitude of Ujiji, where he found the waters flowing northward. One of the rivers, the Shemeeyu, he followed 350 miles to its mouth, on the Victoria N'yanza, losing on the journey 194 men by death and desertion. With a boat that had been transported in pieces, accompanied by twenty canoes lent to him by Mtesa, King of Uganda, he navigated this body of water and found it to be a great lake, with many islands, it being, with the lake Albert N'yanza, the headwaters of the Nile.

VITUS BEHRING,

A RUSSIAN navigator, who was born at Horsens, Denmark, in 1680. He joined the naval service of Russia in 1704, and was made a captain by Peter the Great. After serving with distinction in the war between Russia and Sweden, he was, in 1725, put in command of an expedition of discovery in the Arctic regions. This having been safely accomplished, he was again sent, in 1728, with another exploring expedition to the seas bordering on the northwestern coast of Siberia. His explorations continued for several years. A third expedition was made, with two vessels, 1741, which resulted in disaster and death; and stormy weather, dissatisfaction and sickness

among his crews compelled him to return. On the voyage home his vessel was wrecked on a desolate island, where he died in 1741. During these several voyages Behring discovered the strait that bears his name, between the continents of Asia and America; the Behring sea, that part of the Pacific ocean that lies immediately south of Behring strait, and between the two continents which are separated by that strait. The southern limit of the sea is the circular line or range of the Aleutian island, also discovered by Behring, which, with Behring island, where he died, stretch across the Pacific from Alaska to Kamtchatka. Behring island is off the east coast of the peninsula of Kamtchatka, in latitude fifty-five degrees and twenty-two minutes north, and in longitude 166 degrees east. The island is barren, but abounds in fresh water and arctic animals.

JOHN CABOT,

KNOWN as "the discoverer of North America," whose place and date of birth are unknown, came from Venice, Italy, to England, in the fifteenth century, and, according to the best authority, made a westward voyage of discovery, under the patronage of King Henry VII., of England. The record preserved in the geographical cabinet of the Imperial library, at Paris, France, shows that on June 24 (St. John's Day), 1494, John Cabot and his son, Sebastian, at five o'clock in the morning, discovered land, to which he gave the name of "First Land Seen" (Newfoundland), on the northeastern coast of America, and a great island, near by, to which he gave the name of St. John, in honor of the day on which the discovery was made. He is represented by other authorities as having sailed along the coast of North America for about 900 miles. When he landed he found no inhabitants, and planted on the soil the national ensigns of England and Venice. Another expedition appears to have been authorized by the English Government afterwards, but Cabot does not seem to have made a second voyage, and neither the time nor the place of his death, or his age when he died, are known.

WILLIAM DAMPIER.

THIS eminent navigator was born at East Coker, England, in 1652, and entered upon a seafaring life at an early age. In 1673 he fought, under Sir Edward Spragge, against the Dutch. After that he became a cutter of logwood in the bay of Campeachy, Yucatan, and in 1683 he joined a party of buccaniers in an expedition to the South seas, where they robbed towns on the Peruvian coast and captured several Spanish vessels. In 1684 he joined another depredatory expedition, under Captain John Cook, of Virginia, which cruised along the coasts of Chili, Peru and Mexico, robbing the Spaniards. At a later period he embarked for the East Indies, touching at Australia and cruising in the Indian archipelago. Landing at Benecoolen (Sumatra), he became gunner in the English factory. In 1691, he returned to England, and published his "Voyage Around the World." As commander of a sloop of war, in 1699, he made a voyage of discovery to the South Sea, explored the west and northwest coast of Australia, the coasts of Papua, New Britain and New Ireland, gave his name to a small cluster of islands and the strait between Papua and New Britain, and, after making several other discoveries, returned to the Molucca islands by a new route. He reached England in 1701. He is known to have made sea voyages up to 1711, but his latter days and the date of his death are wrapped in obscurity.



SEBASTIAN CABOT.



PAUL B. DU CHAILLU.



JAMES COOK.

African Explorer, Navigators and Discoverers.

SEBASTIAN CABOT.

ON OF the discoverer of Newfoundland, and himself the discoverer of Paraguay, in South America, was probably born at Venice, Italy, about 1476, but raised in England. Considerable obscurity surrounds both the time and place of his birth and death. In 1517 he made a fruitless attempt to reach the East Indies by a new route. Afterwards he entered the Spanish service, in which he remained for several years, and explored the river La Plata and part of the South American coast. In the reign of Edward VI., of Great Britain, he returned to England, was pensioned, was made Grand Pilot of England, and was consulted on all maritime and commercial affairs. It is stated that he died in 1557.

PAUL BELLONI DU CHAILLU,

AN AFRICAN explorer and discoverer of the gorilla, was born at Paris, France, in 1835. At an early age he accompanied his father, who was a trader, to the West coast of Africa, where he studied the languages and characteristics of the natives, as well as the natural history of the country. In 1852 he brought to the United States a cargo of ebony, and published a series of papers relating to the Gaboon (Africa) country. In 1855 he sailed from New York with the design of exploring the then unknown region of Africa lying two degrees north and south of the equator. Four years were spent in this exploration, which extended inland to about longitude fourteen degrees and fifteen minutes east. The practical results were the gathering of more than 2,000 stuffed birds, of which sixty kinds were previously unknown to naturalists; the killing of 1,000 animals, including several gorillas (a creature until then a stranger to the civilized world), and twenty other kinds of animals not hitherto classified by scientists. In 1859 he returned to New York, bringing with him many interesting trophies of his African expedition, including native arms and implements and specimens of natural history, which were publicly exhibited, and many of which were subsequently purchased for the British Museum. He also published a history of this expedition, but the truth of some of his statements was so strongly controverted that he undertook a second expedition to the same region, in order to secure fresh evidences of his veracity. He left England in 1863, and in September, 1864, having been delayed by the accidental loss of his scientific outfit, he again struck into the interior of Africa, visiting the scenes of his former

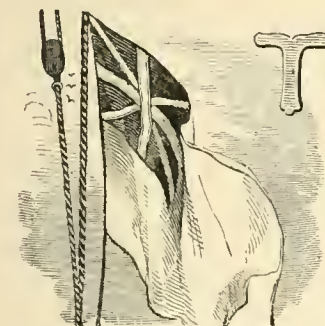
explorations and beyond, making new discoveries among tribes not until then described. In September, 1865, he was attacked by natives with such severity that he fled to the seacoast, having lost all the results of his explorations except his journals. An account of this expedition was published in 1867, as "A Journey to Ashango Land." After that he spent several years in the United States, lecturing in public and writing books for youth based on his African experiences. Subsequently he visited Sweden, Norway, Lapland and Finland, publishing a narrative of his journey.

CAPTAIN JAMES COOK.

HIS EMINENT maritime explorer was born at Marton, England, in 1728, and received only the commonest rudimental education. Going to sea in a merchant vessel, he remained in that service for several years, but entered the British navy in 1755, and displayed so much competency and good character that he was soon promoted to a subordinate office on ship-board. His skillful preparation of several sea and harbor charts led to his further promotion as a marine surveyor. This position twice stationed him in Newfoundland for a considerable period, and it was while there that he sent to the British Royal Society an observation of a solar eclipse. This, and his evidences of nautical skill, induced the government to give him command of the ship Endeavor, with the rank of lieutenant. His vessel was selected to take to the Sandwich Islands a company of astronomers sent out to observe the transit of Venus across the sun's disk. During this voyage, which was begun in 1768 and ended in 1771, he particularly explored the coasts of New Zealand and New Holland. On his return he was promoted to the rank of master and commander. In 1772, in company with Captain Furneaux, he sailed to discover, if possible, a southern polar continent. In latitude seventy-one degrees south their progress was stopped by ice. The voyage, however, was not terminated until in 1775, and, on his return, the precaution of Commander Cook in keeping his crew free from scurvy while so long at sea, was rewarded by his promotion as a post-captain, Captain of Greenwich Hospital and Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1776 he again sailed from England with two ships (Resolution and Discovery) to search for an arctic passage between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. On this voyage he touched at Owhyhee, one of the Sandwich Islands, on the 11th of February, 1776, where he was attacked and slain by the savage natives. His loss was regretted by foreign countries no less than by England.



The Distinguished Arctic Explorer.



THE SUBJECT of this sketch was born at Spilsby, England, April 16, 1786. The lad was intended for the clerical profession, but as he evinced great fondness for a seafaring life, his father procured for him admission into the navy as a midshipman, at the age of fourteen. When sixteen years of age, he formed one of the crew on the Investigator,

commanded by his cousin, Captain Flinders, who was commissioned by the English Government to explore the coasts of Australia.

When homeward bound on the ship *Porpoise*, the vessel was wrecked, and our youthful hero, after remaining with the other seamen fifty days on a sand-bank, was picked up by a relief-boat, taken to Canton, China, and there he took passage on an Indiaman for England.

Subsequently he served as a midshipman in the battle of Trafalgar, in 1805, and afterwards he participated in naval warfare on the American coast against the United States, in 1812-1815.

In a gunboat fight at New Orleans, he boarded and captured one of the American boats, being wounded during the engagement. For his bravery exhibited on this occasion he was promoted to a Lieutenant.

In command of the *Trent*, on an exploring expedition, in the attempt to find the passage to India by crossing the Polar Sea to the north of Spitzbergen, Franklin acquired no little reputation as a thorough seaman, surveyor, and scientific observer.

In the following year he was appointed to the command of an expedition from Hudson Bay to the Arctic Ocean, to explore the western coast of America.

Returning to England, in 1822, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He made a second voyage to the Polar Sea, and at the conclusion of each journey he published the result of his discoveries.

In 1830 he commanded the *Rainbow*, in the Mediterranean sea, and, in 1836, he was made Governor of Tasmania and Van Diemen's Land, which position he held until 1843, universally beloved by the people for his kindness and public spirit. Among his other work was the founding of a college, to be conducted independently of sect, and the establishment of the Royal Scientific Society at Hobarton.

In 1845 he was selected to command an expedition to discover, if possible, the northwest passage from England to the Pacific ocean. The ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, with picked crews of 128 men, were selected and equipped in the most complete manner. From Sheerness, England, they sailed May 19, 1845, with orders to return in 1847, but fate had willed that these brave men should never more be seen again at their firesides in England.

A whaler had seen them in Baffin Bay, July 26, 1845, but that was the last seen of them alive by white men.

No tidings coming from them, in 1848 several expeditions were fitted out to go in search of the missing voyagers. That of McClintock, in 1859, satisfactorily settled the fact that Franklin had discovered the northwest passage; that the expedition had sailed up Lancaster Sound, and had explored Wellington Channel to a point further north than any navigator had hitherto reached. On Cape Herschel, and in the vicinity, were found skeletons with European clothing. Near Cape Felix were found the remains of a tenting party, and in a tin case, amid a pile of stones, was found a paper, which was dated April 25, 1848. On this it was stated that, for a year and six months, beset by ice, the crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror*, numbering 105 souls, had deserted their boats, April 22, 1848; that Sir John Franklin had died on the 11th of June, 1847, and that the total loss by deaths up to that time had been nine officers and fifteen men. The writing was signed by F. R. M. Crozier, Captain and senior officer, who added that the company would start on the next day, April 26, for Back's Fish river. While large quantities of clothing were found about here, and other relics of the party, no further evidences of the missing travelers were discovered. The journey to Back's Fish river leading over ice, the supposition is that the party perished, perhaps from cold, starvation, and the ice breaking up in the spring, the waters had received them, so that, along with the wreck of the vessels, their bodies had been washed into unknown regions.

This theory was accepted by Lady Franklin, who expended, in connection with the British Government, a large amount of money for the discovery of the missing voyagers.

Sir John Franklin was twice married. His second wife, Lady Jane Franklin, was born about 1805. She came into prominence from her persevering efforts to discover the fate of her husband and the expedition that accompanied him. Among her last works was the purchase of Franklin's house, in Lincolnshire, where many relics are collected of Sir John's expeditions. She died July 18, 1875. In 1860 Parliament voted \$10,000 for a monument to be erected in London to Sir John Franklin's memory.



Navigator and Discoverer of America.

CENOA, Italy, is the place where Columbus was born, about 1435. Early evincing an inclination for the sea, his education was conducted with a view to entering the maritime service. Aside from his studies, which, besides the ordinary branches, consisted of geometry, geography, Latin, drawing, astronomy, and navigation, he assisted his father at wool-combing. He went to sea at the age of fourteen, his younger years being spent mostly on the Mediterranean in commercial voyages. He located for a time in Lisbon; engaged in the making of maps and charts, and afterwards lived on the island of Porto Santo, a dependency of Madeira, where he married and settled. Having inherited some property by his marriage, and having the time and opportunity to study navigation philosophically, he came to the conclusion that, the earth being a globe, by sailing due westward a voyage could be made entirely around the world. In the meantime, however, he believed that in the intervening space, after sailing westward for a time, the eastern regions of Asia would be reached. That there was an unknown country, partially and perhaps highly, civilized, lying in this direction, was evident from the fact that a Portuguese pilot had, 1,350 miles

west of Portugal, picked up a piece of curiously-carved wood. Canes of tropical growth had drifted from the westward, and drowned men, unlike Europeans, had been found, who had washed also from the same direction.

These evidences of land, inhabitants, and civilization of an unknown character existing in the western seas, caused him to resolve, about 1474, upon a voyage of exploration into the hitherto-unknown regions. With this end in view, he sought the aid of the sovereigns of Portugal and Italy, and many distinguished individuals;

but all deemed the expedition a visionary scheme, and refused to lend assistance. Leaving Porto Santo, where his wife had died, Columbus, with his son, went to Spain, where, after repeated attempts to get aid for the fitting-out of the expedition, he finally arranged with Ferdinand and Isabella, the King and Queen of Spain, in 1492, the terms by which such a fleet was to be supplied.

He had struggled with never-flagging effort for eighteen years, and it can well be imagined that he set about the work of preparation with enthusiasm. Three vessels were selected, of good size, having four sails and sixty-six seamen; the other vessels were of small size, supposed to be of advantage in the exploring of rivers, etc.

Columbus, who was a zealous Catholic, received, with most of his crew, the sacrament, and all being in readiness, the fleet left Palos, in Spain, Friday, August 3, 1492, there being on board ninety seamen, who, with physicians and adventurers, made, in all, 120 men, for whom provisions were provided for one year.

Sailing southward, they passed the Canary Islands, and thence driven by favoring breezes from the eastward, they sailed rapidly toward the west. During the journey Columbus had to resort to a great amount of strategy to quiet the fears of the seamen, who were disposed to mutiny at the thought of being taken from home with no destination and no apparent prospect of ever returning. He kept two records of the ship's progress: one for the crew to examine, which showed that the vessel made slow progress in getting from home; and the other for himself, that revealed the actual speed. When the needle no longer proved serviceable in pointing toward the pole, he quieted the fears of the pilots by the theory of the attraction of the polar star.

Frequent indications of land proved only to be clouds in the distance. When the illusion was proven, the crews were more and more disposed to rebel at being taken further, which required the greatest amount of firmness to overcome. Prayers were regularly had, which probably induced many to believe that Providence would protect them, and rewards were offered to those who might first discern land, which served somewhat to quell the turbulent spirit. Five weeks after commencing their journey, they saw, floating, a large tree. Two months out, they one day picked up a piece of rudely carved wood and the branch of a thorn, with berries. That night, at ten o'clock, Columbus saw a light, which was verified by others. No one slept during the night. The excitement was too intense to admit of rest. At two o'clock the next morning, Friday,

October 12, 1492, having been seventy-one days at sea, the cry of "Land!" went up, and a gun was fired, the signal of discovery. A sailor on one of the smaller boats was the first to discover it, but the prize was afterwards awarded to Columbus for having first discovered the light.

When morning came, a timbered island, six miles distant, appeared in sight, on which natives were seen running along the beach, astonished at the appearance of the vessels, which they supposed to be gods come down from heaven. At sunrise, boats were lowered, and Columbus, with the royal standard, accompanied by the commanders of the two smaller vessels, each bearing a green flag with a cross, were rowed to the shore, where Columbus first set foot on the land. All knelt down, kissed the soil, and rendered thanks to God. Drawing his sword and unfurling the royal banner, Columbus then took possession of the island (one of the Bahamas), and named it San Salvador.

With the natives an exchange was made of toys and trinkets for cotton yarn and cassava bread, and noticing that they wore trinkets made of gold, a voyage of exploration followed in search of the precious metal, which resulted in the discovery of several smaller islands, together with Cuba and Hayti. On the latter island, Columbus built a fort from the timbers of one of the vessels, Santa Maria, and left his brother in command, with thirty-nine men. The commander of one of the vessels left on a further voyage for gold, and Columbus, taking with him several of the natives, returned to Spain, where he was received with all the honors of a great discoverer. He was then placed in command of a second expedition, with seventeen vessels and 1,500 men; but while he discovered this time the islands of

Jamaica and Porto Rico, the crews, not finding the gold they sought, attempted to throw the blame on Columbus. He returned to Spain with much less honor than had been bestowed on him before. He sailed on a third voyage, to make further exploration, when he discovered the islands of Trinidad, Margarita, and Cubaqua. He then returned to the colony he had first founded on the Island of Hayti, which he found disorganized, and in the effort to restore it he became the victim of persecution. A commissioner, sent from Spain to inquire into the difficulties, put Columbus and his brother in chains and sent them to Spain. The offer of the masters of the vessel to liberate him, Columbus indignantly refused, saying that their majesties, having ordered the chains, he would wear them to Spain, and keep them as relics and memorials as a reward for his services. Great indignation was expressed throughout Spain at this conduct on the part of the authorities.

Columbus made a fourth voyage, with 150 men, to the Gulf of Mexico; but, suffering from hardship, returned in 1504, having been twelve years engaged in these voyages of discovery. The queen being

dead, his claims for services were denied by the king, though he lay sick for some time at Seville, now an old man. He died May 20, 1506, nearly seventy years old. Near seven years passed before a tomb was placed above his grave. This was then done by the king.

As the years went by, his services began to be appreciated. Remorse gradually impelled the people to do him honor. His remains were removed from the Convent of St. Francis, in 1513, to the Monastery of Las Cuevas. In 1536 they were taken to the cathedral in Santo Domingo, and thence they were conveyed in great pomp, in 1786, to the cathedral in Havana, where they now repose.



Columbus Taking Possession.

Amerigo



Vespucci.

The Individual After Whom America was Named.



AMERICA'S NAME was acquired through the discoveries of an Italian living in Seville, Spain, when Columbus returned from his first voyage, in 1493, named Amerigo Vespucci. Born in Florence, March 9, 1451, Vespucci was, at that time, forty-two years of age. Having conversed with Columbus relative to his exploration and discovery, he was induced to engage also in nautical adventure.

Accordingly, in 1499, he made a first voyage. In 1501, in the service of the King of Portugal, he accompanied an expedition to Brazil, an account of which he wrote, which was first published at Strasburg, Germany, in 1505. From this he was accredited with being the first discoverer of the mainland, and from him was America named. Vespucci died at Seville, February 22, 1512, having made four voyages to America. While credit was due to Vespucci for his discoveries, the fact must, nevertheless, be conceded that to the energy, determination, courage, and perseverance of Columbus, belong the honor of those explorations and discoveries which led to actual knowledge of the new world.



David
Livingstone.



The Distinguished African Explorer.

DAVID LIVINGSTONE, famous as the British traveler and explorer in Africa, was born at Blantyre, near Glasgow, Scotland, on the 19th of March, 1813. He received a limited education as he labored in the cotton mills, and afterwards widened his educational experience by a study of medicine and theology at Glasgow. Being a rigid Presbyterian and strongly religiously inclined, he resolved upon entering missionary work in Africa. Offering his services to the London Missionary Society, they were accepted, and, later, being ordained, he left England, in 1840, for Port Natal. Here he married, and

soon afterwards located about 600 miles to the northeast of Cape Town, South Africa. In this vicinity he labored as a missionary and teacher during the succeeding nine years, in the meantime transmitting to England much valuable geographical and scientific information concerning the country.

In 1849 he made a journey in search of lake Ngami, which he found. Having acquired a fondness for exploration, he sent his family to England, in 1852, and commenced a long voyage of exploration, which continued four years, in which he passed from the West coast of Africa by lake Ngami to the river Zambesi, which he followed to its mouth, the whole reaching over an estimated distance of 11,000 miles.

Returning to England, in 1856, he was received with distinguished honors. In 1857 his first work was published under the title of "Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa."

He returned to Southern Africa in 1858. Starting from Quailmane, he ascended the Zambesi river a few hundred miles, and thence went northward and discovered, in September, 1859, lake Nyassa. Sustained by government aid and private subscriptions, he continued his explorations, for five years, over a range of several hundred miles about the headwaters of the Zambesi. It was during this journey that Mrs. Livingstone, who had accompanied her husband, died at Shupanga, April 27, 1862. He went to England, in 1864, and again issued a volume relative to the explorations of the Zambesi and its tributaries.

He returned to the scene of his labors in 1865, and the only intelligence from him for two years was the report that he had been

killed by the natives in the vicinity of lake Nyassa. A variety of opinions existed as to the truth of this rumor, and the subject excited much comment in the papers throughout the world. In 1868 letters were received from Livingstone, clearly proving that he was alive, and stating that he was in good health. He was then several hundred miles westward of lake Nyassa, engaged in the effort to discover the source of the Nile. Again was he heard from, this time at Ujiji, his letter being dated May 13, 1869.

Then came another long silence for two years, in which rumors were current again that he was dead. To ascertain the truth or falsity of this report, the New York *Herald* sent Henry M. Stanley as a correspondent to Africa, his especial mission being to find Livingstone. In this he was successful, the lost explorer being found at Ujiji, in the fall of 1871, alive and well.

Livingstone and Stanley together explored and satisfied themselves that lake Tanganyika had no communication with the Nile. Remaining about six months, Stanley left Livingstone at Unyanyembe, in March, 1872, and returned to England. It was then Livingstone's intention to remain one or two years longer, and afterwards go to England for permanent settlement. Receiving men and supplies from Zanzibar, he started on an expedition to explore the lake Bangweolo and the reported headwaters of the Congo; but no communication was afterwards received from him.

Stanley's return to England aroused the Royal Geographical Society to send an expedition to assist Livingstone, under the command of Lieutenant Cameron. This party left Zanzibar for the interior in the spring of 1873, but had reached no further than Unyanyembe when intelligence was received, August 4, of the explorer's death, the circumstances of which were that, being compelled to cross a wet and swampy country, the hardships had been such as to cause the death of several of the exploring party. Livingstone himself had been taken with the dysentery, and had died a fortnight afterwards.

Embalming the body of the leader as best they could, the survivors of the party, numbering seventy-nine, had resolved upon carrying it to Zanzibar. Arriving at Unyanyembe in a famished condition, they received assistance from the Cameron party, and thence the body was taken to Zanzibar, from which point, by government vessel, it was transported to England, where, with distinguished honors, it was buried in Westminster Abbey, April 18, 1874.

Livingstone was the recipient of many medals and other tokens from various learned societies, in appreciation of a life devoted to research, exploration, and important discovery in a dangerous country, hitherto unknown to civilization.

ELISHA KENT KANE

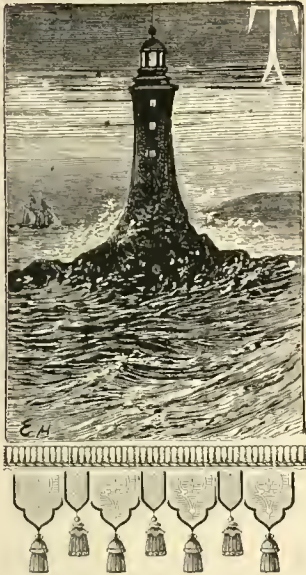
AND

MUNGO PARK.

ELISHA KENT KANE.

FERDINAND MAGELLAN

AND

JOHN BYRON.**A Sketch of Explorations in the Arctic Seas and in Southern Africa.**

THE arctic explorer, Elisha Kent Kane, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1820. He partially qualified himself for a civil engineer at the Virginia University, which he entered in 1836, but left in 1838.

In 1839 he began the study of medicine in Philadelphia, and, in 1840, was elected resident physician in the Pennsylvania hospital. In 1843 he sailed as physician of the government embassy to China, and found opportunity, during his three years' absence, to visit the Philippine islands, Ceylon, India, Egypt and Greece. Subsequently he returned to Egypt and explored the river Nile as far as the borders of Nubia, and walked completely over Greece.

He returned to the United States for a brief season, and afterwards visited the slave markets at Whydah, in Africa, but was prostrated by fever and came home in feeble health. Taking part, in 1847, in the Mexican war, he served in the American army through the fatigues and dangers of the campaign, and was wounded and sent home as an invalid. When Mr. Grinnell, of New York, fitted out his expedition, in 1850, to search for Sir John Franklin in the arctic regions, Dr. Kane accompanied it, and, in 1853, when a second expedition for the same purpose—the first having failed—was sent out, he was placed in command of it. This voyage lasted about two years; was entirely unsuccessful, and very unfortunate, the expedition having to abandon their vessel in the ice, and travel eighty-four days in sledges and boats to the Danish settlements on the coast of Greenland, where they met the party that had been sent out for their relief. Dr. Kane wrote the history of both expeditions, which were respectively published in 1854 and 1856. He was also the recipient of gold medals from Congress, the New York Legislature, the Royal Geographical Society of England, and Queen Victoria. His health seriously failing, he went to London, and from there to Havana, in Cuba, where he died February 16, 1857.

MUNGO PARK.

THIS celebrated traveler in Africa, the son of a farmer, was born near Selkirk, Scotland, in 1771, and was educated for a physician. After he had made a voyage, as assistant surgeon of a ship, to the

Island of Sumatra, he was engaged by the African Society, in 1795, to penetrate into the interior of Africa and explore the course of the river Niger. He reached the Gambia region of Africa in June, and on the 2d of December started from Pisanía on his adventurous journey, accompanied by six negroes. Being obliged by the wars of the natives to turn out of his course, he passed through the country of the Moors, from whom he received no little ill-treatment, but was allowed to proceed. On the 20th of the following July he came in sight of the Niger, and traced its course to a considerable distance, but, owing to sickness and other hindrances, he was obliged to forego further explorations, and returned to Scotland. Here he married and resumed his business as a physician. In 1804, however, he undertook a second expedition to Africa, and again reached the Niger. Embarking upon it at Bammakoo, he proceeded upon his voyage to Houssa, but was attacked by the natives, and drowned by jumping from his canoe into the river. This was probably early in the year 1806.

FERDINAND MAGELLAN,

OTHERWISE known as Fernando Magalhaens, a distinguished Portuguese navigator, was born, it is supposed, at Oporto, about 1470. He fought under Albuquerque, in India, and obtained distinction at the siege of Malacca, but not receiving what he considered a suitable reward for his services from his own country, he offered his talents to King Charles V., of Spain. In 1519 the Spanish monarch intrusted him with the command of a fleet, with the design of determining a westward passage to the Molucca islands. On this voyage Magellan succeeded in discovering the straits at the southern extremity of South America, which now bear his name, together with the South American territory, known as Patagonia, of which he took possession in the name of the King of Spain, in 1520. Passing through the straits into the Pacific ocean, he reached the Philippine islands; but, in a skirmish with the natives, he was slain in 1521.

JOHN BYRON,

THE grandfather of the celebrated poet, was born at Newstead Abbey, England, in 1723. He entered the British navy at an early age, and was wrecked on a desert island in one of the vessels of Lord Anson's unfortunate South sea expedition, in 1740. After suffering dreadfully from famine, the crew were rescued from the island by Spaniards, with whom they remained as captives for five years. From 1764 to 1766 Byron was employed as a captain in a voyage of discovery around the world, particularly between the Cape of Good Hope, in Southern Africa, and South America. On this voyage he discovered two islands, one of which still bears his name. He gained the rank of admiral, and commanded a British fleet in the West Indies, during the American revolution. In 1799 he fought the French squadron, under Count d'Estaing, the ally of the Americans, off Grenada. He died in 1786.

Progress of Invention.



THE PROGRESS of civilization is marked by the introduction of appliances by which man may escape the necessity for severe toil.

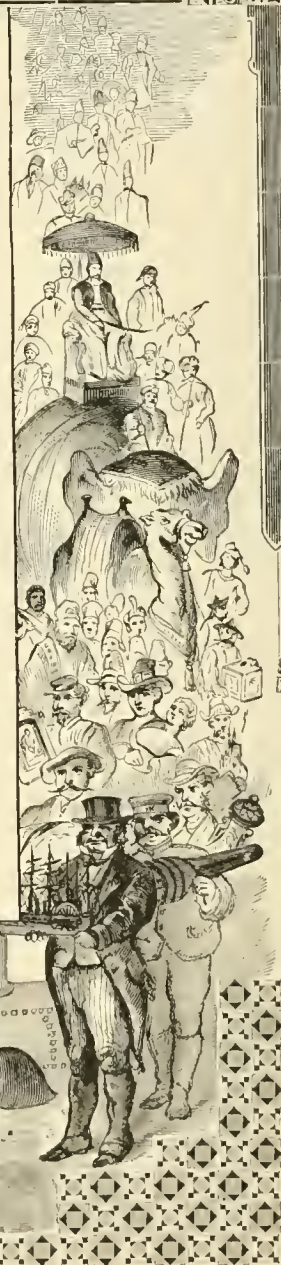
Gradually the inventive genius of man has sought out means for performing labor more easily, and as improvements have come forward, the world has, intellectually and morally, correspondingly and rapidly advanced. History reveals how, step by step, mankind has improved. To the club and the stone with which the primitive man killed the animal and procured

food, were added the spear, the bow and the arrow, with which the prey could be obtained more easily; and to these were added the powder and ball, which immensely lessened the labor and insured a certainty of obtaining the game.

To the knowledge that grain, if sown, would germinate and bring forth a harvest, came the rude implement, a crooked stick for stirring the soil. To that was added a sharpened iron, which, in time, has developed into the modern plow. To the husbandman who gathered his grain with a sickle has been given the reaper, which will do the work of forty men in the olden time.

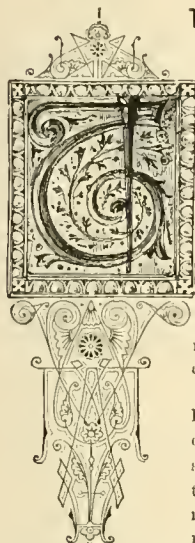
To the masses that groped in ignorance has been given the art of printing. To the slow and expensive process by which literature was supplied at first has been added the power press, multiplying and distributing information so cheaply and so rapidly as to give all classes the opportunity of becoming intelligent. To the slow toiler in the mill came steam, that relieved him of his heavy labor. To the long-distant traveler came steam power, and distance was forgotten. To the absent one from whom intelligence could not be received for months came lightning, and he conversed with the distant friend as though seated at his side.

To the toiler has come the labor-saving machine in such manner and such quantity as to give him the privilege of possessing a home, in which he can have the necessities, the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. The inference is that a corresponding advancement will continue to be made, and, as in the past, so in the future will the world be greatly indebted, in the march of improvement, to the inventor.



SAMUEL COLT.

The Founder of the Great Manufactory of Fire-Arms at Hartford, Conn.



THE INVENTOR of the revolver, Samuel Colt, was born at Hartford, Conn., July 19, 1814. Averse to attending school, his father, in order to gratify the boy, allowed him to enter a factory at the age of ten years, where he remained until he was thirteen. Feeling that he ought not to grow to manhood without an education, his father sent him to a boarding-school at Amherst, Mass., from which place the lad ran away, and shipped as an assistant on a vessel bound for the East Indies.

During the leisure hours of this voyage, he whittled out a model for a revolving

pistol. Returning home, he entered his father's factory, at Ware, Mass., where he became, in the bleaching and dyeing department of the institution, very proficient in chemistry. He afterwards, when eighteen years of age, through the spirit of adventure, engaged in successful lecturing throughout the country, for two years, on the subject of chemistry, illustrating the same with interesting experiments. With the proceeds of these lectures he retained and carried to perfection the idea of the revolver that he had formed on his journey to the East Indies. In two years of experiment he had it so perfected as to obtain a patent for it in England, France and the United States, although he could not claim to be the originator of the idea of this kind of arms, as a model of the revolver is in the museum of the United States service institution, that dates back in the period of making it to the time of Charles I., in the beginning of the seventeenth century.

In 1835 the "Patent Arms Company," with a capital of \$300,000, was formed at Paterson, N. J., for the manufacture of this revolver. The next thing was to get the weapon introduced. The Government refused to use it for two years, and not until the Florida war, when engaged in a contest against the Seminoles, was it used. At that time a regiment, armed with this revolver, did such efficient ser-

vice by their rapid firing without reloading, as to quickly vanquish the enemy. That established the reputation of the revolver, but the war closing, there was no further demand for patent firearms, and the Arms Company, at Hartford, was compelled to wind up its affairs in 1842.

Five years afterwards, at the opening of the Mexican war, through the recommendation of General Taylor, the Government ordered a thousand revolvers, for which they agreed to pay \$28,000. Fitting up temporary shops at Whitneyville, near New Haven, Colonel Colt filled the order, the pistol giving such satisfaction as to make a rapid demand for more; whereupon he fitted up more extensive shops at Hartford, and laid the foundation for his subsequent business success, which, in a few years, made him a millionaire.



SAMUEL COLT,

Inventor of Colt's Patent Revolving Pistol.

Though the war closed, the reputation of this weapon was now so established as to make a steady and growing demand for it, which was greatly increased by the discovery of gold in California, each emigrant taking a revolver as a part of his outfit.

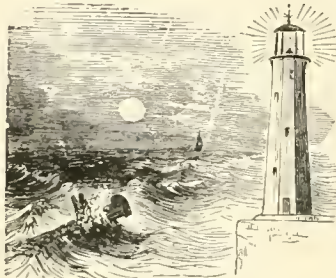
The success of its manufacture was henceforward assured, the Crimean and Indian wars making an extraordinary demand. Feeling certain of future success, Colonel Colt, in 1851, purchased 250 acres of waste meadow, near Hartford, for a small sum, from the fact that it was flooded each spring by freshets. This meadow he surrounded by a strong dyke, and, having made the land dry, he erected the largest armory in the world upon the same, the capacity of which he doubled in 1861. He also erected many cottages for his workmen, making, in all, an expenditure on the property of nearly \$3,000,000.

Colonel Colt's revolver was as well known in all portions of the Old World as in America, and from nearly all the European powers, and several of the Asiatic rulers, he received medals, orders of merit, diplomas and rings in token of appreciation of the great benefit that he had rendered the world by his improved firearms.

Although a man of great force of character, he had some very conspicuous faults, among them being a violent temper, and habits of intemperance, which doubtless greatly shortened his life. He died at Hartford, January 10, 1862, in the forty-eighth year of his age, leaving a fortune of several millions, and the largest armory in the world in its extent and perfection of machinery.

Thomas A. Edison.

A Sketch of Edison as Newsboy, Telegraph Operator and Inventor.



N 1746 Benjamin Franklin made an advance step in the knowledge of electricity, by demonstrating that it could be conducted from the air by mechanical appliance. The lightning-rod was the result of that discovery. For practical utilization of electric power, the world rested after Franklin's experiment eighty-six years.

In 1832 Samuel F. B. Morse, then a "Professor of the Literature of Fine Arts," in the University of the City of New York, invented an apparatus by which electricity could be made of valuable service to man. With his device he was able to send an electric current over a wire half a mile in length, making, by means of telegraphic characters, signals which could be read and understood. Five years afterwards he placed a duplicate machine at the end of the wire, by which intelligence could be returned for a distance of half a mile. Could intelligence be conveyed on a wire, by means of electricity, a longer distance? That theory was doubted by many. To test the matter, Congress, after much discouraging waiting on the part of Professor Morse, granted an appropriation of \$30,000 for the purpose of establishing an experimental line between Baltimore and Washington, a distance of over forty miles.

Sinking the wire in a lead pipe under ground was the first means tried. It was soon found that this mode of laying the wire would not serve the purpose. It was afterwards elevated on poles, and on the 27th of May, 1844, the line was complete, the experiment tried of sending and receiving messages between the two cities, and found to be a success.

Then came the vast net-work of telegraph lines extending throughout the world, the means of conveying intelligence by electricity being thus developed to a point where Professor Edison became interested in telegraphy, about 1866, when he was nineteen years of age.

In order to appreciate the zeal that has actuated the famous electrician in his work, the industry, enterprise and ambition that have impelled him forward, it is only necessary to recall some of the prominent incidents of his early life.

Born in Milan, Erie county, N. Y., February 11, 1847, Thomas A. Edison came with his parents to reside at Port Huron, Michigan, when he was eight years old. About that time he began to earn his own

living by selling newspapers, his budding ambition developing into his obtaining a contract, at twelve years of age, for the exclusive privilege of selling newspapers on the Detroit division of the Grand Trunk Railway.

The less ambitious boy would have rested content to pass through the trains, and furnish the passengers and the people at the stations with their news, and the remainder of the time would have cracked jokes with brakemen and gossiped with the passengers in the smoking car. Not so with Edison. He fitted up a printing office in a corner of the coach, and printed a paper on the car, called *The Grand Trunk Herald*, which had a subscription list of 450 names. Probably no publisher ever more completely controlled his own paper than did this youthful journalist at that time. With the matter largely contributed by the employees of the road, he was his own editor, compositor, proof-reader and pressman. The son of Robert Stephenson, of England, who accompanied a commission sent over to inspect the Grand Trunk Railway, seeing an edition of the paper being "worked off," purchased 200 copies and sent them to England as a specimen of newspaper enterprise in America, and the only newspaper in the world printed on a railway train.

Having satisfied his ambition for editing and publishing a newspaper, he replaced the printing materials with a chest of chemicals, with which he experimented on the train. The spontaneous combustion of a quantity of phosphorus and the firing of the baggage-car caused the whole philosophical apparatus to be pitched out of the coach by the railway company, and this ended all further chemical experiments on the trains.

Suppressed here, the war news, exciting public attention at that time, enabled our enterprising newsboy to occupy his genius for invention in another direction. He had bulletin-boards constructed and placed in conspicuous positions at each station. He then arranged with the station-agent to post the headings of the news which he should send him by telegraph. With curiosity thus aroused, a large and expectant crowd of people awaited the arrival of the newsboy at each station, and the profits of the paper business rapidly increased. Using the telegraph thus caused our hero to become interested in its workings. With another boy he constructed a telegraph line, at his home, a mile in length, to supply power for which he at one time made a thorough experiment in obtaining electricity from the stroking of a cat.

Finding, however, that that battery would be inadequate to his wants, he resorted to other means, the whole making him so proficient and interesting him so much in the subject of electro-magnetism

that he entered a telegraph office, and very soon mastered the details of the subject.

From Port Huron he went successively to Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Memphis and Boston, being known as one of the most expert operators in the United States.

At Cincinnati he conceived the idea of transmitting two messages over a single wire at the same time. His office became a laboratory of experiment. He attended to his duties at the appointed time, and thought and studied in the "wee sma' hours." The habits formed then cling to him yet. He delights in working while others sleep.

In 1869 he left the operating chair and went from Boston to New York, with inventions in duplex and printing telegraphs, which have since come largely into use. In New York he found an ample field for his genius, and the parties with wealth who could appreciate his industry, his genius and his great originating power. Through acquaintance thus formed he has so prospered as to establish himself, with his family, in a beautiful home at Menlo Park, New Jersey, where, with an ample laboratory for experiment, he has every means at command for the full exercise of his inventive talent.

The wonderful genius of this man for invention is shown in the fact that in 1878 he had already had granted to him for duplex, recording, repeating and various other improvements in

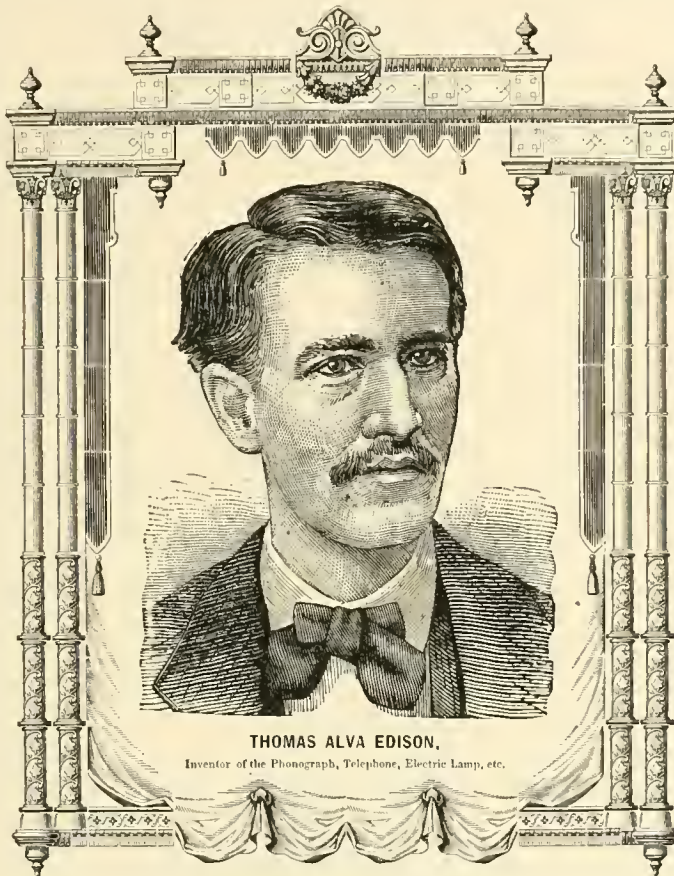
the telegraph, 139 patents and sixty-seven caveats—all taken out in eight years. Since then the phonograph, the telephone, the electric pen and other inventions have rapidly come from his hand.

Having for the time exhausted the field for the uses of electricity in transmitting characters and sound, he has turned his attention to this agent as a means of furnishing physical power and illumination. A late contrivance of his design is a locomotive propelled by electric power, upon a circular railway, in the vicinity of his home.

Another device, of very great importance, from the hand of this inventive genius is that by which the remaining gold and silver in refuse ore may be extracted. For the purpose of carrying this scheme into effect a company has been formed, whose agents visit the gold and silver mining camps of the country and arrange with the owners of mines to take the ore which has been already once worked, known as "tailings," and by this new process gather the precious metal which it has been heretofore impossible to save by the former methods of treating ore.

What Edison will accomplish in the field of electrical science remains yet to be seen. In the boundless, un-

explored region before him, however, with the ambition to achieve, and the power to perform, we may safely presume that the most startling and the most beneficial of his discoveries are yet to come.



ELI WHITNEY, INVENTOR OF THE COTTON GIN.

In 1792 Eli Whitney, a school-teacher in the South, from New England, had his attention called to the difficulty of separating the seed from cotton. Taking up his quarters in a basement of a house in the South, he labored a good share of one winter and produced a machine which, by means of teeth extending between slats, would draw the cotton away from the seed, thus enabling a man, in one day, to do as much as could have been done before by one person in three months. The simplicity of the machine, and the readiness by which his patent could be infringed, prevented him from realizing a profit

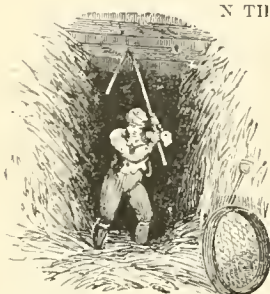
on the invention, although its introduction raised the price of all cotton lands, trebled the production of this staple in the South, and placed the Southern States in a more prosperous position.

Finding that no profit would accrue to him from this invention, he turned his attention to the improvement of firearms, establishing himself at Whitneyville, Conn., where he manufactured arms, which were afterwards materially improved by Colt and others.

He was born at Westborough, Mass., December 8, 1765, and died at New Haven, Conn., January 8, 1825, in the sixtieth year of his age.

Cyrus H. McCormick.

THE SUCCESSIVE STEPS FROM THE GRAIN-CRADLE TO THE REAPER.



ON THE 15th of February, 1809, at Walnut Grove, Rockbridge county, Va., Cyrus H. McCormick was born. His parents, natives of that State, were of Scotch-Irish descent. His father, who was an extensive farmer, had all the appliances for keeping the farm machinery in order, in his shops for blacksmithing, carpentering and machinery. Possessed of an inventive

genius, he constructed several machines upon which he obtained patents, among them being threshing, hydraulic and hemp-breaking. In 1816 he had invented a reaping machine that served the purpose where grain was not lodged. For sixteen years he labored to perfect this machine, but at last abandoned it as impracticable.

The son, Cyrus H., took up the idea where his father left it and continued to experiment. He was possessed of an ordinary education, such as could be acquired in the common schools of that vicinity, and inventive genius such as had enabled him, at the age of fifteen, to perfect a cradle with which he worked with the men in the harvest field.

To the observer of a reaping machine it seems all simple enough that it should do its work as it does; but to get the forward and the side motions combined in such manner as to perfectly cut grain and clear itself, was a task that took a great amount of thought, and several years to accomplish. Step by step, however, it progressed toward perfection, the young man, himself, constructing cranks, drive-wheels, gear-wheels, dividers, cutting-blades, gathering-reels, etc., until the machine was so perfected as to cut grain passably well with a man walking beside it with a rake to draw the grain from the platform.

In 1831 Cyrus H. McCormick, then twenty-two years of age, had produced a machine which cut that spring a few acres of oats, and the next year it cut several fields of wheat. Although fairly successful, the inventor did not know its worth at that time, nor the future before him, but let the matter rest to engage, in 1836, in the smelting business, which proved a failure in the dull season of 1837.

Paying off the indebtedness of himself and partner in full, Mr. McCormick then turned his attention to his machine with a view to

perfecting it for public use. He had obtained a first patent in 1834, and in 1845 he secured another for valuable improvements. In the latter year he established himself in Cincinnati, as the center of the grain-growing region of the West. In 1847, during which year he took out patents on other improvements, he removed to Chicago. In 1848 seven hundred of the machines were made and scattered among the grain fields of the West. The next year fifteen hundred were made and sold, and so the work went forward until thousands took the place of hundreds.

In 1849 Leander J. came to the aid of his brother, and later W. S. McCormick became an assistant. In 1859 the brothers became

partners with Cyrus H., and so continued until the death of W. S., in 1865. The success of the McCormick reaper has been very great, as illustrated by the many premiums taken at various exhibitions held in all parts of the civilized world. Obed Hussey was his first competitor, having patented a reaper two years later than McCormick; and since then, building upon Mr. McCormick's ideas, many reapers of different make have come into the field, all tending to aid in the production of grain to that extent as to enable America to become the granary of the world.

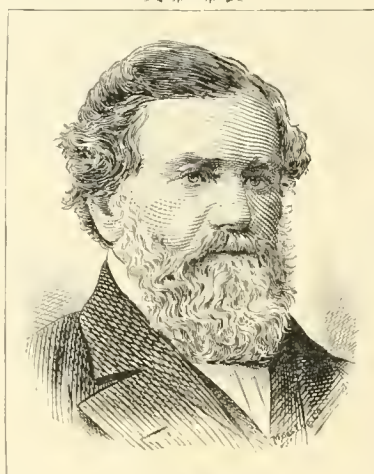
To-day the McCormick Harvesting machine company, in Chicago, has a capital of near \$3,000,000 invested in their works, and with one thousand workmen employed in the active seasons they turn out about 30,000 machines per year. With the aid of 2,000 agents these are distributed to all parts of the civilized earth.

In all the McCormicks have sold over 300,000 reaping and mowing machines, and, as each does the work of ten persons, an army of 3,000,000 of men,

it will be seen, would be necessary to do the work being done at this writing by the McCormick machines.

One of the most imposing residences in the northwest, and numerous large blocks in the business center of Chicago, aside from the extensive manufacturing works, all attest the part Mr. McCormick has taken in the rebuilding of Chicago since the great fire. At the same time he has given liberally in support of educational work, both in Chicago and elsewhere; principally in the Presbyterian denomination, of which he is a prominent member.

At this writing, in 1881, Mr. McCormick, in the full vigor of his mental and physical strength, bids fair to live many years yet, to see the fruits of his labors blessing all lands by the cheapening of bread for the toiling millions.



CYRUS H. MCCORMICK.

Elias



Howe.

His Perseverance, Struggles and Final Triumph.



ONE DAY, in 1833, in a poorly furnished tenement in Boston, there sat a young man intently watching his wife as she engaged in sewing. This was Elias Howe, then determined upon inventing some means by which the drudgery of sewing could be dispensed with, and the labor performed by machinery.

Young Howe was naturally a mechanic. Born in the town of Spencer, Massachusetts, in 1819, being one of eight children, he was put by his father, who was a farmer and miller, at the business of sticking wire teeth through leather straps for cotton-cards.

He assisted his father until sixteen years of age, when he went to Lowell, where he secured work in one of the cotton mills of that city, and there remained until thrown out of employment by the financial disasters of 1837. Thence he went to Cambridge, where he found work on hemp-carding machinery; boarding in the same house with him, and working in the same shop, was Nathaniel P. Banks, afterwards Governor of the State, a member of Congress and Major-General in the army.

From Cambridge he went to Boston, where, in the machine shop of Ari Davis, he obtained work. Married at the age of twenty-one, he soon had a family of three children dependent upon his labors, and his health, always frail, breaking down about this time, he was greatly depressed in mind, and discouraged, inasmuch as to his poor health was added extreme poverty.

It was at this time that he heard discussed the need of a sewing-machine, and driven to the necessity of procuring a subsistence for his family outside of manual labor, he began to ponder the subject, giving it his thought night and day. Here it was that we found him watching his wife as her needle went forward and back through the cloth while she sewed.

For a year he labored on the idea that the operation of the machine

should be similar to the work of hand. Finally he came to the conclusion that another stitch was needed, and a little later came the idea of using two threads, forming the stitch with the aid of a shuttle, and using a curved needle with the eye near the point. In this he had solved the problem, and in 1844 the sewing-machine was nearly invented.

Having abandoned the labor of the regular mechanic, he had removed to the garret of his father's house, in Cambridge, when, with his father's assistance, he was able to pursue his attempts at invention. His father suffering the loss of property about this time from fire, Elias was compelled to seek elsewhere for assistance, his effort being rewarded by Mr. George Fisher, a wood and coal dealer of Cambridge, who agreed to furnish \$500 for the purchase of materials with which to construct a model, in the meantime allowing Howe and his family to board at his house, while his garret was to be used as a shop for making the machine. In return, Fisher was to receive a half-interest in the patent, if one could be obtained.

During the winter of 1844 and '45, the inventor labored faithfully on his device, working all day, and often through the night. In April, 1845, the machine would sew a seam, and in July he sewed two woolen suits with it—one for Mr. Fisher, and the other for himself. Having his machine completed and patented, the next thing was to put it into use. Then came another and the most severe trial. Not a tailor would adopt it, for fear that it would ruin his business. Its ingenuity was commended and its utility admitted, but it was impossible to get anybody to purchase it.

About this time Fisher, becoming disgusted with the lack of success, refused to have further interest in the patent, and Howe and his family returned to his father's house.

Driven by poverty to the necessity of earning bread for his family, he secured a position as engineer on a railway locomotive.

His health at length breaking down, he concluded, as a last resort, to see if the people in England would adopt his machine. He sent the model over by his brother Amasa, who effected an engagement with a Mr. William Thomas, of Cheapside, London, a corset-maker, who promised to pay \$1,250 for the machine, provided Elias would enter his employ at \$15 per week and adapt the machine to his work.



ELIAS HOWE,

Original Inventor of the Sewing Machine.

The inventor accepted the proposition, and took his family to England; but after a time, finding it impossible to endure the exactions of his employer, he left the place and sent his family, in a nearly destitute condition, back to his father's, at Cambridge, in the United States, while he resolved to remain longer, to find employment, if possible, with his machine. In this effort he entirely failed. Seeing, at length, no hope for success in England, and being greatly impoverished, he pawned his model and patent-papers for a passage to America, where, upon his arrival, he learned that his wife was dying at Cambridge of consumption. Added to this sorrowful intelligence was the realization of the fact that his health would not permit him to walk to Massachusetts, and having no means to pay his passage he must wait the arrival of money from home before he could return there.

He reached Cambridge barely in time to see his wife die, and that, too, just as the cloud of despondency that had hung over them so long was about to break, allowing the light to pass through.

During his absence in England, his patent had created great interest in the United States. Acting on his ideas, unscrupulous mechanics had made other sewing-machines, which had been so well advertised as to make Elias Howe, the original inventor, one of the most famous names in the country. Friends came now, and, with money to assist him, he commenced, in 1844, a series of suits for

infringements of his patent, which the courts finally decided in his favor, in 1850.

He opened a manufactory for his machines in New York, in a small way, with a Mr. Bliss, which, on the death of his partner, he conducted himself. In time the profits of his business grew, with the royalties paid to him by other manufacturers, to \$200,000 per year, yielding him in all \$2,000,000—a sum which was lessened considerably, however, by litigation in defending his patent.

During the war he enlisted as a private in the Seventeenth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, and performed the duties incident to the campaign until his health compelled him to resign. At one time the government being unable to pay the soldiers, Howe himself advanced the money to pay the regiment, greatly to the convenience and advantage of the men.

Elias Howe died in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 3, 1867, being forty-eight years of age at the time of his death.

Though comparatively young when he died, he had lived to see the machine he had striven so hard to invent perfected, and appreciated as one of the greatest labor-savers in the world; while the making of it had become an immense industry, affording a livelihood to tens of thousands of mechanics, yielding fortunes to many manufacturers, and a revenue of many millions of dollars to the United States.

Chauncey

The Inventor of

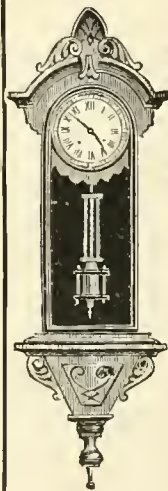
FOR THE BRIGHT little brass clock that ticks so rapidly is the reader indebted to Chauncey Jerome, who was born at Canaan, in Connecticut, in 1793.

Reared on a farm, the death of his father caused him to be apprenticed to a carpenter at the age of fifteen, from whom he obtained permission to work for himself during the winter-time, on condition that he clothe himself. This arrangement being assented to, the young man proceeded to Waterbury, Conn., where he engaged himself to a clockmaker.

At that time the old-fashioned wooden clock, seven feet high, sold for \$40. By dint of economy, and working fifteen hours a day, he acquired a knowledge of clock-case making, and saved some money, with which he returned to his carpenter-shop in the spring.

He afterwards engaged with Eli Terry, who had invented a wooden clock which sold for \$15. This cheaper price enabled Mr. Terry to find sale for 6,000 clocks a year. Ere long Chauncey started business for himself, and soon, through the introduction of labor-saving machinery of his own invention, he was conducting an extensive clock manufactory. One difficulty stood all the time in the way, however, and that was the expansion and contraction of the wooden wheels when exposed to extremes of moisture or heat, thus causing his time-pieces, when shipped long distances by water, to get out of order.

There came, one day, a discouraging report of his clocks that were spoiled by the works swelling while they were being shipped to the



Jerome.

the Brass Clock.

South. There came, too, a temporary lull in the business. It was one of those dark days which, while they depress the mind, will turn thought into new channels from which sometimes grand things result. It was during one of these dark periods that he was pondering one night in his bed what could be done to obviate the difficulty which beset the wooden clock, when suddenly the thought came to him that brass might serve the purpose for wheels instead of wood. The idea came to him like a revelation. He arose, struck a light, and spent the remainder of the night in making his plans. It was necessary to construct machinery for the

cutting of the brass wheels, but it was all produced, and the time came, finally, through that invention, when a clock could be made for forty cents; but even at that cheap price the Jerome Clock Company, of New Haven, with orders for 200,000 clocks a year, flourished apace, and Mr. Jerome, as the president of the company, living in a beautiful residence in New Haven, was rich.

Times changed, however. The business of the concern Mr. Jerome had intrusted to other hands, and through bad management the concern was wrecked, and Mr. Jerome was left with no alternative but to move from his elegant and comfortable home into a hired cottage, completely impoverished at sixty-seven years of age. He accepted the superintendency of a new clock company, in Chicago, where he resided for a time, but returned to New Haven, soon afterwards, where he died; having lived sufficiently long, however, to see the product of his work distributed throughout all the civilized world.



THREE citizens of Germany belong the honor of inventing and improving the art of printing with movable types. John Gutenberg, the inventor of printing, was born at Mentz, in 1400. In 1424 he went to Strasburg, where he appears to have resided until 1444. About 1436 he first practiced the art of printing, and it is supposed that his original types were made of wood. In 1444 he removed to Mentz, where, in 1450, he entered into partnership with Faust. He died in 1468. Peter Schoeffer, another inventor of the art of printing, was born at Gernsheim, in Darmstadt, about 1430. He was originally a copyist at Paris, France, but about 1450, at Mentz, he became an assistant in the printing office of Gutenberg & Faust. The firm was dissolved, subsequently, and in 1455 Schoeffer became a partner in the business with Faust, and after-

wards married his daughter, Christine. On the death of Faust, in 1466, Schoeffer became sole proprietor, by inheritance, of the printing office. He invented the steel punches, or "matrices" (moulds) used in casting metal types. He died about 1503, and in 1836 a monument was erected to his memory at Gernsheim. John Faust, or Fast, was a native of Mentz, but the date of his birth is wrapped in obscurity. While he shares with Gutenberg and Schoeffer the honor of having invented printing, it is believed that he contributed little more than the money required to carry on the business. He was at one time a wealthy goldsmith. He died at Paris about 1466. Of the books printed by Gutenberg & Faust the only ones known are copies of two editions of an "indulgence" granted by Pope Nicholas V. to one Chappe, an ambassador of the King of Cyprus (1454 and 1455), and an "Appeal to Christendom Against the Turks;" a folio Latin Bible of the Mazarin library is also attributed to them. Faust & Schoeffer did a more extensive business, and numerous books of their production are in existence.

ROBERT

FULTON.



ROBERT FULTON, the third child of five children, was born in Little Britain (now called Fulton) in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1765. At Lancaster, where his father died when Robert was a mere child, he grew to young manhood, being known as a dull student in the ordinary studies of school, but was marked for aptitude in drawing and a fondness for invention.

At fourteen he invented a pair of paddles to attach to a row-boat. At seventeen his fondness for drawing led him to engage in the profession of portrait painting, at which time he went to Philadelphia, where he remained until his twenty-first year, succeeding so well pecuniarily as to be able to purchase a small farm for his mother, stock it and make her comfortable for life.

He afterwards went abroad, and through his fondness for mechanism, took up the work of civil engineering. Meeting Watt, who

had then just brought out the steam engine in England, he conceived the idea that this power could be attached to the paddle-wheels which he had invented years before; and thus was born in Fulton's mind the idea of steam navigation.

It was Monday, September 10, 1807, when Fulton's steamboat named the "Clermont," one hundred and thirty feet long, eighteen feet wide and seven feet deep, was first launched at New York; and on her first trip she reached Albany in thirty-two hours' running time, being a speed of five miles an hour. Though not the inventor of the first steamboat, to Fulton belongs the honor of first making water navigation by steam a success.

While attending a law-suit at Trenton, New Jersey, concerning his exclusive right to navigate the Hudson, which privilege had been granted him by the New York Legislature, Fulton caught a severe cold in the court-room, from the effects of which he died, on the 24th of February, 1815, being at the time fifty years of age.

George M. Pullman.

Health, Comfort and Luxury in Railway Traveling.

NOT MANY years back in the past was the time when, in addition to the discomfort of a long journey in a rail-car, the passenger occupied, during the entire distance, a seat which, while it might serve the purpose of rest for a time, afforded no opportunity for comfort while sleeping. Added to this was ill-health, engendered by improper ventilation and irregularity in eating.

True, as compared with the stage-coach, the railway-car, even at its worst, was an improvement; but, while it made traveling possible, it was without much comfort.

It was at this stage that George M. Pullman came to the front with the railway coach so remodeled as to give it the air of domestic enjoyment, containing the facilities for eating and sleeping with the same

was a woman of superior taste, from whom the future manufacturer of palace cars inherited his love of the artistic and the beautiful.

Receiving a fair education in the schools of that time, he commenced work in a furniture establishment, but was soon afterwards engaged as a contractor in raising buildings along the line of the Erie canal, at the time of its enlargement.

In 1859 he removed to Chicago and entered upon the work of elevating the buildings of the city to grade—an enterprise just being commenced at the time of his arrival.

Among the large edifices at that time raised were the Matteson House, the Tremont House, and the entire business block extending from Clark to LaSalle street. These great stone buildings and brick edifices were elevated several feet, complete, with scarcely a break,



Home Enjoyment and Social Life on the Journey.

regularity and pleasure that might be experienced in the parlor of the most luxurious home. Hundreds of thousands of people having enjoyed the comforts of the palace, sleeping and dining cars, it may safely be presumed that it will be interesting to know something of the inventor and the means by which this improvement was given to the world.

The subject of our sketch was born in Chautauque county, N. Y., March 3, 1831. His father, James L. Pullman, was an industrious mechanic, and his mother, Emily Caroline Pullman, we may presume,

business going forward in all of them without interruption.

Soon after his arrival in Chicago, his attention having been called to the necessity for better sleeping accommodations for people when traveling by rail, he obtained permission from the railway authorities of the Chicago and Alton railway, and fitted up with berths two old cars for use on that road. Although vastly inferior to the present palace car, these were so great an improvement on anything that had been seen before as to call forth the warmest commendations.

At the expiration of a year's residence in Chicago, Mr. Pullman

went to the mining regions of Colorado, where he remained three years, when he sold out his interest in that section and returned to Chicago, satisfied that the world needed and would appreciate greater comfort in traveling. With that idea firmly fixed in his mind, he fitted up a shop on the Chicago and Alton road, and built two cars, at an expense of about \$18,000 each, to run on that line. These cars excited a great deal of interest, and though regarded by many as a foolish extravagance, the managers of the Michigan Central, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Great Western of Canada soon made contracts with Mr. Pullman for the placing of his sleeping-cars on their roads. From that time forward the success of the Pullman sleeping, parlor and dining cars was established. They came rapidly into notoriety, and as rapidly forward to popularity, benefiting the public and enriching the man whose enterprise and taste have made a journey by rail, apparently, as pleasant as traveling can be made.

Believing Chicago, in the near future, to be not only the centre of gravity of population in the United States, but the leading railway centre of the country, Mr. Pullman, with his family, has made this city his permanent residence. His pecuniary interests, however, lie in various directions throughout the Union. He was a contractor

in building and a large stock-holder in the Metropolitan Elevated Railway, in New York; has been one of the largest owners of the

Egleton wire-works, in New York, employing a thousand workmen, and is interested in car-works in various sections of the country, employing hundreds of men.

His latest enterprise, at this writing, is the establishment of extensive works for the manufacture of railway coaches in a new town a few miles southward from Chicago, at a place which has been named Pullman. Heretofore the palace cars have been made at various points, in different railroad shops, outside of Mr. Pullman's jurisdiction. In this new manufactory it is the design to gather the most skillful of artisans, and with the best of materials to construct sleeping, drawing-room and dining cars with every convenience which genius and cultured taste may suggest, all under the direct supervision of the Pullman Palace Car Company.

Though not the originator of sleeping-cars, Mr. Pullman is the author of the improvements which have made the sleeping-car what it is to-day; and the success which has attended his efforts is gratifying evidence that the talent for invention and knowledge of business can be so combined as to give the inventor the reward of his thought and effort, while he yet lives to enjoy it.



GEORGE M. PULLMAN.

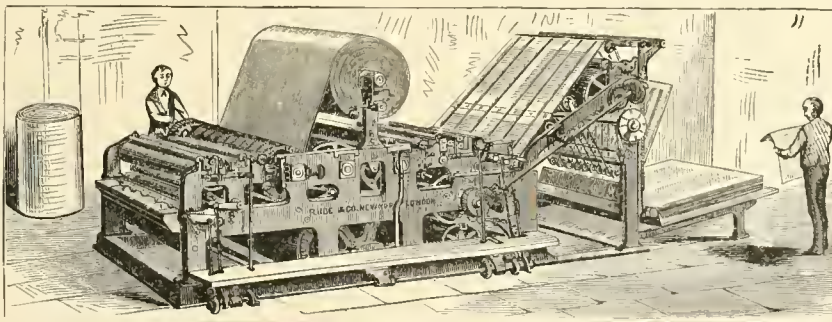
RICHARD MARCH HOE.

Inventor of Hoe's Lightning Printing Press.

R. M. Hoe was born in New York, September 12, 1812. Reared to the business of manufacturing printing presses, a work that his father had been in before him, he gave his attention to improving the presses in use, and in 1837 produced the machine known as Hoe's Double Cylinder Press, which could print about 6,000 copies an hour.

In December, 1848, he gave to the country what was known as the "Lightning" press, capable of throwing off 10,000, or more, copies per hour. In 1860 he had supplied the New York journals with fifteen of these presses, had

furnished the Boston publishers with several, had sent eighteen to Great Britain, four to France, and one to Australia.



Hoe's Perfecting Newspaper Press.

Mr. Hoe continued to improve his press by the addition of more cylinders, until it was able to print 25,000 copies per hour; and at this writing, about sixty years of age, in the possession of an ample fortune, and at the head of a large manufactory in New York, and one in England, he is yet busy studying

the means by which the printing press may be improved, a matter of interest to all concerned in the cause of universal education.

JAMES

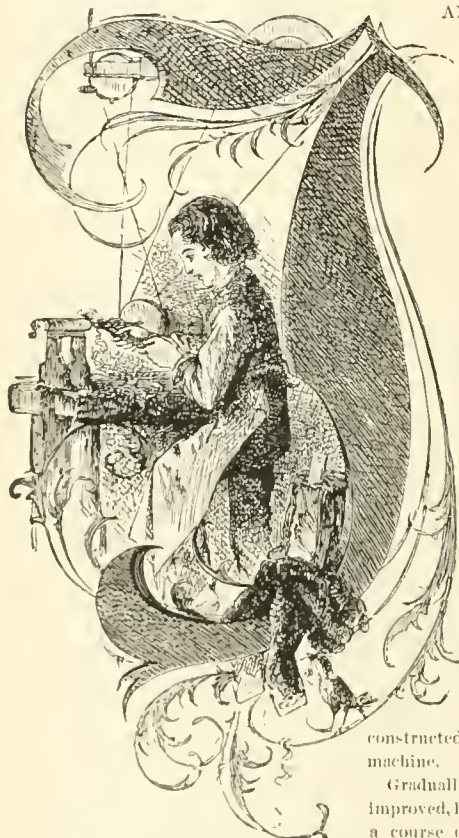
Born, January 19, 1736.

WATT.

Died, August 25, 1819.



Ingenious Boy, Mathematical Instrument Maker, and Discoverer of the Power of Steam.



JAMES WATT, born at Greenock, Scotland, January 19, 1736, was a sickly child, who, unable to attend school, was left to follow his own inclinations.

His father, who was a mathematical instrument maker, furnished the boy tools, and with them he found amusement and instruction. The child early evinced mechanical and inventive talent, and at fourteen had constructed an electrical machine.

Gradually as his health improved, he entered upon a course of study, from which, beside having a good knowledge of philosophy, he became very proficient as a mathematician. He went up to London when nineteen years of age and engaged with one Morgan as a mathematical instrument maker. He afterwards returned to Glasgow, and at twenty-three began to study the principles of the steam engine.

It is not claimed that he was the originator or discoverer of the

power of steam. The idea of the steam engine is said to have been conceived by Hero of Alexandria, who flourished 2,000 years ago, and it is said invented a rotary engine, since which time a long line of experimenters have followed.

In 1763 Watt commenced a series of experiments relating to the power of steam which finally resulted in his invention of the condensing engine. Nine years he struggled with poverty to make a practical application of this improvement. Difficulties rose up before him on every side. The necessary tools were not in existence, and he had no money with which to make them. Added to this perplexity, also, was his extreme aptitude for invention. No sooner had he determined upon perfecting an idea, and had commenced to carry it to fulfillment, than an improvement in another direction would take possession of his mind so firmly that he felt he must give it heed.

His want of executive talent was shown in his attempt to superintend the building of a canal, his poverty compelling him to accept the situation at a thousand dollars a year. Nervous and retiring, he shrank from giving orders to the workmen. He would go a long distance out of his way rather than make a close bargain, and the details of the business he greatly disliked. The result was that at the expiration of eighteen months of trial he abandoned the work, and retired very much discouraged; his misfortunes being augmented about this time by the death of his wife, who had done much to sustain him in his darkest hours.

It was at this period that an interest in his invention fell into the hands of Matthew Boulton, a large hardware manufacturer of Birmingham, who, having wealth and foresight to see the merit of the invention, joined heartily with Watt in his endeavors, and together, as partners, they carried the engine forward to such success that the great Birmingham manufactory, which employed, under Boulton, 1,000 workmen, was ultimately driven to its fullest capacity to supply the demand for steam engines.

Among the difficulties that Boulton and Watt had to contend with at first was an extreme jealousy among workmen from fear that the engine would deprive them of labor. Boulton was at various times threatened with personal injury, and the clamor against Watt was severe; but, as time passed on and new avenues of employment multiplied through this labor-saving device, the ill-feeling died away and Watt was declared a benefactor.

After years brought other inventions of his, among them being house-warming by steam and the copying press. He died August 25, 1819, at the advanced age of eighty-three.

Charles Goodyear.

Discoverer of the Process of Vulcanizing Rubber.

PASSING A RUBBER store, one day, in New York, Charles Goodyear was attracted by the words "India Rubber" on the sign over the store of the Roxbury Rubber Company. Much had about that time been said concerning India-rubber life-preservers, and Goodyear was interested. This was in 1833, and Goodyear having been born at New Haven, Conn., Dec. 29, 1800, was consequently at this time about thirty-three years of age.

Having been associated with his father in the hardware trade at Philadelphia, and the business being insolvent, Goodyear was seeking a new employment, when the rubber sign attracting him, he entered the store. He made examination of the various goods for sale, and at last bought a life-preserver, which, in the admission of air, he afterwards discovered could be materially improved. Returning to the store to explain his improvement, the salesman dilated quite at length on the discouragements which the rubber trade was undergoing as a reason for not caring to purchase any invention connected with the manufacture; that among the difficulties, especially, were rubber over-shoes, those of the rubber becoming as hard as flint in winter, and if exposed to a temperature of 100 degrees in summer, of melting and running together in a solid mass of gum. The representative of the rubber house also informed him that unless a method could be devised for obviating this difficulty the trade and manufacture of rubber goods would be a loss—a fact which proved true in the failure of this company a short time afterwards.

Returning to Philadelphia, Goodyear commenced to experiment with India rubber. The effort to make this discovery he steadily continued for six years, purchasing a few pounds at a time, melting it, and mixing with it various ingredients in order to prevent its becoming solid or adhesive. During these years Goodyear was most severely pressed for the means wherewith to support his family. He sold and pawned every available article that could possibly be spared about his household, to raise means to continue his experiments, and, even with these sacrifices, he was often in the debtor's prison.

At length, after three years of continued experiment, he discovered that the adhesiveness of the rubber could be destroyed by

dipping it in a preparation of nitric acid. This served the purpose with the exterior of shoes, but the interior was not yet improved.

He continued his trials, and at Woburn, Mass., six years after he commenced his attempts, he discovered that by sprinkling on the common sticky rubber powdered sulphur, and baking it for a short time in an oven heated to 275 degrees, it came out a new material, being an India rubber that would not harden in cold weather, nor melt in warm. He subsequently discovered that by varying the degrees of heat he could make the material as hard as flint or as soft as silk, as brittle as glass, or as elastic as a steel spring. A new material had been formed, adapted to a thousand purposes, which, in articles of use and ornament, are found to-day in the various avenues of trade.

The problem had been solved, and yet nobody but Charles Goodyear believed it. He was simply laughed at when he mentioned rubber to his friends, who considered him a monomaniac on the subject. Two years went by, in which he suffered the direst want before he could interest anybody in his work. At length an individual in New York went into partnership with him, and vulcanized rubber goods began to be made with success. The necessities of life were then obtained for his family, and had he rested his efforts there and engaged in manufacturing, he could have become wealthy. But, instead, he sold rights to manufacture, and continued his experiments. In the meantime he became involved in expensive litigation with parties who infringed on his patent, which prevented his accumulating. Though patented in France in 1844, through certain legal informalities he secured no benefit from his improvement in that country; and having negotiated with a firm in England to sell the right, a partner of the firm, discovering the process, took out a patent in his own name, so that the benefit to the right of its manufacture was lost to the original inventor in Great Britain.

Goodyear died in July, 1860, in the seventy-first year of his age. The Goodyear patents now number over sixty. The discovery and adoption of his process have been of immense service to the world. The vulcanized India-rubber trade is one of the greatest industries of the land to-day; and yet, notwithstanding the perseverance which accomplished the final result, the sacrifices made to attain it, continued experiment, and expensive litigation, caused the inventor to die insolvent, leaving his family unprovided for. His only reward was that, he lived to see large factories for its manufacture arise in the United States and Europe, which employed over 60,000 operatives, producing over 500 different articles, which sold to the value of \$8,000,000 annually, an amount which from that time to this has steadily increased, employing tens of thousands of workmen, and a capital embracing tens of millions of dollars.

George



Stephenson.



T WYLAH, about nine miles west of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in a poor cottage, with a clay floor and unplastered walls, George Stephenson was born in April, 1787.

The father of George was a fireman, whose wages brought him but three dollars a week. With a wife and six children to support from this sum, there was nothing to expend for education. To satisfy the cravings of hunger was the first impulse, and as soon as opportunity offered the children were put to earning the means of support.

Five cents a day were George's first earnings in looking after Widow Ainslie's cows. Later, he received fifty cents a week, when caring for horses. Afterwards he got a dollar a week as an assistant to his father; and, at the age of sixteen, he was appointed to work at a pumping-engine, at three dollars a week.

Receiving a man's wages, he was delighted, and in all his subsequent triumphs as a locomotive builder, it is doubtful if he was ever happier than when he was elevated to the position as an attendant upon the pump-engine.

At the age of eighteen, he could neither read nor write, but, possessed of a thoughtful, meditative mind, he then commenced attending a night-school, and a year afterwards could spell words, was able to write

his own name, and had begun to get an insight into arithmetic.

When not engaged in his labors throughout the day, he sought to improve his position by becoming proficient in his work. He took his engine to pieces and studied every part. He was never idle. The result of his spirit of inquiry and ambition was, that he was rapidly advanced through all the grades of engineering.

He married at twenty-one, and settled in a little cottage at Willington Quay. Here, in his home at evenings, he studied mechanics, the effort to get perpetual motion coming in for a share of his time. His clock subsequently getting out of order, he took the same to pieces, and out of the remnants of his machine for perpetual motion,

he put it in good order. He forthwith became the clock-repairer of the neighborhood.

From one position to another he advanced. It was in 1813, and he was thirty-two years old, when he told his employer, Lord Ravensworth, that he believed he could make a steam-engine that, placed on wheels over the tramways then in use, would profitably take the place of horses.

Steam-carriages were then a fact. Locomotive-engines had been actually then employed; therefore, Stephenson could in no sense be said to be the inventor of this means of locomotion. But, although the steam-engine on wheels was a reality, it had not yet been made practicable.

As Watt successfully applied steam as a power, so it was left for Stephenson to successfully put the steam-engine on wheels for the

rapid transport of heavy burdens.

Lord Ravensworth furnished the money, and in the workshops at West Moor, Killingworth, Stephenson, with the aid of the colliery blacksmith, constructed a locomotive that would draw, at the rate of four miles an hour, eight loaded carriages of thirty tons each. The affair, although clumsy, was pronounced a success; and improvements went forward from that time until, in 1825, over the Stockton and Darlington railway, Stephenson drove an engine that drew ninety tons at



House Where George Stephenson was Born, at Wylam, England.

the rate of a little more than eight miles an hour.

The great engine works which he, with his son, established at Newcastle, and the network of railways throughout England and the world, stand as ever-living monuments of the perseverance and inventive genius of George Stephenson, who, in his sixty-seven years of life, had lived to see, through his own effort, the speed of travel increased from stage-coach pace to the velocity of the rapid-running locomotive.

Stephenson died at Tapton house, near Chesterfield, August 12, 1848, leaving a great fortune, mostly to his only son Robert, who also became one of the most distinguished engineers in England.

Louis Jacques



M. Daguerre.

The Ingenious French Artist who Invented the Daguerreotype.

DAGUERRE, whose name was a familiar word in the beginning of the nineteenth century, was born at Cormeilles, France, in 1789. He was a scene painter by profession, in Paris, and one of the most skillful engaged in that art. Having assisted in painting the panoramas of several European cities, it occurred to him that their exhibition would be greatly improved by a reflection of various-colored lights upon them, which would produce the effect of summer, winter, sunset, storm, etc.

This invention, called the diorama, Daguerre, assisted by Bouton, carried to perfection in 1822. For some years afterwards the work of preparing pictures for exhibition absorbed Daguerre's time, until his establishment was burned in 1839.

Upon recovering from this misfortune, he began to experiment on brilliant surfaces, with a view to getting a permanent representation of objects through the aid of sunlight. About that time, Joseph Nicéphore Niepce commenced similar experiments, and discovered

the process by which partially satisfactory results were obtained.

Niepce and Daguerre united in their efforts to perfect the improvement, and labored together until the death of Niepce, in 1833, when Daguerre continued to experiment, and made such improvements and discoveries as to cause the credit of the invention to be given to him.

The announcement of this discovery, in 1839, created much interest, which was greatly increased by the exhibition of several pictures taken soon after. On consideration of his making his secrets relating to the diorama and daguerreotype known to the public, Daguerre was created an officer of the Legion of Honor and presented by the French government with 6,000 francs. His history and description of the diorama and the daguerreotype, published in 1840, passed through many editions, and had a very large sale.

Daguerre died July 12, 1851, leaving to the world the processes out of which have come photography, photo-lithography, photo-engraving, the Albert-type, and similar improvements in picture-making.

JOHN ERICSSON.

THE INVENTOR of the famous monitors which, during the war, came to the aid of the fleets on the Union side as they were engaged in naval warfare, was John Ericsson, a Swedish engineer, who was born, 1803, in the province of Wernmeland.

At the age of thirteen he was employed as a leverer on the ship-canal between the Baltic and the North sea; was in the Swedish army at the age of seventeen, and for meritorious conduct attained to the rank of captain. Having a natural taste for mechanics, he resigned his commission in the army and gave his attention to invention.

His first improvement was the introduction of a steam-boiler that, by artificial draft, secured a great reduction of fuel, and did away with the necessity for the huge smoke stacks. This was adopted in London among the manufacturers, and was placed on the railway locomotives in England, in 1829. Near that time, Ericsson also constructed a locomotive that would run at the rate of fifty miles an hour.

The aim of this inventor seemed to be to secure great strength and efficiency in as compact and small a space as possible. His improvement was made practicable on steam fire engines, and, in further-



John Ericsson.

SWEDISH ENGINEER.

ance of his idea, he made and perfected a caloric engine, in 1863, which created great interest in the scientific world.

The idea of propelling a vessel by the aid of a screw-paddle in the rear, was Ericsson's. The British did not take kindly to this improvement, and the inventor came to America, where his idea was adopted, and is largely in use upon the inland lakes of the United States.

The war steamship Princeton, made by him in 1841, was remarkable for having its propelling machinery under water, where it could not be injured by shot or shell.

Among his inventions have been an instrument for measuring distances at sea; for determining the volume of fluids under pressure; a meter for measuring the quantity of water which passes through pipes during certain definite periods; an alarm barometer; a sea-lead for taking sound-

ings; and an appliance for measuring temperature, from thirty-two up to 4,000 degrees.

This distinguished inventor came prominently before the world through the Monitor, a successful iron-clad war vessel, which he constructed for the United States government in 100 days. Ericsson has latterly resided in New York City.



Engineer of the Suez Canal Across the Sandy, Egyptian Waste of About One Hundred Miles.

THE CELEBRATED French engineer, De Lesseps, derives his principal fame from his connection with the construction of the Suez canal, running across the isthmus of that name, which connects the continents of Asia and Africa. The isthmus is a sandy waste, between seventy and eighty miles wide. On its south side lies the Gulf of Suez, an arm of the Red sea, and on the north is the

Mediterranean sea. The Suez canal begins at the Bay of Pelusium, in the Mediterranean, and runs southerly to the town of Suez, across the isthmus, a distance of about 100 miles, and has proved to be one of the most profitable and important artificial water-courses that the world has known. Its importance is derived from the fact that it saves voyages of more than 5,000 miles between England and Ceylon, around the Cape of Good Hope in South Africa; and within a little more than five years after its opening in 1869, vessels to the number of 4,781 had passed through it, going north and south, with 278,231 passengers. The history of the canal begins in ancient times, when a water channel uniting the river Nile with the Red sea was proposed. In 1799 Napoleon had surveys for a canal made, but the engineer, La Pere, seriously erred in his report as to the levels of the two seas, which the canal now connects. In 1854 the idea of a canal across the isthmus was renewed, and by authority from the Pasha of Egypt, M. de Lesseps received permission to form the company which, in 1859, began the construction of the present canal. The capital of this company, at the start, was \$40,000,000, and was increased to \$90,000,000. Ten years after its commencement the canal was completed. In 1875 the British government purchased 177 of the canal shares, owned by the Khedive of Egypt, for \$20,000,000. The whole amount of shares issued was 400. The plan of De Lesseps not only comprised the cutting of the canal through ninety miles of sand from sea to sea; to build moles out into the Mediterranean, at Port Said, one of which is 6,940 feet long and the other 6,020 feet, made of concrete; to deepen the shallow waters by excavations; to create ports to receive ships from India and Australia, and to adapt the canal to purposes of irrigation and so

fertilize the adjacent country. Such is the capacity of the canal that steamships of 3,000 tons burthen pass readily through it. On the 17th of November, 1869, the canal was successfully opened in the presence of the Emperor of Austria, the Empress of the French, the Viceroy of Egypt, and others; and on July 4, 1870, De Lesseps was publicly entertained in London. He is now interested in the construction of a similar ship-canal across the Isthmus of Darien, between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific ocean.

M. De Lesseps was born at Versailles, France, in 1805. Early in life he developed the spirit and shrewdness which distinguished his after-career as a diplomatist. In 1825 he was attached to the French consulate at Lisbon, Portugal. In 1827 he was engaged in the commercial department of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. In 1828 he was attached to the Consul-general's office at Tunis, and in 1831 he was sent as Consul to Alexandria, Egypt. Seven years afterwards he was Consul to Rotterdam, Holland. In 1839 he was sent to Malaga to negotiate in behalf of French commerce with the Spanish government, and was appointed Consul at Barcelona. In 1844 he was again Consul at Alexandria, returning soon to Barcelona. In 1848 he was appointed French Minister to Spain, remaining at Madrid about a year, and returning to Paris just after the revolution of 1848. In 1849 he was sent as envoy of the French republic to the Mazzini government at Rome, taking part in the negotiations previous to the restoration of the Pope by the French army. In 1854 he was commissioned by the society at Paris which contemplated the opening of the Suez canal, to negotiate with Said



FERDINAND DE LESSEPS.

Pasha of Egypt for its construction. His mission was crowned with success, but it was not until 1856 that the fullest concession was granted, and the international company was completely organized. The result is described above, although the construction of the canal was not begun until 1859.

During the year 1880 De Lesseps visited the United States for the purpose of interesting the capitalists of America, in his Darien canal scheme. His journey extended across the continent and excited much interest, because of the man himself and his great enterprise.



At Different Periods of the World's History.



ACCORDIONS—Invented by Daman, of Vienna, Austria, 1829.

Aolian harp—First described by Kircher, a German, in 1653; but it was earlier known.

Air-brakes—Invented by George Westinghouse, in America, 1869; improved by J. W. Gardiner, 1872; by Henderson, 1872, and by Fogelburg, 1872.

Air-guns—Invented in Germany, by Guhr, 1656; in America, by Shaw, 1849.

Air-pumps—First made in Madgeburg, Germany, by Otto Guericke, 1650.

Alcohol—Was known in the thirteenth century, and manufactured in France in the fourteenth century.

Ale—Was known as a beverage 404 years before Christ.

Algebra—Is traced to Diophantus, a Greek, in the fourth century; known in Europe in 1300.

Almanacs—First printed in Hungary, by Hkus, in 1470; in England, 1673, and in Philadelphia, Pa., by William Bradford, 1686.

Alphabet (Ionic)—Introduced 339 years before Christ; Cadmus brought letters from Phoenicia into Greece 493 years before Christ. Athletes is said to have been the author of hieroglyphics, and to have written history with them 2122 years before Christ.

Amalgamator—Invented in America, by Varney, improved by Hill, 1861; Coleman, 1863; Wheeler, 1863; Heath, 1863; Dodge, 1864; Brodie, 1864; Moore, 1865; Peck, 1865; Charles, 1866; Staats, 1866.

Archers—Were invented by the Tuscans; improved by Anacharsis in Scythia, 592 years before Christ.

Anemometer (wind-measure)—Invented by Wolfius, 1709; measures force and speed.

Apple-parer—Invented by Contes, 1803; improved by Gates, 1810; Mitchell, 1838; Pratt, 1835.

Aniline-colors—For dyeing, discovered by Overmolen, 1826.

Areometer—For measuring liquid density and gravity, described by Baume, 1768.

Argand Lamp—Invented by Anne Argand, 1789.

Armstrong-gun—Invented by Armstrong, 1855.

Atmospheric railways—Atmospheric pressure discovered by Papin, 1680.

Backgammon—Invented in Greece, by Palamedes, about 1234.

Bagpipe—Invention traced to early Greece; probably 200 years or more before Christ.

Balloons—Invented by Montgolfier, France, 1782.

Bank—Known at Athens, Greece, 383-322 before Christ; at Rome, 352 before Christ; in Venice 1157; Bank of England established, 1695.

Barometers—Invented 1626.

Battery-gun—Invented by Gatling, 1861; by Hardy, 1862; Taylor, 1871; Dodge, 1856.

Bayonets—Invented at Bayonne, France, about 1647-1690.

Beer—First introduced into England, 1492; in Scotland as early as 1482. (See ALE.)

Bellows—Invented (it is claimed) by Anacharsis, in Scythia, about 569 years before Christ.

Bells—Invented by Paulinus, Bishop of Nola, Campania, about 400; first used in France, 550.

Bessemer-steel—Invented in England by H. Bessemer, 1856; improved by him, 1861 and 1862.

Billiards—Origin unknown, claimed to have been invented in France, by Devigne, about 1471.

Blankets—First made in England, in 1340.

Blast-furnace—Invented by Detmold, 1842; improved by Van Dyke, 1860.

Blood—Circulation discovered in England, by Dr. Harvey, 1617.

Bombs—Alleged to have been invented at Venlo, Holland, 1495.

Books—In their present form, invented by Attalus, King of Pergamus, 887; first printed in England, by Caxton, 1474.

Book-keeping—Double-entry originated in Venice, in the fifteenth century.

Boot-crimper—Invented by Moore, 1812.

Boots—Invented 907 years before Christ.

Bottles (glass)—Made at Pompeii, in the first century.

Bows and Arrows—Introduced in England, 1066.

Brandy—Made in France early in 1300.

Brass—Copper and zinc combined—known to early nations; patent to Emerson, in England, 1781.

Bread—Of great antiquity; first made with yeast in England, 1634.

Breech-loading Fire-arms—Invented by Thornton and Hall, 1811; improved by Ballard, 1831; Chassepot, 1867.

Bricks—First used in England by the Romans about A. D. 44; size fixed by King Charles I., 1625.

Bridge (stone)—Ancient in China; first built at Bow, England, 1087; first wooden one at Croyland Abbey, 943.

Buckles—Invented about 1680.

Bullets (stone)—Used in 1514; iron ones first mentioned, 1550; of lead, in the seventeenth century.

Calico-printing—The Dutch-loom engine used first in 1670; calicoes first made in Lancashire, England, 1771; brought to England from India, 1631.

Camera Obscura—Invention claimed for Roger Bacon, 1290, and for Baptista Porta, sixteenth century.

Candles (tallow)—Substituted for prepared wood-splinters, 1290.

Cannons—Invented in 1390, first used by the English, 1346; first made of iron in England, 1547.

Caps—First worn in 1449.

Cards (playing)—Invented for the amusement of King Charles VI., 1380.

Carriages—Introduced into England, 1580; in Vienna, Austria, 1515; in France, 1559.

Carpets—Introduced into France from the East, 1589-1610; made in France, 1664.

Carte-de-visite (photographic)—First made by Ferrier, in Paris, 1857.

Cast-iron pavement—First used in London, England, 1817.

Cast-iron plow—Invented by Newbold, 1797.

Chain-shot—Invented by De Witt, the Dutch Admiral, 1666.

Chess—Invented 608 years before Christ.

Chimes (on bells)—Invented, 1487.

Chimneys—Introduced into England in 1300.

China (earthenware)—Made at Chelsea, England, 1732-1760; by Wedgwood, 1762; at Dresden, Saxony, 1706.

Chloral—First obtained by Liebig, 1831.

Chloroform—Discovered by Samuel Guthrie, 1831; first used in surgical operation at Boston, 1846.

Circular-saw—Invented by Benham, in England, 1790; improved by Trotter, 1804, and by Brunel, 1805 and 1809; first saw-maker's anvil brought to America, 1819.

Clarinet—Invention claimed for John C. Denner, of Leipsic, 1690.

Clocks (water)—First used in Rome 158 years before Christ; church clocks and dials, first put up in 913; clocks made to strike the hours, in Arabia, 801; clocks with pendulums, invented in England by Harris, about 1641; repeating clocks and watches, in England, by Barlow, 1676; brass clocks by Jerome, in America, about 1820-25.

Cloth (woolen)—Introduced into England 1191, first manufactured there, 1390.

Coal—Discovered in England, near Newcastle, 1294; sea-coal used for fuel, 1350.

Collodion—Used in photography; originated by F. S. Archer, 1851.

Coin (silver)—First made by Phidon, King of Argos, 869 years before Christ; in Rome, 269 before Christ; gold coin first used in the East; first coined in Venice, 1336; English guineas, 1673; coming with a die, invented 1617; copper money first legally coined in England, 1689; in Scotland, 1666.

Comets—Halley's identified, 1682; Encke's discovered, 1818; Biela's noted, 1826; Donati's, first observed at Florence, Italy, 1858.

Compass (seaman's)—Invented in China, 1120 years before Christ; "variation" discovered by the Chinese, and noticed by Columbus; the "dip" discovered 1756, by Robert Norman, of London.

Concrete pavement—Invented by Straub, 1863; improved by Prescott, 1872, and by Bellamy, 1875.

Copper—Its discovery is said to have preceded that of iron, and it was known to the ancients; the first copper cent was made at New Haven, Conn., 1687.

Corn-sheller—Invented by Pbinney in 1815; improved by James, 1819.

Cotton-gin—Invented by Eli Whitney, 1793; improved by Whipple, 1840, and Farkhurst, 1845.

Curved Stereotype Plates—Invented by Cooper, 1815.

Cutting glass (by sand-blast)—Invented by Tugblan, 1870.

Daguerreotype Miniatures—Produced in France by M. Daguerre, 1838.

Dahlgren-gun (cannon)—Invented by Admiral Dahlgren, U. S. N., 1861.

Dancing—Attributed first as a time-movement to the Curetes, 1534 years before Christ.

Davy Safety-lamp (for miners)—Invented by Sir Humphrey Davy, England, 1815.

Diamonds—First cut and polished at Bruges, Belgium, 1489.

Dice—Invented 1500 years before Christ.

Dictionary—The earliest known was in China, about 1100 years before Christ; the oldest Greek dictionary dates back to the days of Augustus; a Latin dictionary was compiled in the first Christian century.

Distilling—First practiced, 1150.

Diving-bell—Probably invented about 1509, and improved in Holland about 1670.

Dominoes—As a game, is traced to the Greeks, Hebrews and Chinese.

Draughts, or Checkers—Has been played in Egypt 4000 years; introduced into Europe three or four centuries ago.

Drummond-light—Invented by Lieutenant Drummond, 1826.

Drums—Invented in the East, and introduced by the Moors into Spain, 713.

Earth-closets—Invented by Moule & Girdlestone, 1860.

Ebonite-hard Rubber—Invented by Charles Goodyear, 1819.

Engraving on Metal—Invented, 1423; on copper, 1511; on wood, in Flanders, 1123, and revived by Albert Durer, 1511; on glass, at Paris, by Bondier, 1799; etching on copper with acid introduced, 1512.

Electric Light—Invented by Stalte & Petrie about 1846; improved by Duboscq, in 1855; Serin, 1862; Holmes, 1858; Dumas and Benoit, 1862; Jabla-koff, about 1878; Edison, 1879.

Electrical machine—Invented by Von Guericke, 1647; the Leyden jar, invented at Leyden, about 1745.

Electrotype—Invented by Spencer, 1837; improved by Jacobi, 1838; Robert Murray, 1840.

Elevated railway—Invented by Sargent, 1825; improved by Andrew, 1861.

Envelopes (for letters)—First used in 1839.

Fairbank's plat form Scales—Invented by Thaddeus Fairbanks, 1831.

Fairs (or market fairs)—First instituted in England by King Alfred, 886; called fairs because they were first held on holidays.

False hair—Introduced by courtesans in Italy, and carried to England from France, 1572.

Fire-engines—Existed in ancient times; the modern style invented by Vandevelde, in Holland—time unknown; invented, also, at Augsburg, 1518, first known at Paris, 1609.

Flint gun-locks—Invented, 1630.

Forks—First known in Italy toward the close of the fifteenth century; introduced in England, 1608.

Galvanism—Investigated and results announced by Galvani, 1791; galvanic battery constructed by Volta, 1800.

Gas—First extracted from coal by Clayton, 1739, first used as an illuminator by Murdoch, in England, 1792; first used in Paris, 1802; in New York, 1834.

Gas-meter—Invented either by Clegg, 1815, or Robinson, 1831.

Geometry—Ascribed to early Egyptians; Euclid's elements compiled about 300 years before Christ.

Glass—Origin uncertain; introduced in England, 614; window-glass first made there, 1557.

Gold—A metal known in the remotest times; first discovered in California in 1848.

Gold-leaf gilding—Invented by Margaritone, 1275.

Grist-mills—Invented in Ireland, 214.

Guineas—First coined, 1673; so-called because made of gold brought from Guinea, Africa.

Guns—Invented, 1330; used by Moors in Spain, 1341; English guns made of iron, 1547; of brass, 1634; bombs and mortars invented, 1543.

Gun-cotton—Invented by Schonbein, 1845-46.

Gunpowder—Known to Hindus 355 years before Christ, but attributed to Roger Bacon, in England, who lived between 1214 and 1292.

Gutta percha—Invented by Montgomery, 1845, its vulcanization invented by Goodyear, 1836.

Handkerchiefs—First manufactured at Paisley, Scotland, 1413.

Harvesters—Invented by Cyrus H. McCormick, 1831; improved by Palmer & Williams, 1854; by Wheeler, 1852; Densmore, 1852; Gove, 1859; Kirby, 1859; Mayall, 1859; Manny, 1875.

Hats—First made in London, 1510, at Paris, 1601.

High Towers—First erected on churches, 1060.

Horse-railroad—First built, 1826-'27.

Horse-shoes—Known to the ancients, but not brought into general use until the ninth century.

Hour-glasses—Invented in Alexandria, Egypt, 240.

Howitzer—Invented by Paixhans, 1822.

Ice-making machine—Invented by Carre, 1800; improved by Boyle, 1872; by Martin & Beath, 1872; and by Beath, 1875.

India-rubber manufacture—Invented by Chaffee, 1836; improved by Goodyear, 1844.

Inhalation of Ether (to prevent pain)—Discovered by Morton, 1846.

Iron-clad ships—Were used by the Normans in the twelfth century; the first iron steamship was built in 1830.

Jupiter's moons—Discovered by Galileo, 1610.

Kerosene—First used for illuminating, 1826.

Knitting machine—Invented by Hooton, 1776; improved by Lamb, 1863; knitting stockings by hand, invented in Spain about 1550.

Knives—First used in England, 1559; first made there, 1563.

Lace—Invented (it is claimed) by Barbara Uttmann, in Germany, about the middle of the sixteenth century; also, claimed by Italy and Flanders, about a century earlier.

Lanterns—Invented in England by Alfred the Great, 890.

Lamp-black manufacture—Invented by Mimi, 1844.

Lathe (for turning irregular forms)—Invented by T. Blanchard, 1843—such as axe-helves, etc.

Lead water-pipes—First used in 1236; lead-pipe machine, invented by Alderson, 1804; improved by Dobbs, 1820, and Hague, 1822.

Life-boat—Invented in England by Greathead, 1802.

Lightning-rods—Invented by Franklin, 1752.

Liquor-measure—Invented by Pontifex, 1824; improved by Tice.

Linen—Previously made on the continent of Europe; first manufactured in London, 1386.

Lithographic printing—Introduced into England, 1801.

Locomotives (for railroads)—Invented by Trevethick, 1802; first one in America, 1830; improved by scores of inventors.

Looms—An ancient invention; the Jacquard loom for figured fabrics, invented by Jacquard, in France, 1800.

Lucifer-matches—First made, 1839.

Magic Lantern—Invented in England, by Roger Bacon, 1262.

Magnifying-glasses—Invented by Roger Bacon, 1260.

Maps and Globes—Invented by Anaximander 600 years before Christ.

Matchlocks (for guns)—Invented, 1567; superseded by the flint-lock, about 1692.

Metallic Washboards—Invented by Rice, 1849.

Melodeons—Invented by Carhart, New York, 1836.

Microscopes—First used in Germany, 1621; solar microscopes invented, 1740.

Military School—Established in France, 1751; at West Point, N. Y., 1802.

Minié-rifle—Invented by Minie, a French officer, 1833.

Mirrors—Anciently made of polished metal; glass mirrors are mentioned in A. D. 23-79; not again until 1300, when they were made in Venice.

Mowers and Reapers—First mentioned by Pliny, A. D. 60. (See HARVESTERS.)

Musical Notes—Invented, 1670; improved, 1330; first printed, 1473.

Muskets—Were in use about 1521.

Nail machine—Invented by Wilkinson, 1775; improved by Gifford, 1790; Reed, 1786; Cochran, 1794; Haddock, 1870.

Navigable Canal—First built in England, 1134.

Needles—First made in England, 1543; improved by Greening, 1560.

Needle-gun—Invented by Blittkowskie and Hoffman, 1846.

Newspaper—First issued monthly at Venice, about 1536; first in England, 1622; first in America, 1704.

Newspaper Advertisements—First appeared, 1542.

Nickel—Was discovered by Cronstedt, 1751.

Normal Schools—First organized in Prussia, 1735; in Massachusetts, 1839.

Omnibuses—First appeared in Paris, 1825, in London, 1829, and in New York, 1830.

Organs—Invention ascribed to Archimedes 220 years before Christ; to Ctesibius, about 100 years before Christ, and to an unknown inventor, A. D. 758; the principle of the American reed-organ was discovered by Alexandre, in Paris, about 1835.

Padlock—Invented in Germany, 1540.

Paper-hangings—First known patent issued to Lanyer, an Englishman, in 1634, although it is asserted that they were introduced in France in 1620, by Francois.

Paper (cotton manufacture)—Was in use in the year 1000; linen manufacture, 1319; white paper made in England, 1690, and made from straw in 1800.

Paper-bag machine—Invented by Wolle, 1853; improved by Goodale, 1855; Rice, 1857; Armstrong, 1860.

Paper-money—First used in America in 1740.

Papier-mache—Invented by Lefevre, 1740.

Parlor-skates—Invented by Plympton, 1863; improved by Pollitt, 1870.

Parrott-gun—Invented by Parrott, 1862.

Paving (with stones)—First introduced in Paris in 1786.

Pearl-shells—Manufactured in Ireland, 1783. The first recorded patent issued by the United States Government was, for pearl-shells, July 31, 1790, to Samuel Hopkins.

Pendulums (for clocks)—Invented, 1656.

Pens—Quills are stated to have been used A. D. 553, and others say not until 635; steel pens first produced by Wise, of Great Britain, 1803; improved by Gillett, 1822.

Penny-post—Introduced into London and suburbs, by Murray, 1681; adopted by the government, 1711; made a twopenny-post, 1801.

Percussion-caps (for guns)—Came into use between 1820 and 1830; inventor unknown.

Photography (short-hand writing)—Invented by Pitman, England, 1837.

Phosphorus—Discovered by Brandt, of Germany, 1669.

Photography—The action of light on chloride of silver, was known in the sixteenth century; the original Daguerreotype (which see) has been superseded by other processes; negative photographs date back to 1839 or beyond, collodion first used by Archer, 1851.

Pins—Were brought from France, 1543, and first used in England by Catharine, queen of Henry VIII.

Piano-forte—Invention claimed for Cristofali before 1711; for Marius, 1716, and for Schroter, 1717.

Pistols—Used by French cavalry as early as 1544.

Pitch and Tar—Made from coal in England, 1779.

Planing-machine—Invented by Woodworth, 1828; improved by Stover, 1861.

Plaster-casts (from faces)—Invented by Verocchio, 1470.

Pneumatic railway—Invented by Pinkus, 1834; improved by Henry, 1845.

Post-office—First established in Paris, 1462. In England, 1581; in English America, 1710; first mail by stage-coach started August 2, 1785.

Post-mark Stamp—Invented by M. P. Norton, 1859.

Power-loom—Invented by Cartwright, 1785; improved by Bigelow, 1857; by Marshall, 1818.

Printing—Practiced by the Chinese five years before Christ, and they are said to have used movable types in A. D. 900; about 1439 the art was introduced in Germany by Gutenberg, Faust & Schoeffer; the latter invented matrices for casting separate letters; Caxton introduced printing into England between 1471 and 1474, the first press in America is traced to the city of Mexico, in the sixteenth century; first printing in New England, Cambridge, Mass., 1639.

Printing in Colors—First introduced in 1626.

Printing-presses—Inventor of hand-press unknown; improved by Earl Stanhope about 1800; cylinder-press patented about 1700; steam power applied, 1811.

Puddling-furnace—Invented by Cort, 1781; improved by Danks, 1875.

Punctuation—Known to the ancients, the modern system is attributed to a grammarian named Aristophanes, at Alexandria, Egypt, and first systematically adopted at Venice about the close of the fifteenth century.

Quicksilver—First used for refining silver ore, 1510.

Quinine—Discovered by Pelletier and Caven- ton, 1820.

Railroads—Wooden rails used in England about 1602; cast-iron-edge rails, 1789, first wooden railroad in the United States, Pennsylvania, 1806; first iron track road laid in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, 1827.

Railroad cars—Invented by Knight, 1829; improved by Winans, 1834; by Inlay, 1873.

Reaper—See HARVESTER.

Revolver—Invented by Colt, 1836, improved by Sharp, 1840; Smith and Wesson, 1863; Starr, 1864; White, 1875; several others, 1864, and by Remington, 1863.

Rifle (repeating)—Invented by Sharp, 1818; improved by Henry, 1832; Spencer, 1848.

Rifle (common)—Invented by Whitworth, about 1800.

Rolling-machines—Invented in London, 1792.

Sabbath schools—First introduced in Eng- land, by Robert Raikes, 1781; in America, at Ephrata, Pa., by Ludwig Hacker, between 1740 and 1747.

Saddles—Used in the third century; of leather, mentioned in 304; known in England about 600; side-saddles, 1380.

Saws—Invention claimed for Dedalus or Talus or Perdox, ancient Grecians, saw-mills in Madeira, 1420; in Norway, 1530; in England, 1663.

Savings-banks—Founded in Hamburg, Germany, 1778; in Philadelphia, Pa., 1816.

Scenes—First introduced in theaters, 1533.

Seeding-machine—Invented by Cahoon, 1857; improved by Brown, 1863.

Sewing-machine—Patent granted to Weisen- thal, in England, 1754; improvement by Alsop, in England, 1770; invention patented in England by Winter, 1807; invention by Thimmonier, 1831, first complete machine for general use patented by Elias Howe, Jr., of Massachusetts, September 10, 1846; improved by Singer, 1850; by Howe, 1866; by A. B. Wilson, 1851; Grover & Baker, 1851; T. E. Weed, 1851; Gibbs, 1857, and numerous others.

Ship-building—Attributed to the early Egyptians, first treated as a science, 1696; ships first copper bottomed, 1837.

Silk—Supposed to have been first brought from China; silk worm raising and working the silk, practiced in Europe, about A. D. 555; first silk made by machinery in the United States, 1829, in Connecticut.

Shoes (modern styles)—First worn in England, 1633; sandals, or sole-shields, strapped to the foot, appear to have been the earliest form.

Shoe-pegging machine—Invented by Gallahue, 1858; latest improvement by Budlong, 1863.

Sleeping-cars—Invented by T. T. Woodruff, 1856, improved by Wheeler, 1879; by Field and Pullman, 1867; by Lucas, 1875.

Soda-water apparatus—Invented by North, 1775.

Soap—According to Pliny, was invented by the Gauls, first made in London, 1521.

Spectacles—Invented by Spina, at Pisa, Italy, 1299.

Spinning-jenny—Invented by Hargreaves, in England, 1767.

Spinning-mule—Invented by Crompton, in England, 1779.

Spinning-wheel—Invented by Jorgens, at Brunswick, 1530.

Square-hole auger—Invented by Branch, 1826.

Steamboats—Successfully tried at Barcelona, Spain, by De Garry, June 12, 1534, but abandoned as impracticable, ancient coins represent paddle-wheel boats before the Christian era; tried on the Onestoga river, by model, by William Henry, of Chester, Pa., 1763; tried on the Potomac river, Va., by Rumsey, at four miles an hour, 1786; in Scotland, on the Forth and Clyde canal, by Smyngham, 1789, by John Fitch, on the Delaware river, 1790, and at New York in 1796; by John Stevens, 1801; Fulton's steamboat navigated the Hudson river, 1807; first steamboat from England to India, 1824; first from the United States to Eng- land, 1839; used on the Thames river, England, for passengers, 1835; screw propellers invented by Ericsson and Smith, patented 1833.

Steam-carriage—Invented by T. Blanchard, 1825.

Steam-engines—Crudely developed about 120 years before Christ, by Hero, of Alexandria, Egypt; between A. D. 1580 and 1663 three persons conceived the idea of using steam to raise water; this principle patented by Captain Savery, in England, 1698, an engine worked by a piston moving in a cylinder was constructed at Burl- ington, England, 1705, by Newcomen; but James Watt made the first perfect engine in England, 1764; the first steam-engine in America, it is claimed, came from England, 1753.

Steam fire-engine—Invented by Captain Ericsson, 1830, and improved by him, 1842-43.

Steam-hammer—Invented by James Nas- myth, 1838.

Steam printing-press (rotary)—Invented by Richard Hoe, 1842; improved by Gordon, 1850, and by Bullock, 1867, with reciprocating bed, by Seth Adams, 1859.

Steel cannon—First made by Krupp, in Germany, 1849.

Steel-pen—See PEN.

Steam-winding watch—Invented by Noel, 1851.

Stereoscope—Invented by Charles Wheat- stone, 1838; but the principle was known to Euclid 300 years before Christ, and described by Galen, A. D. 174.

Stereotypes—Invented by Messrs. Didot, French printers, toward the close of the eighteenth century; introduced into America about 1813.

Stereotype printing—Invented by William Ged, of Scotland, 1775.

Stocking-frame—Invented by William Lee, in England, 1589. (See KNITTING MACHINE.)

Street-sweeper—Invented by R. A. Smith, 1855.

Sugar-cane—Originally from China and the East; was produced in Sicily, 1148; in Madeira, 1419; in the West Indies, 1510; in Barbadoes, 1611.

Sugar-refining—First successfully practiced by a Venetian, 1503, and in England, same process, 1569.

Sun-dials—Invented 558 before Christ; men- tioned in Isaiah, Bible.

Swords—Made of iron by the Chinese, 1879 years before Christ.

Tack machine—Invented by Thomas Blanchard, 1806.

Tallow candles—See CANDLES.

Tea—Came into general use in China about A. D. 600; first taken to Europe by the Dutch, 1610.

Telegraph (mechanical)—Invented, 1687, first used by the French, 1794, and the English, 1796.

Telegraph (electric)—First established at Geneva, Switzerland, by Lesage, 1782; two by Baron von Schilling, made in 1832; one con- structed in Germany by Gauss and Weber, 1833. Professor S. F. B. Morse exhibited his electro- magnetic instrument in New York, 1837, and this was brought into practical use in May, 1844, between Washington and Baltimore; Edison invented his duplex transmitter, 1875.

Telegraph (submarine)—Proposed by Salva, 1797, for use between Barcelona and Palma, in the Island of Majorca, experiments in India, 1839, by

Professor Morse, in New York harbor, October, 1812; first successful attempt to lay a marine cable across the Atlantic ocean was made in 1858, but the cable soon became useless; the next successful attempt, which was a triumph for Morse and science, was in 1867.

Telegraph (fire-alarm)—Invented by Farmer and Channing, about 1846; improved by Gamewell, 1851; Crane, 1875; Spang, 1875, and by McCulloch.

Telegraph (electric needle)—Invented by Cooke and Wheatstone, in England, 1837.

Telegraphing (musical notes)—Apparatus invented by E. Wilson, 1866; improved by Gray, 1875.

Telegraph (printing)—Invented by R. E. House, 1846, improved by Hughes, 1856.

Telephone (three methods)—Each invented by Bell, Gray and Edison.

Telescopes—Invented by Z. Jansen, 1590, man- ufactured in 1608, by Lippersley, of Holland; im- proved by Galileo; Gregory invented and described the reflecting telescope, 1663, and the first was made by Sir Isaac Newton, 1668; Herschel's great tele- scope was made in 1781; Rosse's, in 1841.

Theater—First built at Athens, Greece, by Philos, 420 years before Christ.

Theater scenery—Painted and introduced by Scimma, 1533.

Theater seats (turn up)—Invented by A. A. Allen, 1851.

Thermometer—Credited to Galileo, 1596, to Drebel, 1620; improved by Reaumur, 1730, and by Fahrenheit, 1719.

Thread—First made at Paisley, Scotland, 1722.

Threshing-machine—Invented by Menzies, of Scotland, 1732, a rotary machine by Leckie, a Scotch farmer, 1758.

Time—Divided into hours at Rome, 308 years before Christ.

Tobacco—Discovered in Cuba, 1492; first taken to Europe by Sir Walter Raleigh, 1555.

Torpedo shells—Invented by Dr. Bushnell, 1777.

Trussbridge—Invented by Price and Phillips, 1841, by Whipple, 1841; improved by Barnes, 1859, by Lowthrop, 1857.

Trusses (for ruptures)—Invented by Robert Brand, 1771.

Type-setting machine—Invented by W. H. Mitchell, 1854; improved by Alden, 1857.

Vaccination—Invented by Dr. E. Jenner, 1780.

Velocipedes—Invented by M. Drais, at Mannheim, 1817.

Violin—Mentioned as early as 1200 in the legendary career of St. Christopher; of great and uncertain antiquity. In its present form invented about A. D. 1177.

Watches—Were invented at Nuremberg, Germany, in 1477, and introduced into England, 1567.

Water-mills—Are said to have been invented at Rome in A. D. 555; Pliny mentions them at an earlier date.

Windows (of glass)—First mentioned in the fourth century; observations at Pompeii indicate the use of glass windows in the first century; in England glass windows were first used in private houses, A. D. 1117.

Wire—Invented at Nuremberg, 1351; wire- drawing at the same place, said to be in 1410.

Wooden pavements—Invented by Nicholson in 1854; improved by De Golyer, 1869; by Ballard, 1870; by Beidler, 1872.

Wood-paper—Invented by Watts and Burgess, 1833.

Woolen cloth—Its manufacture was an ancient art, but not practiced in France until A. D. 1646, nor in England until 1331, but not dyed or dressed until 1667.





AS LONG AS wealth will secure comfort and luxury there will always be vigilant effort put forth to obtain it. It is doubtless true that advancing civilization will so abundantly surround man with the means for obtaining comfort, however, as to make the contest for wealth less severe.

There has been a period when, with the laborer, fourteen hours was the necessary time of a day's toil. And even then, this unremitting labor brought only the barest necessities of life. Since those years the hours of a day's work have been greatly lessened. Educational advantages have improved; the cost of traveling has been cheapened; articles of comfort and luxury have been so multiplied and so lessened in price as to come within the reach of all, bringing a condition in which it is not so necessary as formerly to be rich in order to enjoy life.

It is highly probable that there will come an age when a large accumulation of wealth will not be desired, bringing, as it will, simply multiplied cares, without any more privileges than the people of moderate fortune enjoy. To reach that condition, however, it is necessary

that we pass through an acquisitive age, a period when the desire to get rich will impel men forward to inaugurate and carry forth enterprises of such character that, while they bring individual, personal gain, they will benefit the public as well.

The desire to acquire wealth, therefore, is legitimate. If no wrong is done to others by the acquisition, it is unquestionably for the world's benefit that there be large individual wealth attained, as the mind, able to acquire, is able to wisely control the expenditure, founding manufactories and various enterprises by which thousands of the poor may be employed.

In the business relations of life there are three classes of mind—the men who depend upon being employed by others; the men partially independent, but still sufficiently dependent as to desire a partnership, and those men who are capable and prefer to exercise their individuality, choosing, in their business relations, to be entirely free from partnership restraints in their methods of procedure.

The power for individual acquisition of wealth by men who prefer to act alone, is illustrated in the lives of the financiers who are considered in this chapter.

The Rothschilds.

Distinguished Bankers

and Financiers.

A Great Fortune the Reward of Being Faithful to the Trust.

AT FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, in Germany, in 1743, Meyer Anselm Rothschild was born. Commencing as a small trader, by economy, integrity and business capacity, he won his way to easy circumstances, and established himself as an exchange broker and banker.

After the battle of Jena, in Germany, October, 1806, Napoleon decreed that the sovereigns of Brunswick and Hesse-Cassel should forfeit their estates, and a French army was sent to put this edict into execution. The landgrave of Hesse-Cassel had \$5,000,000 in silver in the vaults of his palace. Aware that he must flee, it was a question of the most serious import how to dispose of this large amount of treasure. Lack of confidence prevented him from confiding it to any of his subjects, any one of whom he knew, would be severely punished for undertaking its trust, if discovered by the French.

In his extremity he sent to Frankfort for Rothschild as the most trustworthy person whom he knew, and to him he entrusted the great fund, to keep it until called for, the reward being that no interest should be asked. Under these circumstances the trust was accepted, and with the aid of some Jewish bankers at Cassel, the money was so secreted that the French, upon their arrival, found only the landgrave gone, and his treasure vanished.

At the time of receiving this money, Meyer Anselm Rothschild had five sons, three of whom, grown to manhood, he associated with himself, and by careful management as bankers this money rapidly multiplied itself. On the fall of Napoleon, the landgrave returned and gave notice to the bankers that he would withdraw his loan; but the escape of the French General from the Isle of Elba so alarmed him that he urged the Rothschilds to keep the money at an interest of two per cent. per annum, which they did until his death, in 1823, when they refused to keep it longer.

At the time of the elder Rothschild's death, in 1812, when he was

sixty-nine years old, his five sons were respectively at the head of five large banking institutions: Anselm being at Frankfort, where he died in 1855, eighty-two years old; Solomon, located at Vienna, who died also in 1855, eighty-one years old; Nathan Meyer, the ablest financier of the family, established at London, who died in 1836,

sixty-two years of age; Charles, the head of the house at Vienna, who died in 1835, in his sixty-seventh year, and, lastly, James, at Paris, who died in 1869, seventy-seven years of age at the time of his death, his fortune, when he died, being estimated at \$200,000,000.

A favorite method of investment by the Rothschilds was that of making large loans to governments. During twelve years, at one period of their work, the following were the amounts loaned: To England, \$200,000,000; Austria, \$50,000,000; Prussia, \$40,000,000; France, \$80,000,000; Naples, \$50,000,000; Russia, \$25,000,000; Brazil, \$12,000,000; besides \$5,000,000 to smaller states, making, in all, \$462,000,000.

The affairs of the different banking houses of this celebrated family are now conducted by the grandsons of Meyer Anselm, their financial connection through banks and their representatives extending to nearly all the leading cities in civilization.

A fundamental rule of action with the great house of Rothschild, has been to sell when customers wanted to buy, and buy when people desired to sell. That there have been times when they wielded their immense monied influence to depreciate the value of that which they wanted to buy, is highly probable; and that they have used their power to elevate the price of that which they possessed, in order to sell at a high price to those wishing to purchase, is likewise probable; but that they have been scrupulously exact in the fulfillment of every promise, is equally a fact. In

short, the commercial word of every Rothschild has ever been as religiously kept as was that of the elder Rothschild to the landgrave.



Nathan Meyer Rothschild.

THE representation given above is of Nathan, the most distinguished financial representative of the Rothschild family.

He was in his prime as a banker in London when Napoleon I. was in his glory in France. As illustrative of his enterprise it is said, anticipating the battle of Waterloo, he had a relay of horses all the way from the battle ground to London, and after witnessing the defeat of Napoleon, he, personally, with the aid of fresh horses every few miles, sped homeward and reached London nearly two days in advance of the news of the battle. Gloomy forebodings filled the minds of the people, and government securities sold low. Rothschild bought all he could obtain. When the good news came they rose immediately greatly in value and Rothschild made by this single achievement a great fortune.

John Jacob Astor.

Dealer in Musical Instruments and Furs.



UR HAS BECOME one of the most extensive articles of commerce in the United States.

The early rise and development of the fur trade in America is closely identified with the history of John Jacob Astor, a German, who was born in the village of Waldorf, near Heidelberg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, on the 17th of July, 1763. He was the young-

est of four sons, one of whom established himself in London as a maker of musical instruments, and another settled in America. There was nothing particularly notable in the parentage of these children. The father, Jacob Astor, was a jolly peasant, who followed the business of butchering a good share of the season. The mother was a pious woman, thrifty, industrious, and devoted to her family. Under her guardianship, John Jacob was trained to rise early in the morning, and give the first of his waking hours to the reading of the Bible, a pastime that he followed through life, it being to him, he claimed, a source of never-failing pleasure. By the same maternal guardian he was schooled in habits of industry and economy, which, in after-life, aided him in the accomplishment of his undertakings. He received a plain education by the aid of the village schoolmaster, and his partaking of the rites of confirmation as a member of the church at the age of fourteen indicated the religious bent of his mind.

In Waldorf he might have remained till he had grown to manhood, but his mother dying, and a stepmother coming to take her place, who looked with no favor upon the boy, his lot became so hard as to cause him to resolve upon leaving home.

From his father he obtained a reluctant consent to go, and having completed his preparations, with a knapsack over his shoulder he

left his native village, to walk to the Rhine, not far distant, hoping in some manner to secure a passage for London, where he expected to meet his elder brother.

Aside from his little bundle of clothes which he carried, his possessions, as he went out from home, then seventeen years of age, consisted of two dollars in money, a good, plain education, a strong constitution, a large amount of common sense, and no bad habits. In after-life, referring to his departure from home, he said: "Soon after I left the village I sat down beneath a tree to rest, and there I made three resolutions—to be honest, to be industrious, and not to gamble."

Reaching the Rhine, he obtained work on a raft, in payment for which he received ten dollars at the mouth of the river, and with this he secured passage for London, where he was warmly welcomed by his brother. He remained here two years, during which time, in working for his brother, he acquired quite a knowledge of the English language, became the possessor of a good suit of clothes, and had \$75 in money. With this money he purchased seven German flutes of his brother for \$25, and for \$25 more he secured a steerage passage for Baltimore. The passage to America was a stormy one, and it was noticed on one occasion, when the ship was in great danger, that young Astor appeared on deck in his Sunday suit. Being asked the reason, he replied that if the vessel was wrecked and he escaped, he would save his best clothes; if all were lost it would be immaterial what became of his clothes.

On this journey, Astor made the acquaintance of a German who had been before in America, engaged in the business

of buying furs from the Indians. From him the young adventurer obtained full information as to the best course to pursue, the advice being to buy trinkets, go among the Indians, who even came to New York with their peltries; to make the best bargain he could, obtain the furs, and instead of selling to the New York dealers, ship his possessions directly to Europe, where they would sell for four or five times as much as in America; invest the proceeds of the sale in trinkets, and return again for furs, and thus continue to enlarge the business.



JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

Astor listened with great attention, and took the names of leading furriers in New York, Montreal and London. Together the Germans proceeded to New York, where they were warmly received by Henry Astor, then prosperously in business as a butcher, an employment at which he afterwards made a fortune; and here the future plans of John Jacob were talked over, it being agreed that it would be best for the young man to enter the employ of a furrier for a time, until a practical knowledge of the business could be obtained. Acting upon this idea, a search for a place was made the next day, which resulted in finding a situation with a Mr. Robert Browne, where he received for his services two dollars per week and board.

His first work was that of beating furs, to prevent moths from lodging in and destroying them. From the first he applied himself most industriously to the work of obtaining a knowledge of the business. He mastered the details of curing and preserving furs, and from the trappers he learned the habits and the haunts of fur-bearing animals and the best means of trapping and capturing. By attention to business, knowledge of his work and excellent business habits, his employer advanced him from one position to another, until, ere long, he entrusted him with a mission to Montreal, to purchase furs—an expedition that the merchant himself had occasionally made before. Young Astor ascended the Hudson to Albany, where, with a pack of trinkets on his back, he struck out across the country, then almost wholly a wilderness, to Lake George; passing up through into Lake Champlain, thence sailing across to the head of the Lake, from which point he repaired to Montreal, where he made extensive purchases. Employing the Indians to carry his skins, he returned across the lakes to Albany, and thence to New York, to surprise his employer with the large amount of peltries he had obtained for a small investment of money.

Having carefully studied the fur trade in all its details, he commenced business for himself in a small store on Water Street, which he furnished with toys and articles adapted to the wants of the Indians who had furs to sell. His entire stock was worth only a few hundred dollars. This was in 1786, when Astor was twenty-three years old. His store was small. He employed no assistants. He bought, cured, packed and sold the skins himself. If pelts came in slowly, he shouldered a pack of "notions" and made a journey among the Indians, farmers and trappers throughout Central and Western New York, thus driving and enlarging his business; his store, in the meantime, being cared for by a partner, with whom he found it necessary to associate himself. In time he had a sufficient quantity of skins to make it an object to ship them to London. Taking a steerage passage, he went himself, sold his furs, made arrangements with houses to ship them furs and draw upon the firms to which they were consigned.

He took the agency of his brother's musical instruments, from which trade he derived a large revenue in New York. Thus his business grew. Having made the personal acquaintance of Indians and trappers, he secured their trade. He had opened connections abroad whereby he could profitably ship and find sales for his furs in Europe, while musical merchandise and other goods filled the ships on the return voyages.

In due time he married Miss Sarah Todd, of New York, who engaged heartily with her husband in his business, buying and beating the furs herself. It was his boast to after years, when he became a millionaire, that her knowledge of furs and her capacity for conducting business were fully equal to his own.

In 1794, Jay's treaty, by the placing of the frontier forts in the hands of the Americans, enabled the traders to extend their operations very greatly, the consequence being that Astor, ere many years, had his agents at work purchasing furs at various points along the great lakes, his enterprise even reaching across the continent to Oregon.

Up to 1800, when Astor was thirty-seven years of age, he lived over his store. He had been in business for fifteen years. He then moved his residence to 223 Broadway, where the Astor House stands to-day.

He commenced in this locality worth \$250,000, and with the exception of one removal, he remained here for twenty-five years, rapidly extending his business. He made every article that he bought or sold turn a profit, and generally a large profit. He bought beaver-skins in Western New York for a dollar each, and sold them for six dollars each, in London. The proceeds invested in English goods he sold at a large profit, when his vessels returned.

By and by his vessels went into Asiatic ports. The Chinese trade he found profitable. His furs sold there readily, and the proceeds, invested in teas and silks, sold at a great profit in New York. The average profits on a vessel's journey to China were \$30,000 a trip, and sometimes reached \$70,000. He had at one time several vessels running from the Pacific coast to Canton, in China, thus exchanging furs for silks and teas at a great profit. In all, it is estimated, he made \$2,000,000 in the fur trade. The bulk of his great fortune, however, was made in real estate.

Having great faith in the future of New York, as fast as his gains came in he invested them in houses and lots, and, in some cases, where parties would not sell, he leased property on long time. Occasionally he bought real estate in the center of the city, but suburban property was his choice for investment. He constructed houses which he rented, and thus realized a revenue immediately. These houses he did not sell, but with the revenue obtained by renting them others were built, until in time the houses of the Astor estate numbered 7,000.

Subsequently, through rapid growth, the city extended far beyond his possessions, and his real estate was found to be most centrally and favorably located. How rapidly it increased in value was shown by his purchase from the estate of Aaron Burr, at Richmond Hill, of 160 acres, at \$1,000 per acre. Twelve years afterwards the land was worth \$1,500 a lot.

He continued actively in business for fifty years. He was always an early riser, and until he was fifty-five years old was always in his office before seven o'clock in the morning; but having dispatched his business rapidly, he usually left by two in the afternoon. He was extremely punctual in all his appointments, and was remarkable for his calmness in the midst of some of his greatest losses, being perfectly cool, and apparently more cheerful than ever.

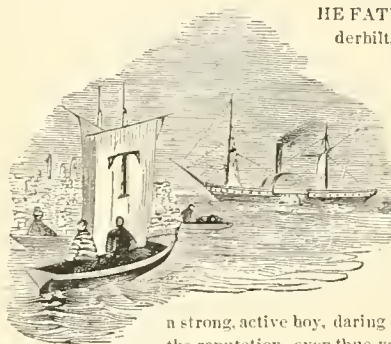
Soon after his arrival in New York as a stranger, he stopped one day on Broadway, to notice a block of buildings that had just been erected, the finest on the street. He there made a vow that he would some day erect a building finer than any then on the street. About the year 1830 he purchased for \$60,000 the ground for the site of a hotel, and soon afterwards erected the Astor House, then the largest and best hotel in the country. He presented the building, when it was completed, to his eldest son, William B. Astor.

John Jacob Astor left at his death a property valued at \$20,000,000, among his bequests being \$50,000 for the poor of his native town of Waldorf, and \$400,000 for the founding of the Astor Library. He died at the age of eighty-four, and was buried in St. Thomas' Church, on Broadway.

While the extreme parsimony of this great financier was perhaps a serious defect in his business dealing, there were many causes that contributed to his success which are especially worthy of study by those who would succeed in the acquisition of wealth. Among these were his temperate habits, his perseverance, his punctuality, and his thorough comprehension of an enterprise before he commenced it, which gave him in his long business career an almost unbroken round of success, from the beginning to the end.

Cornelius Vanderbilt.

The Staten Island Ferry-Boy, the Successful Steamboat Owner and Distinguished Railroad Financier.



THE FATHER of Cornelius Vanderbilt, steamboat and railroad owner, was a well to do farmer, who, with his wife, lived on Staten Island at an early day.

Here, Cornelius, the eldest of a family of several children, was born May 27, 1794. When seventeen years old,

a strong, active boy, daring and courageous, he had the reputation, even thus young, of accomplishing whatever he undertook. Being passionately fond of the water, he had assisted his father for some years in sailing a boat from Staten Island to New York, in the transportation of passengers and farm produce. This experience only confirmed him in his desire to follow the water, and he was seventeen years of age when he importuned his mother to lend him \$100 with which to buy a boat, that he might become a boatman in New York harbor. His mother, a clear-headed woman, realizing the importance of a child knowing the value of money by having earned it, gave him the promise of the money on condition that he plow, harrow and plant a certain ten acres of rough land on the farm, by a certain day, a task that he triumphantly completed within the stipulated time, and thus obtained the required amount with which to buy his boat.

He entered upon his work with a genuine enthusiasm, and earned \$1,000 a year for the next three years, besides becoming, out of forty competitors in the business, the leading boatman in the harbor, and the owner of the best boat, with a perfectly acquired knowledge of his business. Of the \$3,000 earned, he retained only enough to provide himself with clothing, the remainder going to his parents.

Oftentimes his courage was put to the severest tests. On one occasion, in 1813, the commanding officer of the British fleet, then a short distance from the city, was desirous of sending some messengers to New York for reinforcements, during a heavy gale blowing at the time. The boatmen all agreed that if it could be done the only person who could accomplish it would be "Cornel" Vanderbilt. Upon being sent for, the young man expressed his belief that the feat could be performed, but in doing it he would be compelled to carry the men a portion of the way under water. Under his command, the men undertook the journey, and were landed at the foot of Whitehall street an hour afterward, drenched to the skin.

His courage to undertake, and his ability to perform what he undertook, became so well-known as to secure him the contract, when twenty-one years of age, for supplying the military forts about New York harbor, in 1814, with provisions; notwithstanding the bid of young Vanderbilt was much higher than that of the most of his competitors. The delivery of these goods being regular, he performed the labor at night, when other work could not be had, leaving his boat free to obtain all transient custom it was possible to get in the day-time. With a profitable contract to fill, and other patronage, he soon began to make money rapidly, being assisted by his wife, to whom he had been married two years. In 1814 he saved money enough to build a little schooner called the "Dread," and in the succeeding year, in company with his brother-in-law, the schooner "Charlotte" was set afloat for the coasting trade, its journey extending as far south as Charleston. Three years later he was the owner of two or three sloops and schooners, and had saved \$9,000.

Fulton had launched his steamboat, the "Clermont," in 1807. In 1812 his steam ferry-boats were running, and in 1818 the fact was fully demonstrated that steam was to be the propelling power for rapid sailing. Thomas Gibbons had constructed a steamer to sail from New York to New Brunswick, in New Jersey, where passengers remained over-night, and thence they went by stage to Trenton, where, on a steamer, they went to Philadelphia. To Vanderbilt Gibbons gave the captaincy of the steamer, at a salary of \$1,000 a year. This was less than Vanderbilt had been making, but desirous of becoming acquainted with steamboating, he accepted the situation. The hotel at New Brunswick, which had been miserably kept, was given him rent free, and this he placed in charge of his wife, through whose administration the house became popular.

Vanderbilt remained with Gibbons eleven years, conducting the boat amid much opposition, but so successfully as to give his employer during the last four years a profit of \$40,000 annually. During this time Vanderbilt had himself saved \$30,000, besides having the lease for fourteen years of the ferry between Elizabethport, New Jersey, and New York, a line that was proving very profitable.

Vanderbilt was now thirty-five years old, and just coming forward to his prime. Refusing all offers of partnership, and desirous of commencing in business for himself, he constructed a small steamer, called the "Caroline," which he commanded in person.

In the succeeding nineteen years, he became the owner of numerous steamers, which floated on the Hudson, on the routes to Boston, on Long Island Sound, and elsewhere, to establish which lines in the face of powerful combinations of capital, cost him frequently an immense amount of money. He would establish such a sharp business competition, however, as to eventually drive his opponents from the field, or compel them to compromise. A favorite saying with

Vanderbilt, was that he did not care so much about making money as he did carrying his point.

In the steamship "Prometheus," which he built in 1848-'49, he sailed for the Isthmus of Darien, having already a controlling interest in the "American, Atlantic and Pacific Canal Company," which intended building a canal across the isthmus. Vanderbilt substituted another route across the isthmus from the way heretofore traveled, which shortened the distance 700 miles between New York and San Francisco. The old route had been from Chagres to Panama. The new extended from the mouth of the San Juan river, at Greytown, to the San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific. In 1851 he put three steamers on the Atlantic side and four on the Pacific side, and entered into competition with the "United States" and the "Pacific Mail" companies. The next year he put three more steamers on, to ply between New Orleans and Greytown.

In 1853 he made a cruise to Europe in his steamer, the "North Star." While abroad, an opposition having been established in his absence, to his Atlantic-Pacific line, he was compelled to overthrow it on his return. Subsequently, in 1856, when William Walker, then ruling in Nicaragua, seized the property of the Transit company across the isthmus, Vanderbilt created an insurrection, which, with the aid of Costa Rica, expelled Walker. Receiving afterwards a large subsidy, Vanderbilt withdrew his opposition, the business being insufficient for two lines. To enumerate all the successful contests which he had, would swell this sketch to a great length.

In all, he owned at one time sixty-six steam sailing craft, including twenty-one steamers, eleven of which he built himself, to govern and control which he was very appropriately named "Commodore."

In 1864, with a fortune estimated at \$40,000,000, he arranged to leave the water. He had been for twenty years a large owner of the stock of the New York and New Haven as well as the New York and Harlem railways, the whole of which latter road he owned in 1864. He had also several millions invested in the Erie. Soon after coming into the possession of the Harlem he obtained a controlling interest in the New York Central and Hudson River roads, and consolidated them. Subsequently connection was made with the Michigan Southern and Lake Shore roads, the whole being operated under one management, making a line, with side-branches, 2,128 miles in length, representing a capital of \$149,000,000.

While possession largely developed the faculty of acquisitiveness, it could not be said of Vanderbilt that he was miserly. For the purpose of carrying a point he was ready to spend money lavishly, and while seldom putting his name to a subscription paper he was ready to give to any cause that he deemed worthy. He presented the steamer "Vanderbilt," which cost \$800,000, to the government at the opening of the civil war; and to the Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tenn., he gave \$700,000; to the Rev. Dr. Deems,

of New York, he gave the Mercer Street Presbyterian Church, while his lesser charities have been numerous.

In the latter years of his life he gradually withdrew from the activities of business, taking relief behind a span of fast horses in the afternoon, and a game of whist with his friends in the evening. He had thirteen children—nine daughters and four sons. He was twice married. With his first wife he celebrated his golden wedding, on which occasion one hundred and forty of his descendants were present to congratulate him and the worthy partner of his hopes, struggles and triumphs.

Averse to attending school in his boyhood, Vanderbilt had no book education. He claimed an indistinct recollection of having seen a spelling-book in his childhood, of the contents of which he had only a limited knowledge. But such was the great strength of body and brain of this man as to enable him to triumph even without a knowledge of books.

He was born great. Of course, as the jewel is more brilliant when carefully cut and polished, so Vanderbilt would have been a vastly more perfect character had he had good educational advantages; but even without this he possessed such large perceptive faculty and business capacity, impelled by the combative powers which gave force, as to carry him to the head. A marked feature of his life was, also, that although living to the advanced age of eighty-three, he retained his powers undimmed to the last.

His success was an evidence of what industry, economy, perseverance, enterprise and courage may accomplish. After making ample provision for his various descendants, by will, and consigning his vast monied interests to his son, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, that his plans might be carried forward to completion, he died January 3, 1877, leaving property variously estimated to be worth from \$60,000,000 to \$80,000,000; an elaborate tomb, surmounted by a grand monumental shaft, in

the old Moravia burying grounds on Staten Island, becoming the resting place for his remains.

Why Vanderbilt Succeeded.

A careful study of the life of this financier reveals the following as among the principal causes of his success:

First. He had a strong body and possessed great power of physical endurance.

Second. As an assistant of his father, he formed industrious habits. He knew how to work.

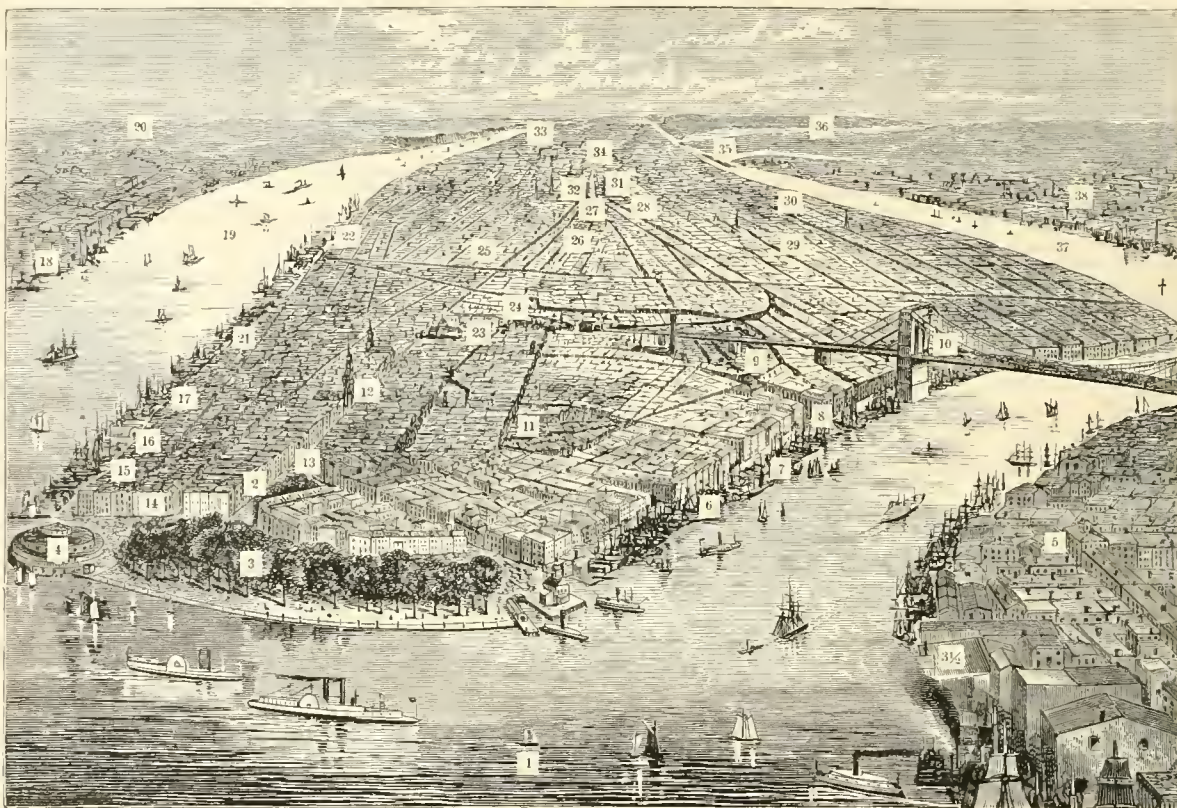
Third. Money came to him slowly in his childhood, and only by hard earnings. He thus learned the value of a dollar.

Fourth. He was courageous. Enterprises that others would shrink from he would undertake with readiness, and carry through to success.

Fifth. He was reliable. He did as he agreed, and he performed his contract in first-class style. He could get a higher price than his competitors, even as a youth, because his promise could be absolutely depended upon.



VANDERBILT IN HIS PRIME.



The Bay and CITY OF NEW YORK, Looking Northward.

New York City is located on the island of Manhattan, a name given it by the Dutch who first located here, in 1614. In 1626 Peter Minnit, a Hollander, bought the entire island from the Indians for sixty guilders, a sum equal to \$24. The island was sixteen miles long; was four and a half miles in width at its widest place, and was estimated to contain 26,500 acres.

In 1627 there were about twenty huts on the island, scattered along the East river, and the population was 270 whites. The receipts for furs sent abroad that year amounted to \$19,000. One hundred years afterwards the population was 8,622; when two hundred years old it was 93,634, and by the census of 1880 it was 1,206,577.

The Location of Well-known Points of Interest

Are designated by the following numerals, which correspond with the figures in the Engraving.

No. 1. New York Bay, first entered by Henry Hudson in 1609, who then saw and visited the island of Manhattan. **2.** The present site of 39 Broadway, where, in 1612, Hendrick Christensen, a Hollander, first made a small redoubt, enclosing four log huts, as a place in which to live and receive furs. **3.** Battery park, at the extreme southern end of the island, containing twenty-one acres, about one mile from City Hall. **31-2.** Brooklyn Warehouses. **4.** Castle Garden, a circular building, where the emigrants land when arriving in New York, a record being made as they pass through of the name of each, place of nativity, age and occupation. **5.** Brooklyn; population in 1880, 554,465. **6.** Location of the piers for several lines of steamers, which run to Florida, Cuba, Texas and California. **7.** Piers of Hartford and New Haven lines of steamships. **8.** Fulton Market. **9.** Printing house of Harper Brothers. **10.** Brooklyn bridge. **11.** Custom house. **12.** Trinity church, head of Wall street. **13.** Broadway—extending from Battery to Central park, a distance of five miles. **14.** Washington House, where Washington made his headquarters while in New York

during the revolution. **15.** Piers of steamers for New Orleans. **16.** Piers of steamers for Boston and points at the south. **17.** Piers of the Pennsylvania railroad. **18.** Jersey City; population in 1880, 105,000. **19.** Hudson river, first discovered by Henry Hudson, an Englishman, September 11, 1609, and navigated by him to Albany, where he arrived September 21, 1609, the journey occupying eleven days. **20.** New Jersey. **21.** Washington market. **22.** Piers from which boats run to the Erie railway. In this vicinity are located also the piers of the White Star line, Anchor, Cunard, Pacific Mail, Inman and other ocean lines of steamships. **23.** City Hall and Post office. In this neighborhood are also the Tribune, Herald, World, Sun, Astor House and other prominent buildings. **24.** City prison, called the "Tombs." **25.** Washington square, containing eight acres. **26.** Astor Library; near here also are the Appletons', Scribners', and Fowler & Wells' publishing houses, the Grand Central, New York, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan hotels. **27.** Stewart's store; near here are the Bible House, Cooper Institute, the Irving and St. Denis hotels—a mile and a half from City Hall.

28. New York Historical Society. **29.** Tompkins square, containing forty acres. **30.** Bellevue Hospital. **31.** Grand Central Depot of the N. Y. Central and Harlem railroads. **32.** Union Square park, containing three and a half acres. In this vicinity are located Gramercy park, Union Square theater, Wallack's Academy of Music, Stenway hall, Tammany hall, Irving hall, Everett House, Tiffany's, and Domestic Sewing machine buildings. Half a mile further north is Madison Square park, containing six acres. In this vicinity are the Fifth Avenue hotel, the Hoffman, Albermarle, Hotel Brunswick, St. James and Delmonico's. Here also are the Academy of Design, Gilmore's garden and Booth's theater. **33.** Riverside park, on a line with the Hudson river, from 72nd to 130th streets; a little over a mile in width, and contains one hundred and seventy-eight acres. **34.** Central park, five miles from the Battery, containing eight hundred and forty acres. **35.** Blackwell's island. In this vicinity are also Randall's island, and the reefs, called Hell Gate. **36.** Long Island Sound, leading out to the Atlantic ocean. **37.** East river. **38.** Brooklyn.

Alexander T. Stewart.

A Fortune the Result of Attention to Details.

FOR MANY YEARS the colossal operations of A. T. Stewart in the purchase and sale of dry-goods, so engaged the attention of the American public, as to make a biographical sketch of this distinguished merchant of especial interest to all. How did he achieve so great success? The object of this paper is to answer that question.

In the year 1818, among the immigrants who stepped from a European vessel anchored in New York, was a young Irishman, a mere boy, only sixteen years of age, who in after years became widely known as Alexander T. Stewart. He was born at Belfast, Ireland, in 1802, of Scotch-Irish parents. His father dying when he was quite young, caused his guardianship and education to devolve upon his grandfather, who gave him a good common-school education, and placed

him in Trinity College, with a view of fitting him for the ministry. During his second term in school, his grandfather died, and he thereupon abandoned the idea of completing his collegiate course, and, instead, concluded to try his fortune in the new world, where his mother was then living.

Failing to secure employment in a store, he engaged in teaching for a few years, carefully saving the proceeds of his labors. Having become of age, he returned to Ireland, where he received the proceeds of a small legacy left him by his grandfather. A portion of this, by advice of a friend, he invested in "insertion," "scollop-trimmings" and other fancy material of ladies' wear, and returned to New York, where he opened for himself, at 283 Broadway, a small store.

He commenced with several disadvantages, among which were a small stock of goods and himself with inexperience as a salesman. He was resolved, however, to win his way. He worked early and late. He gave from fourteen to eighteen hours to his business each day. Unable to employ help, he was his own porter, book-keeper

and salesman. A total stranger in the business community, he had no credit, and he asked none. But to do a cash business thus required that he observe the utmost economy.

His purchases at first were principally at the auction sales, where he bought miscellaneous stocks of goods known as "sample lots," often thrown together in confusion. These he bought very cheaply for cash, took them to his store, and when the business of the day was over, he commenced a most careful examination of the goods he had thus purchased. In this he was assisted by his wife, a most estimable lady whom he married about this time. The articles were carefully assorted, redressed if found necessary, handsomely labeled, placed in beautiful boxes, and when exposed for sale they possessed all their original excellence.

In this work we undoubtedly now discover the key-note to the great merchant's success. He was economical. He bought where he could buy the cheapest. He was industrious. He shrunk from no labor necessary to assort and arrange his goods. He possessed large order. From a tangled mass of odds and ends of goods, he would carefully pick and straighten the skeins of silk, rearrange the sizes of gloves, of hose and other goods, thus bringing method and system out of the disorder. He possessed exquisite taste which enabled him to display his goods to fine advantage. Having bought his goods very cheaply for cash, he was able to sell cheaper than most other retail dealers, and yet at a good profit, his sales being strictly for cash on delivery.

Added to the foregoing original methods of procedure, the young merchant introduced another innovation into his business, which was that of having no deviation in

price for an article among customers, one patron invariably being able to buy as cheaply as another. Customers thus soon learned that it would be entirely useless to attempt to "beat down," and they learned another thing, which was that a child could buy as cheaply as themselves. He marked his goods up and down according to the fluctuation in the market, but among buyers at his store the cost was uniform, and the price for every article he sold was as low as, or lower, than the same could be bought for elsewhere



A. T. STEWART.

The patron soon had the utmost confidence in trading with him—a confidence well and worthily bestowed, for Mr. Stewart made it a rule to dismiss any clerk who should misrepresent an article of goods or in any way take advantage of a customer. He was a perfect autocrat among his clerks; holding them to their duties by severe rules of discipline, a fine being imposed on any one who should be late at the store, who should misdirect bundles, over-stay the lunch hour, or mistake a number.

He adopted the plan, also, of never carrying goods over to another season. To avoid this, he would advertise a "closing out" sale "at cost" for a certain number of days, and by adroit management he would fill his store thus with patrons, at times and seasons when, with other merchants, business would be dull.

At the expiration of six years he found it necessary to move to a larger store, between Chambers and Warren streets, and in four years more he was compelled to go to a yet larger building on Broadway, between Murray and Warren streets, five stories of which he soon occupied.

He was a superior judge of human nature, and his success was doubtless largely due to that knowledge. Aside from the absolute honesty with which he compelled his clerks to observe his one price, his cheap price, and his frequent "cost price," he employed men of fine address to assist him, well knowing that the average young lady would often go a long distance out of her way to trade and chat for a little time with a handsome clerk. He carefully studied, also, the methods that gave tone, and brought success to his establishment.

On one occasion he was asked by a well-known wealthy lady how she could serve him. In answer, he said that the greatest favor he could ask would be that her coachman be allowed, when on the street, to occasionally halt her carriage, and rest the horses in front of his store. He knew the value of appearances, and he studied the effect. The result of his study and effort was seen in after years, when the most costly and beautiful equipages of the city came of their own accord.

In ten years from the time he commenced his mercantile career, his great success was assured. His rapidly increasing business requiring more room, he bought land at the corner of Chambers street and Broadway, where he erected a palatial store, into which he moved in 1846; and some years later he secured the Old Ninth Street Dutch Church and the lots adjoining it, comprising an entire block, at the corner of Ninth street and Broadway, upon which he erected, as a retail store, the largest and most complete establishment of the kind in the world; covering about two acres, having six elevators, the service in the establishment being arranged about as

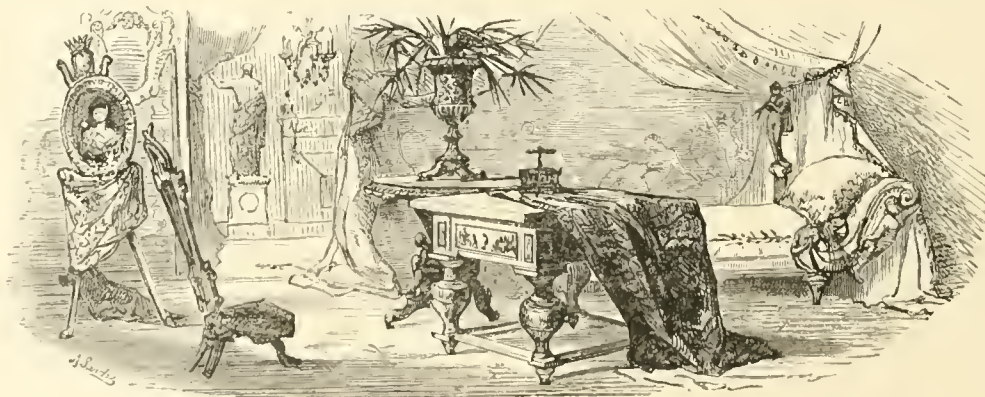
follows when the force was full: one superintendent, nineteen assistants, nine cashiers, twenty-five bookkeepers, thirty ushers, two hundred cash boys, four hundred and seventy clerks, fifty porters for heavy work, nine hundred seamstresses in the manufacturing department, five hundred others employed in various work; making in all two thousand two hundred persons employed about the store, with, at times, when under Mr. Stewart's supervision, receipts averaging \$60,000 daily.

He early foresaw that the late war would greatly increase the price of all manufactured articles. Acting on this belief, he contracted with many factories to take all they made for a long time, the result being that when prices rose, as they did during the war, he was in the possession of an immensely large stock, from which he made a profit of several millions of dollars.

The years went by and Mr. Stewart, by close attention to his business, by enterprise, by care, economy and courage, by honesty, sagacity and industry, became the most successful merchant in the world. He turned his attention then to the purchase of real estate, and, excepting Wm. B. Astor, became the largest real estate owner in America; his landed possessions, including his two mammoth stores, the Metropolitan Hotel and the New York Theater, all on Broadway; nearly all of Bleecker street from Broadway to Dupont Row, numerous churches, many buildings, one of the most expensive residences in the country—all in New York, besides the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga, and 10,000 acres of land in New Jersey, whereon Garden City has been built through his liberality and enterprise. He also possessed much other land.

The erection of a mammoth hotel in New York, costing several millions, originally designed for the accommodation of women; the sending of a ship load of provisions to Ireland, during one of her famines, and other charities, were among his benefactions.

He was appointed to the position of Secretary of the Treasury in the Cabinet of President Grant, a position which he was compelled to resign, because by an old law it was found, that any person employed as an importer, was ineligible to the place, a fact which was sincerely regretted because of his known fitness for the office. The result of his business career was a fortune of over \$20,000,000, the proceeds of upright dealing and legitimate trade. He died April 10, 1876, in the seventy-third year of his age, the Memorial Church at Garden City, being designed by his widow to receive his remains. His death in the mercantile world was like the fall of a giant tree in the forest. This generation will see but few men who will pass through fifty-three years of such remarkable, continued, legitimate business success.



Stephen

STEPHEN GIRARD was a remarkable character in Philadelphia at the beginning of this century, being noted for two things: First, because of his large wealth, and, second, for his peculiarities and eccentricities. He was born at Bordeaux, in France, May 24, 1750. His father was a seaman, whom, it is claimed, was very harsh and severe with his children, particularly with Stephen, the eldest. His mother died when he was young, and a step-mother taking her place made the lot of the boy still more unpleasant. Added to this was the discovery, in his childhood, that one eye was blind. This fact, his biographers claim, had much to do in souring a disposition that otherwise might have been gentle and kind.

With his father's consent, having the barest rudiments of an education, he shipped as a cabin-boy, at thirteen, to the West Indies and New York. In this position he made the best of his opportunities in acquiring a knowledge of navigation, and gradually worked himself up to the position of mate, and to the command of a vessel when he was twenty-six years old.

It was in 1776, while on his way from New Orleans to a Canadian port, that he was becalmed in a fog off the mouth of Delaware bay. Learning that in consequence of hostilities between America and England he was liable to have his vessel captured by the English cruisers, he proceeded up the Delaware river to Philadelphia, sold his sloop and cargo, which he partly owned, and commenced business as a grocer and liquor-dealer.

During the Revolution he established himself for a time at Mount Halley, New Jersey, where his sale of wines and cider to the soldiers being large, he made considerable money, all of which was most carefully saved. With the capital thus acquired he engaged in the New Orleans and San Domingo trade at the close of the war.

A ten years' lease of a block of buildings on Water-street, in Philadelphia, taken during the business depression, in 1782, proved a very profitable investment. These buildings, upon the revival of prosperity, he relet at a great advance over the price he paid, and his profits were very large. He subsequently made \$30,000, the result of a partnership with his brother, Captain John Girard, in the West India trade. The partnership being dissolved, Stephen continued profitably in the business.

At the time of the negro insurrection in Hayti, as two of his vessels were in port, several of the planters brought considerable



Sailor, Banker and Financier.

Girard.

treasure on board. Returning to their homes for more, they were never heard of afterwards. This treasure Girard's ships brought to Philadelphia, where he advertised it liberally, but the parties who placed it on the ships having been, probably, killed on their return to land, no one ever appeared to claim it, and the property, amounting to about \$50,000, went to swell the growing wealth of Girard.

From this time forward wealth rapidly accumulated with him. He built ships and started them to various parts of the world. His vessels could be found in all the waters where commerce extended. He was largely

in the Chinese and East India trade. His captain would buy fruits in the warm climates; would sail to a northern port, sell the cargo to great advantage, and invest in another production, which would be taken to and sold in another part of the world; every turn being generally at a profit. The success which attended this fortunate course of trade was termed *luck*, but observation proved that Girard had, through his own experience as a navigator and careful study, made himself perfectly familiar with what he expected his captains to perform; and, giving them minute details of what he desired, he required them to obey instructions to the letter.

On one occasion, a captain, discovering that he could by the purchase of teas, at another port from the one in which he had been instructed to buy, save several thousand dollars, took the responsibility of making the change. Although the captain's judgment greatly enriched his employer, Girard discharged him, and would never afterwards employ him, his reason being that while an employe might occasionally benefit him by going contrary to orders, in the majority of cases it would prove a loss, and would eventually ruin him.

He required perfect obedience, no matter at what loss to himself. One day a man applied to him for labor, and Girard set him at work removing a pile of stone from one portion of a lot to another, the orders being to report when the job was completed. When finished, the laborer announced the fact to Girard, who replied: "Very well, remove the stone back again to the place where you found them." The stone was carefully carried back. The work finished, and the fact reported, Girard told him to carry it once more to the place where he first put it. Again the workman pleasantly returned to his task, completed the labor and went for further orders. Having tested the willingness of the man, thus, to perform any labor to

which he might be assigned with alacrity and without question. Girard gave him other duties to perform and retained his services for years.

In 1793 the yellow fever raged with fearful violence in Philadelphia. People fled to the country, and the streets were deserted. An appeal was made for money and nurses. At this time Girard stepped to the front, took the management of the hospital for the infected, and in person superintended the care of the patients. Again, in 1797 and in 1798, he did the same, receiving the gratitude of the people for his courage and the valuable assistance that he had rendered, through his wealth and personal service.

In 1812 he purchased the building and most of the stock of the United States bank, and commenced business as a private banker, on a capital of \$1,200,000, which he afterwards increased to \$4,000,000, his institution being known as the Girard bank.

In 1814 the government, being sorely pressed for money, asked for a loan of \$5,000,000. Only \$20,000 could be obtained, although liberal inducements were offered by Congress to subscribers. At this juncture Girard stepped forward and subscribed for the entire amount, the announcement of which caused the loan to immediately become popular, and capitalists thereupon began promptly to purchase the bonds, which Girard allowed them to do. He was active in procuring the charter of the second United States bank, and became a director. He erected several of the, at that time, most beautiful blocks of buildings in Philadelphia. He subscribed and loaned over \$350,000 to the navigation of the Schuylkill. He subscribed \$200,000 to the Danville and Pottsville railroad, and many other enterprises of public character.

He married, at the age of twenty-seven, a woman with whom he lived unhappily. His wife died in the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.

Short, thick-set, blind in one eye, unprepossessing in appearance, with a temper soured in childhood, and doubly embittered in after years by domestic trouble, he withdrew from society, and absorbed

his mind and soul in the multitudinous cares of his immense business, which yielded a fortune of about \$9,000,000.

Requiring the utmost farthing in the transaction of business, he held it as a paramount duty to do as he had himself agreed. His habits were extremely simple. His personal expenses were very light. He lived in a lonely little house on Water street, solitary, alone and sour, fully conscious of personal unpopularity. The crowning ambition of his life seemed to be to compel the attention of the world to the fact that he was, in his time, the richest man in America.

The claims of religion having brought him no happiness, he looked upon it as a sham, and openly avowed his unbelief. He worked on Sunday to show his disregard for the opinions of orthodoxy, and his ships he named after the most noted of the French infidels of the Voltaire school.

Being childless and far advanced in years, he carefully prepared his will, in which were bequests for various hospitals, asylums, educational institutions and public enterprises.

To each of his relatives he gave from five to sixty thousand dollars. To his captains then in service who safely brought their vessels home, he gave \$1,500 each. To his apprentices he gave \$500 apiece, and to his old servants he gave annuities ranging from \$300 to \$500 each.

The sight of his remaining eye rapidly failing him when eighty years of age, he was

one day, while crossing the street, knocked down by a passing team, at which time he was so bruised about the head as to cause him rapidly to decline, until he died, December 26, 1831, his remains finding a last resting place in the lower vestibule of Girard college, which is one of the conspicuous edifices in Philadelphia. A notable peculiarity of Girard's will, relating to this college, is that no professing ecclesiastic, missionary or clergyman of any sect whatever, shall ever be allowed on the premises, even as a visitor. The officers of the institution are required to instruct the pupils in a pure morality and leave them free to adopt their own religious opinions.

Girard's Bequests.

To Girard College, for the Education of Orphans.....	\$6,000,000
To City of Philadelphia for Improvement of Streets and Buildings.....	500,000
To Improvement of Canal Navigation in Pennsylvania.....	300,000
To Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.....	30,000
To the Pennsylvania Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....	20,000
To the Masonic Loan.....	20,000
To the Orphan Asylum of Philadelphia.....	10,000
To the Philadelphia Public Schools.....	10,000
To Philadelphia, as a fund to furnish the poor with fuel each winter.....	10,000
To the fund for distressed masters of ships.....	10,000
	\$6,910,000



George

Peabody.



Distinguished Banker and Financier.

OBSERVATION proves that the majority of those men who become celebrated for the acquisition of wealth in their later years, beside inheriting a good physical constitution and a well balanced mind, have been trained to useful labor in youth.

A sound brain in a sound body, rightly directed in childhood, is one of the grandest endowments that the parent can give the offspring. The success that attended the subject of our sketch, George Peabody, was the result of this fortunate inheritance. His parents were poor. That was to his advantage, as the son was compelled to rely upon his own energies, which were thus developed by use. He had a strong physical constitution, and that enabled him to endure. He had a kind and wise mother, whose good counsels directed him into the right path.

George Peabody was born in Danvers, Mass., February 18, 1795. Early compelled to assist his father's family, he was taken from school when eleven years of age, and given employment in the country store of Sylvester Proctor, in Danvers. He proved himself a faithful clerk here for the next five years.

His father dying when George was in his teens, he took upon himself, as best he could, the task of providing for his mother, his brothers and his sisters; a proof that true worth was in the boy, which subsequent years fully demonstrated.

Not many incidents of note occurred with him in his boyhood. At fifteen he left Mr. Proctor's to go to Vermont, where he remained a year with his grandparents, at Thetford. A year later he went into the dry-goods store of his brother, David Peabody, at Newburyport, Mass., where a large fire, which destroyed his brother's store, compelled him to seek a place elsewhere. He next entered the employment of his uncle in Georgetown, D. C., which place he soon left, to find a better position with Mr. Elisha Riggs, in that city, who made him his partner. Young Peabody was then but nineteen. The business was the wholesaling of dry-goods, largely imported from Europe.

To secure trade Peabody made various journeys on horseback into the unsettled regions of the border States, with such success as to make it necessary to establish the store of his firm at a more central place; Baltimore being selected as the point. In that city the young merchant immediately took front rank, being noted as a business man for his quick and cautious judgment; his decision, firmness, industry, punctuality, justice and honor in every transaction; the whole accompanied by a genial courtesy that won him friends on every side.

The business of the house so rapidly extended as to make it soon necessary to establish branches in New York and Philadelphia, the

whole being under the immediate careful supervision of Mr. Peabody. In 1829 Mr. Riggs withdrew from the active business of the institution, still leaving his name, however—the firm continuing as Peabody, Riggs & Co. Opening a banking department in connection with the house, which had proven very profitable, especially as the financial agents of the State of Maryland, and having been in England frequently, where he had made a large acquaintance, Mr. Peabody resolved to establish a branch store in London, and in 1837, when forty-two years old, he went there to permanently reside.

In the succeeding year he did great service to his native country by securing monied assistance at a time when general financial wreck had overspread the commercial interests of the United States. Through his own wealth, and trust in the future of America, he was able and willing to buy largely of American securities, while his integrity and high standing among the capitalists of England inspired confidence in others. Thus credit was saved to the State of Maryland, which he represented as its agent, as well as to vast monied interests in the United States. In his transactions at that time Mr. Peabody acquired great reputation for financial strength, courage and ability. In the meantime his mercantile interests steadily grew in America. He bought very heavily of British goods, and shipped them to this country, receiving by his vessels, in return, all kinds of American produce, which found ready sale in England.

Gradually his customers, when they consigned to his firm, not only drew upon him, but they as often deposited large amounts of money with him, to be held until required. The result was that he soon found himself doing a large banking business.

In 1843 his business firm name was changed to "George Peabody & Company, of Warrford Court, City," and banking thenceforth became his leading business, the purchase and sale of American securities being his specialty. Through his geniality and kindly courtesy, his office, which was liberally supplied with newspapers from the United States, became the resort of Americans in London.

Though careful in expenditure, he was liberal. For many years it was his custom to give a grand dinner at some public place on the Fourth of July, in commemoration of the establishment of American independence. At this dinner he invited distinguished Americans who might be in London at the time, as he did also prominent men in Great Britain. At the opening of the International exposition in 1851, no provision having been made by congress for the display of American products, George Peabody furnished the commissioners with the sum of \$15,000, with which the articles of American skill, including printing-presses, revolvers, reapers,

machines, works of sculpture, and many valuable inventions were so finely displayed as to win the applause of the civilized world.

Generous thus in the bestowal of thousands or millions, he was rigidly economical to the penny, the result of the habits that he had formed in his youth. Never married, he lived cheaply in a suite of apartments and entertained his friends at the club house. In dress he was scrupulously neat, but unostentatious. Anything calculated to attract attention he carefully avoided. A black band was the only thing he would wear for a watch-guard.

In the later years of his residence in London, he made several visits to his native country, renewing his friendships of early years. Having acquired immense wealth, his life was particularly notable, near its close, for the many and wise gifts which he made for exploration, discovery, for the education of the masses, and for the comfort and welfare of the poor.

The following were some of his principal donations during his life, together with bequests made by his will:

The Peabody Bequests.

To the Southern Educational Fund.....	\$3,500,000
To Homes for the Poor in London.....	2,500,000
To the Peabody Institute, at Baltimore.....	1,000,000
To Peabody Institute, Peabody, Mass.....	250,000
To Institute of Archaeology, Harvard College.....	150,000
To Department of Physical Sciences, Yale College.....	150,000
To Peabody Museum, Salem, Mass.....	150,000

To Memorial Church in Georgetown, D. C.....	\$100,000
To Washington College, Vt.....	60,000
To Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.....	30,000
To Kenyon College, at Gambier, O.....	25,000
To Public Library, Newburyport, Mass.....	20,000
To Maryland Historical Society.....	20,000
To Grinnell Expedition, under Dr. Kane.....	10,000
To Public Library, Thetford, Vt.....	10,000

\$7,975,000

He contributed about \$200,000 to various other objects, and left \$5,000,000, mostly to his relatives. He died in London, Nov. 4, 1869, when seventy-two years of age. The news of his death was received with profound grief on both sides of the Atlantic. So great had been his benefactions to England as to cause the Queen to present him with her portrait, painted at an expense of \$40,000. She had also offered him a baronetcy, which he declined. His body lay in state for some time at Westminster Abbey, and when brought to this country in a royal man-of-war ship, every homage was paid that could be extended to a citizen that had so greatly honored and benefited his country.

At Peabody, Mass., amid thousands of mourners, they laid him gently to rest by the side of that mother whose tender counsels, in his boyhood, had laid the foundation for his fame and fortune. The monument that stands above his tomb is an ever-living witness of what the boy in humble circumstances may achieve in life who is industrious, temperate, economical, enterprising, faithful and honest.

PETER COOPER

First Manufacturer of Locomotives in America, and Founder of the Cooper Institute.

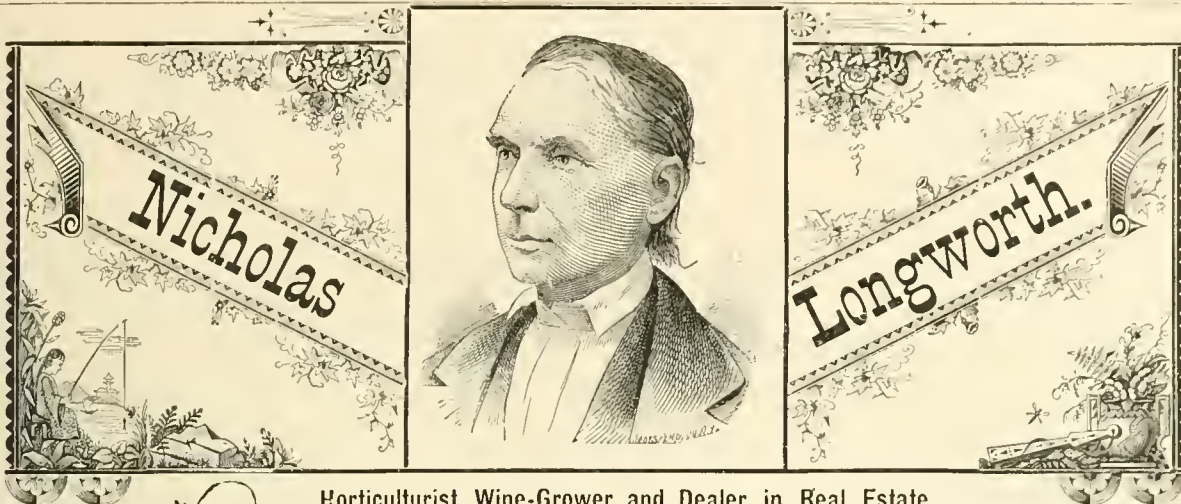
PETER COOPER, the well-known millionaire and philanthropist, was born in New York, in 1791. With limited education, at seventeen, he was apprenticed to a coach-maker, and worked with such fidelity and skill, that his employer offered to set him up in business for himself; but this was declined, although he followed his trade for some time afterwards. Then he tried manufacturing patent machines for shearing cloth, during the war of 1812; then the manufacture of furniture; then the grocery business, finally settling down to the production of glue and isinglass, which he continued for fifty years. He also erected iron-mills, and followed the manufacture of railroad iron on a large scale, and was the first to roll wrought-iron beams for fire-proof buildings. The iron business is still carried on extensively by his family. He built the first locomotive engine ever constructed on this continent, after his own designs; invested largely in the extension of the electric telegraph, and in municipal improvements and the cause of education, he exhibited

an enterprising spirit. To his liberality New York owes the Cooper Institute for the advancement of science and art, the edifice costing Mr. Cooper more than \$650,000, besides an endowment of \$150,000 in cash, the whole being devoted to the instruction and elevation of the working classes of that city, free of charge. It has a series of schools, well attended, in which learning is practically applied to the industries of life, and employs upward of thirty instructors. Besides these schools there is a free reading-room and library, with galleries of art, collections of models of inventions, etc.

In 1876 Mr. Cooper was a candidate for the presidency before the people on the National Greenback ticket; and during the presidential canvass of 1880, he was present, an honored guest, at the Greenback gathering held in Cooper Institute. At this writing, he still lives in the enjoyment of good health and a serene old age, his active participation in public matters descending to his family, among whom his son-in-law, Abram S. Hewitt, has been an influential member of Congress, and his son Richard an honored Mayor of New York.



Peter Cooper.



Horticulturist, Wine-Grower and Dealer in Real Estate.



N 1782, January 16, at Newark, New Jersey, was born Nicholas Longworth, for many years one of the richest men in Cincinnati. He served for a time in Newark as an apprentice to a shoemaker, and afterwards as a clerk for his brother in South Carolina. Evincing a fondness for the law, he returned to Newark to prosecute its study, but the tide of emigration westward carried him to Cincinnati in 1803, when he was twenty-one years old. He resumed his study here in the law office of Judge Burnet, and was soon admitted to the bar. It

was but a short time before he had an extensive practice, the revenue from which, instead of squandering, he steadily invested in real estate. Cincinnati, at that time, had a population of about 1,000, with probably no more prospect of becoming a great city than has many another town of that population to-day. The young lawyer evidently had a premonition, however, that the place of his adoption was to become a large city, and he continued to buy lots, which afterwards came into the center of the town, in those early years, costing him but ten dollars apiece.

It is said of him that his first fee, as a lawyer, taken from a client accused of horse-stealing, were two second-hand copper stills, which he sold to a distiller, taking in exchange thirty-three acres of barren land, which land afterwards, in the center of the city, became, during Mr. Longworth's time, worth \$2,000,000.

He retired from the law after a sixteen years' practice, to devote himself to the management of his large interests. Having an abundance of means, and a fondness for horticulture, he turned his attention to the grape—full in the faith that the Ohio valley would prove a rich grape-growing region. After much experiment, he demonstrated that the Catawba and Isabella could be grown to advantage, and that the wine interest could be made more profitable. To

pursuing this industry, Mr. Longworth showed himself possessed of much liberality and public spirit. Desirous of developing the wine-producing interest in the vicinity of Cincinnati, he offered to buy, at a liberal price, every gallon of grape wine that was brought to him, the effect of which was to encourage grape-growing on the part of the gardeners in the Ohio river valley to such an extent as to make that industry as large and profitable as it is in portions of the wine-producing districts of France.

Mr. Longworth himself had a vineyard of 200 acres, with large cellars for storing his wines, in which he had usually, in process of ripening, some 300,000 bottles at a time. Although experiment and the commencing of this enterprise cost him vast sums of money, he ultimately made the industry profitable.

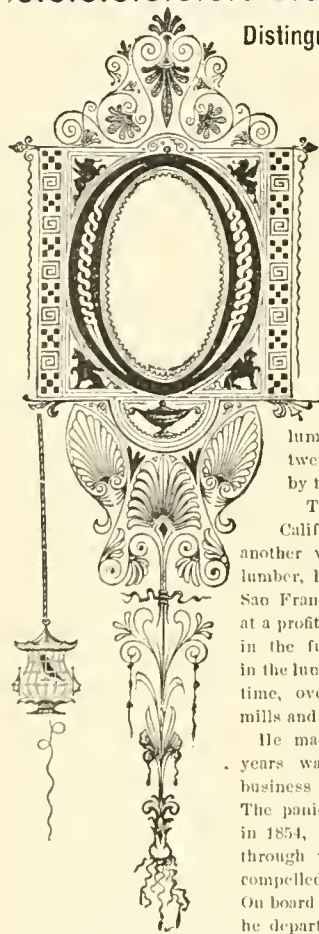
He did, also, much for strawberry culture, then in its infancy. Passing a garden, one day, he found upon the sidewalk a number of strawberry vines which had been thrown over the fence. He paused to converse with the gardener, and learned in the conversation, that the plants thrown out were the superabundance of males or non-producers. The idea was new to Longworth. Was it a fact that there were male and female plants, and that a proper union of the two sexes was essential to the production of the crop? Longworth began to experiment, at the same time bringing the matter to the attention of the horticulturists of the country. The result was that a vast fund of information was added to horticultural knowledge, relative to the sexual powers of many kinds of fruits. With the strawberry the experiments resulted in the production of several varieties of berries, that, as hermaphrodites, contained the male and female qualities within themselves, so blended as to make them certain bearers of fruit when the conditions of climate, soil and moisture were attended to. All this information Mr. Longworth took great pleasure in having widely disseminated.

As with grapes and strawberries, he was equally public-spirited with his land, in its sale at cheap prices for portions of lots, on long time and easy payments. He had some eccentricities; among them being a total disregard for dress. Of inferior personal presence, he was as likely to be taken for a beggar or tramp as was the beggar himself, about his premises. He made no display of benevolence but he bestowed charity liberally nevertheless, to those who were in absolute want.

As a benefactor to his city, as well as to the horticultural interests of the country, he very emphatically made his impress in his generation. He died February 10, 1863, at the age of eighty-one, leaving a fortune of fifteen millions.



**Distinguished, Enterprising Pioneer in California, and Railroad Contractor
and Builder in South America.**



ONE OF THE most distinguished men in California, in an early day, was Harry Meiggs. He was born in Catskill, N. Y., July 7, 1811. Naturally given to the projection of enterprises, he commenced in New York, when young, as a contractor for the purchase and supply of building materials, and had made a fortune in the lumber trade, before he was twenty-five, which was swept away by the panic in 1837.

The reported discovery of gold in California found Meiggs ready for another venture. Loading a ship with lumber, he went around Cape Horn to San Francisco, where he sold his cargo at a profit of \$50,000. Having great faith in the future of that State, he started in the lumber trade again, and had, at one time, over 500 employes in his saw-mills and elsewhere, at work.

He made a fortune, and for several years was one of the most extensive business operators on the Pacific coast. The panic which spread over California, in 1854, caused his failure again, and through various complications he was compelled to close his business there. On board a small vessel, with his family, he departed for South America.

His first enterprise in that country was a contract for the building of eighty-four miles of railway, which involved a stupendous feat in engineering. While other engineers had estimated that this road

would cost \$20,000,000, if it could be built at all, Meiggs took the contract for \$6,000,000, and utilizing the Chiliaos under American overseers at a cost of thirteen cents a day each, he tunneled mountains, excavated mines, exploded rocks, and made such rapid headway as to be the wonder of all South America.

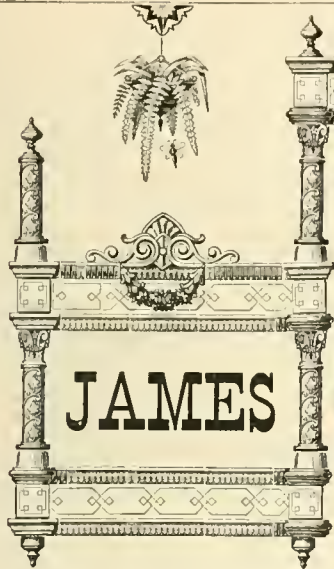
Though three years had been assigned him, he completed the contract in two years, making a handsome profit, beside securing a government bonus of \$120,000.

He next took the contract for building 114 miles of railway in Peru, from Mollendo to Arequipa. During the progress of this contract an earthquake destroyed much of his constructions; but, notwithstanding he gave \$100,000 to the sufferers by that calamity, \$310,000 in gold and silver medals to workmen, and \$200,000 to the entertainments in commemoration of the completion of this road, he made by his contract a great fortune above all this.

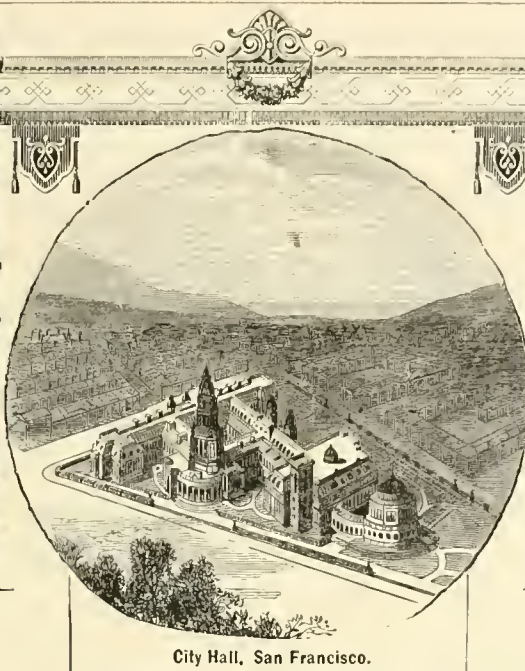
He lived in Lima, in a style of superb magnificence, during the later years of his residence in the country, his extravagance of hospitality being the theme of all who knew him. In all, he built about a thousand miles of railways in South America, some of which roads were financial failures for the government as well as himself.

Having a great railroad enterprise on hand, requiring many millions to build, he made an effort to interest the capitalists of Europe in the undertaking. His endeavors were, however, in vain. This failure, together with an overwrought nervous energy, produced paralysis, from which he died when about sixty years of age. The immense crowds of people and demonstrations of sorrow attending his funeral formed one of the most notable events that ever occurred in South America. Even in California, though failure ultimately attended his enterprise there, his public-spirit and wonderful executive ability greatly endeared him to the people, and thousands mourned his death.

With a large body that weighed 225 pounds, and an active brain that measured twenty-four inches, with mathematical talent greatly developed, and large perceptive faculties, he possessed extraordinary capacity for the carrying through of great enterprises. His dash, extravagance and lack of preparation in times of commercial crises prevented him from retaining the colossal fortune which might have been his, had greater caution, prudence and habits of economy ruled his business undertakings.



Farmer,
Music Dealer,
Piano Tuner,



City Hall, San Francisco.



Real Estate
Speculator and
Millionaire.

ONE OF THE earliest pioneers in California, during the gold excitement, was James Lick, a native of Frederickburg, Pa., where he was born, August 25, 1796. Reared on a farm, he afterwards became a piano tuner in New York city. Subsequently he drifted off to South America, where he not only tuned but successfully sold pianos for Philadelphia manufacturers. Hearing of the gold excitement in California, he converted his possessions into money and came North, arriving in San Francisco in 1847 with \$30,000. Lick was then fifty-one years of age, and the money he possessed was the savings of a life-time of close industry and economy. It had cost him too much to be gambled away. He surveyed the situation upon his arrival, and concluding that San Francisco must become the metropolis of the Pacific coast, he resolved to invest his money in real estate and abide the issue. The city then had a population of 1,000.

His first investment was in a lot at the northeast corner of Montgomery and Jackson streets, for which he paid \$5,000. He subsequently sold a portion of this lot to Duncan, Sherman & Co. for \$30,000. During the early years the town was frequently almost deserted by people, attracted to the various mining camps, but through it all Lick continued steadily a dealer in real estate, buying when everybody wanted to sell, and selling again when people came back and everybody wanted to buy.

In time his estate became worth several millions, prominent among

his possessions being extensive flouring mills at San Jose, costing \$300,000, and the Lick Hotel, one of the most expensive of the large hotels of San Francisco. By his will he returned to the State and the city the fortune he had made there, to be appropriated to various charitable and scientific objects—a fortune the result of steady purpose in one direction.



JAMES LICK.

Lick Bequests.

The following were some of the most prominent of the Lick donations:

To the Lake Tahoe Observatory.....	\$700,000
To School of Mechanical Arts in California	300,000
To Public Monuments in Sacramento..	250,000
To Academy of Sciences and Pioneer Society	250,000
To City Baths for people at Sacramento	150,000
To monument for Francis B. Key, at Golden Gate Park.....	150,000
To Old Ladies' Home, San Francisco...	100,000
To Ladies' Relief Society, San Francisco.....	25,000
To Protestant Orphan Asylum, San Francisco.....	25,000
To Orphan Asylum, San Jose.....	25,000
To Mechanics' Library, San Francisco	10,000
To Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	10,000
Total	\$1,995,000

The gift for the erection of a monument to Key was a tribute to his genius as the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," the singing of which at the opening of the war in one of the leading theaters in San Francisco, did much toward inspiring the people with intense loyalty for the Union.

Mr. Lick was about eighty years of age at the time of his death.



ONE OF THE most delightful pleasure-grounds in the United States is Woodward's Gardens, in San Francisco. The proprietor, R. B. Woodward, was from Providence, R. I., where he was born January 26, 1824. Going by way of Cape Horn, on a sailing vessel, he arrived in San Francisco, in 1849, his first venture being the opening of a grocery store in a three-story building, the upper part of which he let to lodgers, while the lower portion he used as a restaurant.

Steadily his business extended until, in time, it developed into the "What Cheer House" long a favorite place of resort. Under his management the hotel was very attractively kept, at cheap prices.

In his hotel he gathered an interesting museum of minerals, birds and animals, native to the country.

Purchasing several acres in the suburbs of the city for residence purposes, he removed his museum there, and gradually began beautifying the place.

At the opening of the Southern Rebellion, he gave an entertainment for the first time on these grounds in behalf of the Sanitary Commission, when it was discovered that the museum had been so enlarged and the grounds so beautified as to be a most pleasant and desirable place of resort. From that time, at a cheap

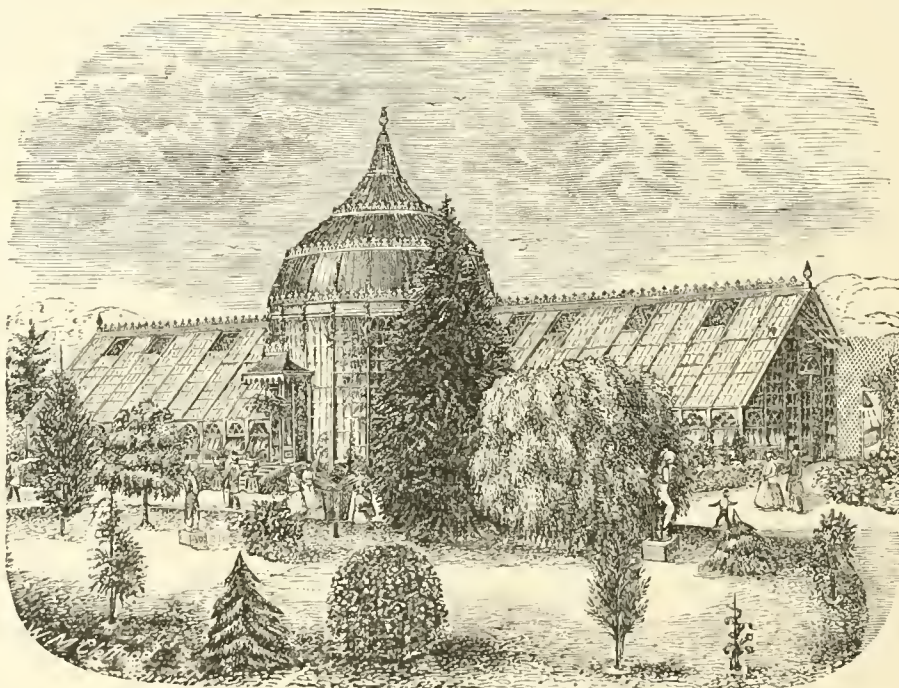
rate of admission, Woodward's Gardens became a favorite place of amusement for the Californians and all strangers on the Pacific coast.

Through the large revenue derived from visitors, the proprietor continued to embellish and improve the grounds, continually adding attractions, until to-day, with its theatrical entertainments, its museum of minerals, birds, fishes, insects, animals and reptiles, its aquarium, caged animals, sea-lions, and multitude of curiosities,

it is a very attractive place to visit.

Beside being a man of superior taste Mr. Woodward was very practical and public-spirited. He was one of the first to build horse railways in San Francisco, on which were charged low fares.

His rule was, whether keeping a hotel, conducting a place of amusement, or running a horse railway, to put the price of admission and



Conservatory in Woodward's Gardens, San Francisco.

fare so low that all might use and enjoy their advantages.

Later in life, he purchased a farm of 2,000 acres in the Napa valley, for a home, surrounding it with fruits, flowers and ornamental trees, such as taste and experience prompted him to select. At this place he died in the fall of 1879, young, comparatively, in years, but old enough to have been of great service to San Francisco, having done more to entertain the people than any man in the State.



City and Bay of SAN FRANCISCO, Looking Westward.

San Francisco, California, was early occupied by Francisco Palon and Benito Cambon, two Franciscan Catholic monks from Spain, who founded here the mission of San Francisco de Asis, October 9, 1776. The mission prospered, and, in 1825, it possessed 76,000 head of cattle, 79,000 sheep, 3,000 horses, 18,000 bushels of wheat and barley, \$35,000 worth of merchandise, and \$25,000 in cash; having at the same time supervision over 1,800 Indians.

In 1834 the missions of California were placed under the control of civil officers, and in a few years nothing remained of their former power, but a few buildings. The first house of modern construction in San Francisco was erected in 1835, near the present site of the

City Hall. The first survey of streets and lots was made in 1839.

The town was known as Yerba Buena until January 30, 1847, when the village council changed it to San Francisco. At that time the population of the place was 1,000. The discovery of gold in the State caused the town to be almost wholly deserted in the spring of 1848. In the fall of that year, however, the place began to grow, and continued rapidly to increase. In 1852, when the State census was taken, the population was 34,870. In 1860 it showed 56,802; in 1870 it contained 149,473, and in 1880 the census revealed that it possessed a population of 233,066; an increase of 83,593 in the last ten years.

Leading Points of Interest.

No. 1. Bay of San Francisco; a large body of water, extending from the Golden Gate, about forty miles inland, being in many places ten miles in width.

2. Long Bridge, leading southward over Mission bay.

3. Piers, of steamships which ply between San Francisco and Chinese, Japanese and Australian ports.

4. Foot of Market street, the Broadway of the city. At this point are the piers of the ferry-boats that ply between San Francisco and Oakland, connecting with the Central Pacific railway, on the opposite side of the bay, five miles distant.

5. Marine Hospital and Hospital of Sisters of Mercy.

6. Post-office, Sub-Treasury building and Custom-house.

7. Lick House, erected by James Lick.

8. Bank of California. Near here are the Bank of Nevada, Stock Exchange, Mercantile library, Russ and Occidental hotels.

9. The Palace hotel. In this vicinity are the Grand hotel, Bancroft's publishing house, and other well-known houses.

10. United States Mint.

11. Mission Woolen Mills.

12. Woodward's Gardens, covering an area of five acres.

13. City Hall. Near by were the celebrated "Sand Lots," and between this point and the Palace hotel is the Baldwin hotel.

14. Lake Merced.

15. Old Mission Church, built in 1776; first building erected in San Francisco.

16. Grace Cathedral.

17. Lone Mountain Cemetery.

18. Golden Gate Park, including 1,100 acres. These grounds are beautifully decorated, and contain, among other attractions, an expensive conservatory, in which, with many other rare plants, is a beautiful specimen of the Victoria Regia. Near the park are the race-course grounds.

19. In this vicinity are the Chinese quarters, extending over several blocks, including a population of Chinese numbering from 20,000 to 40,000.

20. Old City Hall. Formerly Jenny Lind Theater; erected in 1851.

21. St. Francis' hotel, corner Clay and Dupont streets, erected in 1835; location of the first dwelling-house built in San Francisco.

22. Nob Hill. This is an elevated portion of the city, containing many of the most beautiful residences.

23. Telegraph Hill, commanding a view of the Golden Gate and a large portion of the bay.

24. Meiggs' Wharf, built in 1854, by Harry Meiggs, afterwards the railroad king of Peru.

25. Selby's Lead-smelting Works.

26. Black Point and fortifications.

27. Presidio Barracks and government reserve. Headquarters of the Army, Division of the Pacific.

28. Golden Gate. At this point of entrance to the bay, the waters are about one mile in width.

29. Point Bonita. This is one of the prominent points in the vicinity of the bay. Here is located a beacon-light, which guides the mariner through the Golden Gate.

30. Location of the Seal Rocks. These rocks are surrounded by the ocean, and are situated a hundred rods or more from the main land. The largest contains from a quarter to three-quarters of an acre of barren, rough, rugged rock, which rises from the ocean forty or fifty feet above the waters. Upon this rock scores of seals, at most seasons of the year, may be seen resting and sunning themselves. This is one of the attractive places of resort to all strangers who visit San Francisco.

31. Pacific Ocean; some three miles from the heart of the city.



Ship-Carpenter, Steamboat Clerk and Banker.

YERY MANY OF THE Californians, in the early years of the gold discoveries on the Pacific coast, possessed a degree of dash and enterprise not common in other parts of the world.

One of the notables on the coast in an early day was W. C. Ralston. In business courage, liberality of spirit, generous hospitality, and power to achieve, he was much like Harry Meiggs. Ralston was a native of Ohio, where, in boyhood, he was put to the work of ship-

carpentering. Subsequently serving for a time as a clerk on a Mississippi steamer, he started for California by way of Panama, in 1850, in which latter place he found employment as the agent for a line of steamships plying between New York and San Francisco. To more effectually serve the company he took up headquarters in San Francisco in 1853, where he was soon after engaged in banking, the firm being known at one time as Donohoe, Ralston & Co.

The Bank of California was organized with a capital of \$5,000,000 in 1864, with D. O. Mills, a shrewd financier and banker from Sacramento, as president. Ralston was the vice-president of the bank, but, having had large experience, and possessing the unlimited confidence of the stockholders, he was the acknowledged manager of the institution. The business of the bank was exceedingly prosperous; the premium on gold yielded great returns, and in various stock speculations Ralston had before this made a large amount of money.

Numerous industrial interests on the Pacific coast were at that time struggling for existence and position. Ralston was a most affable man, was personally popular, and was much sought. The manager of nearly every enterprise needing assistance went to him, and no one ever applied in vain. He had in the meantime constructed a

beautiful town residence and an elegant suburban home at Belmont, twenty miles from San Francisco, where he entertained people from the East in a most sumptuous manner, not so much, his friends claimed, for personal popularity, as for the good of the State.

In aid of various enterprises he had contributed liberally to the Mission woolen mills, the Kimball carriage works, the Cornell watch factory, and many other manufacturing establishments, all located in San Francisco. He furnished the capital with which to carry forward irrigation enterprises; he erected thus the California theater, and

with Mr. Sharon, projected and built the Palace Hotel.

He had expected to carry all this through by the sale of the water supply to the city, which the bank owned, and for which he had hoped to realize \$10,000,000. Failing in this, and returns not coming from other investments, he was obliged to acknowledge to the bank directors that he had used up \$4,500,000 which he could not pay. He had gone too fast.

The bank officials held a meeting, and passed a resolution requesting him to resign, which he did immediately. Following which he walked rapidly to North beach, where he had been in the habit of bathing, swam out into the channel, was apparently taken with a cramp, threw up his arms for a moment, sank and was drowned. A coroner's inquest decided it to be accidental death, but many believe otherwise.

As a genial, whole-souled, public-spirited man, and a great benefactor of the city and State, his misfortune and death were most sincerely mourned. The bank closed five weeks. At the end of that time the stockholders had supplied the lost capital by assessment, paid all debts, and made the great monied institution the power that it was before. Its triumphant, immediate survival of this immense loss is said to be without a parallel in banking history.



BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO.

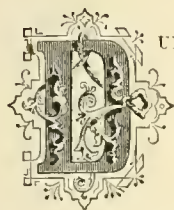
WILLIAM

LAWYER,
MINING SPECULATOR,
MERCHANT,

SHARON.

AND
UNITED STATES
SENATOR.

An Illustration of how Fortunes have been Rapidly Acquired on the Pacific Coast.



URING the ten years, from 1870 to 1880, in connection with mining interests, on the Pacific coast, with hotel ownership, and with the Nevada Senatorship, Mr. Sharon was much heard of throughout the country. This gentleman is a native of Smithfield, O. Leaving Athens College, where he attended school for a time, he studied law with Edwin M. Stanton, afterwards Secretary of War. He subsequently went to Missouri and engaged in the practice of the law. Later, in 1844, he, with Dr. John K. Sharon, kept a store at Carrollton, in Southern Illinois.

In 1849, he went to Sacramento, Cal., to engage in general trade; and a year afterwards he located in San Francisco, where, in the succeeding fifteen years, he engaged in real estate operations, accumulating in the time about \$150,000. Through stock speculation, he lost all this and was bankrupt in 1864. At this time he was appointed by the managers of the Bank of California to go to Virginia City, Nev., open a branch and represent the interests of the bank at that point. A year afterwards the mines there seemed to be exhausted. About that time Mr. Ralston paid a visit to Mr. Sharon, when the two had a long confidential interview, the result of which was that Sharon was to commence a most vigilant effort to prospect and discover, if possible, more paying ore in the Comstock lode; Mr. Ralston agreeing that the Bank of California should furnish the means for prosecuting the search, on Mr. Sharon's personal responsibility, the indebtedness to be paid within two years. Having agreed upon terms, Mr. Sharon called to his aid the best mining talent of the country, sunk new shafts, and, luckily, opened the wonderfully rich mines which have made the Virginia City Bonanza mines famous the world over.

Four months from the date of his agreement with Mr. Ralston, Mr. Sharon had paid the bank all he owed and had deposited there to

his own credit \$750,000. He was soon after made a director of the bank, and within a year he was reputed to be worth \$25,000,000.

Soon after Ralston's death, it was Sharon who convened the directors of the bank and proposed the re-opening of the institution, stating at the time what he proposed to subscribe to that end. His subscription was immediately followed by others, until the necessary amount was made up.

In the fluctuations of values of various kinds of property, it is difficult to estimate Mr. Sharon's wealth. He, probably, could hardly tell himself. Aside from mining interests, he is one of the largest hotel owners in the world, having in his possession the Grand and the Cosmopolitan, of San Francisco, each worth from \$300,000 to \$500,000, besides the Palace Hotel, which cost to build between two and three millions. At various times in the past, he has owned a large interest in, and has controlled, the Yellow Jacket, Belcher, Dayton, Chollar, Ophir, Eclipse, Overman, Caledonia, and Sierra Nevada mines, in Nevada. At this writing he is the one-half owner of the Virginia and Truckee railroad, a railway extending from Reno to Virginia City, a distance of thirty-three miles, which yields a princely revenue.

Mr. Sharon was married to Miss Maria Malloy, since deceased, in 1852, which union was blessed with five children, three of whom—two daughters, both married—and a son, are living, in 1881. He was elected to the United States Senate from Nevada in 1874. His successor in Congress was James G. Fair, who was elected in 1880. In the terms of settlement of the Ralston estate, the Ralston residence at Belmont, a suburb of San Francisco, came into his possession, and, when not in San Francisco, he makes Belmont his home a portion of the time.

For the development of the Comstock mines, the erection of fine buildings, the maintenance of bank credit and other work, are the people of the Pacific coast greatly indebted to Mr. Sharon.



Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

JOHN W. ACKEY.

Ship-Carpenter, Miner, Mine-Owner and Well-Known Millionaire.



FORTUNATE mine-owner, much heard of in the past five years, is John W. Mackey. Born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1835, he is, at the date of this writing, yet comparatively a young man. Coming to this country when a mere boy, he found work for some years with William H. Webb, a ship-builder in New York. In 1852 he joined a party that went around Cape Horn to California in one of his employer's boats. He went straight to the gold mines and engaged in placer-mining in Sierra county, Cal. He

entered upon the work of mining not as a temporary employment, but as a profession. He had average success, but no especially good fortune. He worked for others until he had something laid by, when he went to Virginia City, Nev., and commenced a start for himself by constructing a tunnel north of the Ophir mine. Here he lost all he had made, and was glad to get work again at four dollars a day as a timberman in the Mexican mine.

He worked faithfully, early and late. The acme of his ambition in those days was to make \$25,000; a sum with which he hoped to make comfortable the declining years of a beloved mother. In 1863 he became associated with J. M. Walker, a brother of Governor Walker,

of Virginia, and made then his first substantial start. In the next year Messrs. Flood and O'Brien joined the partnership, which continued for four years, when Mr. Fair took the place of Mr. Walker.

The first few hundred thousand dollars of the firm were made during their control of the Hale and Norcross mine, in the three years of 1865, '66 and '67. Becoming the possessors of great wealth, they purchased more and more territory in the district known as the Comstock lode, in which they were satisfied vast wealth was located. Their efforts here resulted in the opening of the Consolidated Virginia and California, known as the "Bonanza" mines; from which, up to 1879, there has been taken \$103,000,000. Of this, \$73,000,000 has been a clear profit. How great have been the operations of this firm is shown in the fact that before these mines were discovered and profitably developed, \$500,000 was spent in prospecting, and that, too, 1,200 feet under ground.

The lesson taught is, that while much luck has attended Mackey in his efforts, his success is principally due to persevering activity in one direction—in one locality—instead of floating, as do the majority of miners, from one part of the country to another, as reports come of new discoveries. While Mr. Mackey remains mostly at Virginia City, and much of the time 2,000 feet under ground, in the sweltering, dripping mines, he owns a beautiful residence in Paris, where his wife at present resides, and where his two children are being educated. As no one can tell the extent and richness of his mines, so Mr. Mackey does not himself know the amount of his wealth. It is probably up between twenty and forty millions.

JAMES FAIR.

Mining Expert, Superintendent of Bonanza Mines and United States Senator.



THE SUBJECT of this sketch was born in Clougher, Ireland, December 3, 1831. After attending school some years at Geneva, Ill., and securing a practical business education in Chicago, he drifted with the gold-seekers to California in 1849, and made his first effort as a placer miner at Long's Bar, on Feather river. Failing here, he turned his attention to quartz mining in Angelo, Calaveras county, Cal., and elsewhere, and became distinguished as a professional miner.

Taking the superintendency of the Ophir and Hale and Norcross

mines, in Nevada, in 1855 and 1857, he was largely instrumental in developing the Bonanza mines, with the aid of Flood, O'Brien and others. For some years he retained the superintendency of the Bonanza, but failing health, from the damps of the mines, caused him to resign his position some time since.

He spends much of his time in Virginia City, at the mines, as consulting-expert, with Mr. Mackey, though he is frequently in California, where he has large real estate interests, at Menlo Park and in San Francisco. In the contest for U. S. senatorship, in Nevada, J. G. Fair, came off victorious in the political canvas of 1880.

James C. Flood.

Fortunate Mining Speculator of San Francisco.



long years of struggle to acquire their wealth, which is usually the lot of rich men at the East. And yet, as a rule, to obtain large wealth in mining, and retain it, requires enterprise, courage, and oftentimes much financial sagacity.

A very successful mining-stock operator in San Francisco, has been James C. Flood. Of course, much "luck" has attended Mr. Flood, but experience has proven that he is one of the best of financial managers.

Born in New York, in 1826, he went to San Francisco, in 1849, and associating himself with W. S. O'Brien, since deceased, he kept for some years, what was known as the "Auction Lunch and Saloon," in the central part of the city. Both were polite and genial, and by their affability made their saloon the general resort of stock operators. In 1862 they secured

an interest in some of the Comstock mines, but, although they made a good deal of money by speculation in Hale & Norcross' and other

mines, it was not until 1874 that they, with Mr. Mackey, opened the great Bonanza, at Virginia City, Nevada, which made their fame

world-wide. It is claimed, by those conversant with the career of Mr. Flood, that he has dealt most generously with his friends of former years. Ample opportunity was given them by the Bonanza firm for investment in the development of the mines when their probable richness became known. Many availed themselves of the privilege, and many rich men owe their wealth, to-day, largely to the advice of Mr. Flood, and willingness on his part that they participate in the golden returns. Mr. Flood was principally instrumental in securing the erection of the Bank of Nevada, in San Francisco, and is largely interested in other real estate in that city.

In order that he might have ready cash at any time, he invested, some time ago, \$5,000,000 in government bonds. His family consists of a wife, son and daughter. Among other enterprises, he has now in process of erection at Menlo Park, twenty miles from San Francisco, a residence costing

about a million dollars, and said to be, with the elegant grounds surrounding it, one of the handsomest on the continent.



James C. Flood.

JAMES R. KEENE.



HIS INDIVIDUAL, an Englishman by birth, with a sharp business education, appeared on the streets of San Francisco some years ago, in the employ of mining stock-brokers, who, pleased with his activity and dash, bought a seat for him in the Stock Board. Here he proved himself very useful to his employers, his intuition and his clear judgment serving his purposes admirably. By and by he began to buy for himself, his first venture being in Belcher and Crown Point mining stocks, in which he cleared a quarter of a million. It was claimed that in 1874 he was worth three millions, and that in one week,

through speculation in Opbir stock, he made \$640,000.

He distributed money freely among his relatives. He gave his father, it is claimed, \$150,000, and in charities of various kinds he has been a most liberal dispenser. The great strain upon his mind, in carrying through his various speculations, weakened his health to that extent as to require him to withdraw from stock speculation in California, which State he left for the East, with five millions. His large speculative enterprises in Chicago and New York since then have frequently arrested the attention of the public. Young, comparatively, his best business career is doubtless yet before him.

E. J. BALDWIN.

Merchant, Agriculturist and Mining Speculator.



CONSPICUOUS MAN in California, for a number of years, has been E. J. Baldwin. It has been claimed that his success was the result of "luck," but examination of his history reveals the fact that marked force of character is really the secret of his being "lucky." A native of Butler county, O., by removal of his father he was on a farm in Indiana at seven, and a merchant in Valparaiso, Ind., at twenty-two. He built three canal-boats to ply between Chicago and St. Louis in 1848, which were the first built on

this canal. Two years afterwards he did a large grocery business at Racine, Wis., from which State he came to San Francisco in 1853, coming across the plains with a large stock of horses and merchandise, nearly the whole of which he sold out at Salt Lake, at a profit of about \$3,000.

Arriving in San Francisco, he purchased the Pacific Temperance House. This he sold at a good advance. Thus, he bought and sold two or three hotels at a large profit, succeeding which he went into the business of buying and selling brick, which proved equally profitable. From bricks he went into the livery business, which he followed for seven years, when he sold out and opened in the lumber

trade at Virginia City, Nev., where he dealt in lumber, real estate and mining stocks; not always luckily, for at one time he lost so heavily in stocks as to compel him to mortgage all his property.

The variety of employment he has followed, generally with success, shows versatility, accompanied by energy and enterprise, and the close manner in which he was sometimes pressed, demonstrates that he was not always "lucky," but, on the contrary, has acquired his fortune by perseverance and hard labor.

Through management he became a large owner in the Ophir, Belcher, Consolidated Virginia and California mines, on the Comstock, and came out at last with \$9,000,000, with a portion of which he built the Baldwin Hotel, in San Francisco, one of the most elegant and costly hotels on the continent. Besides this enterprise, he, some time since, went down the coast to Los Angeles, where he purchased 50,000 acres of the best land in that section, upon which he has erected many farm-houses in the midst of his orange groves and his vineyards,—having a school on the plantation, and all the general conveniences which a rural population on that number of acres would be likely to require.

Though a manager of so many enterprises in the past twenty-five years, Mr. Baldwin is but in his prime, being only about fifty years of age at the date of this writing. What the future will develop with him remains to be seen.

WELAND STANFORD

Lawyer, Merchant, Ex-Governor

and Railroad President.



WELAND STANFORD, the eighth Governor of the State, was early in the history of California a prominent man. Stanford was from Albany county, New York. Possessing a knowledge of law, acquired at a law office in New York, he came West and settled in law practice for four years at Port Washington, Wis.; following which he came to California in 1852. He at once repaired to the interior of the State, secured mining interests in Placer county, and connected himself with his brothers in mercantile pursuits at Sacramento, which city was, for many years, his home. A checkered but successful political experience has been among the incidents of

his career. The crowning success of his life, however, the result of steady, persevering purpose, has been his work, aided by others, in the building of the Central Pacific railway, which, uniting with the Union Pacific, gave California an outlet to the East.

Mr. S. presides at the office of the Central Pacific railway as the president of the company; lives in an elegant residence in San Francisco in the winter; in a charming suburban home at Menlo Park, Cal., twenty miles from the city, in the summer, and is estimated to be worth \$20,000,000. With the general drift of California millionaires to the East, Mr. Stanford has spent much of his time in New York, which city may, very probably, become his permanent home.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

THE celebrated railroad financier, Thomas A. Scott, was born at London, Franklin county, Pa., in 1824. Was a clerk in country stores; then in the office of collector of tolls, at Columbia; then in an extensive warehouse and commission-house at the same place. In 1847 was chief clerk in the office of collector of tolls in Philadelphia. In 1850 was general agent of the mountain division of the Pennsylvania railroad, at Duncansville; then in charge of the western division of the same road, and soon afterwards general superintendent of the whole line. In 1859 he succeeded Hon. W. B. Foster, as vice-president of the road.

At the outbreak of the rebellion, Colonel Scott assisted Governor Curtin in equipping and forwarding Union troops from Pennsylvania to the field. Subsequently he was called to Washington to act as Assistant Secretary of War, having charge of the department of transportation and supplies. This post he held until May, 1862, when his railroad duties recalled him to Philadelphia. From March, 1871, when it was organized, he was president of the Pennsylvania company; president of the Pan Handle Route; president of the Union Pacific until Vanderbilt obtained control of it; president of the Texas Pacific railroad; president of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad (on the thirty-fifth parallel); controlling director of the Southern Railway Security company, which manages a net-work of Southern roads; a director of the Kansas Pacific, Denver & Pacific, and Denver & Rio Grande; has a controlling interest in other roads, besides prominent connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad company. He died May 21, 1881.

NICHOLAS BIDDLE.

APROMINENT American financier, a hundred years ago, was Nicholas Biddle, who was born at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1786. Was Secretary of Legation at Paris and London, under Ministers Armstrong and Monroe. Studied law, and practiced in Philadelphia. Edited the *Port Folio*, and compiled a Commercial Digest. Was in the Pennsylvania Legislature, 1810-'11, and advocated a general system of education. Was member of the State Senate, 1812-'15; government director of the United States Bank, 1819, and its president from 1823 to 1836; then president of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania. Possessing financial ability, force of character and social popularity, he wielded a commanding influence, and was an earnest promoter of public improvements. Died at Philadelphia, in 1844.

THOMAS COUTTS.

THE eminent English banker, Thomas Coutts, was one of four sons of a merchant in Edinburgh, Scotland. James, one of the sons, at the age of twenty-five, settled in London as a merchant, and then started as a banker in the same place where he had sold goods. Thomas joined him in business, and when James retired, Thomas became the head of one of the most famous banking houses in the world. This was during the reign of George III. The wealth amassed by Coutts was immense. Late in life he married Miss Mellon, an actress, and bequeathed to her his very large fortune; after his death she married the Duke of St. Albans, and at her demise willed her estate to Miss Burdett-Coutts.

BURDETT-COUTTS, BARONESS ANGELA GEORGINA.

THE distinguished English philanthropist is a granddaughter of Thomas Coutts, whose daughter married Sir Francis Burdett, in 1837. Miss Coutts succeeded to property valued at between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000. The income arising from this estate has been mainly devoted to charitable purposes. The list of her charities is large, and includes churches and schools in England, missionary enterprises abroad, and food and clothing for the poor. In 1880 she donated \$2,500,000 for the personal relief of the suffering citizens of Ireland.

THE BARINGS.

THE Barings, English merchants and bankers, are descendants of Peter Baring, of Germany, who lived about 1670, at Groningen. John, another ancestor, established a cloth manufactory, in Devonshire, England. He had five children—John, Thomas, Francis, Charles and Elizabeth. John and Francis established a trading house in London, selling their father's cloth and importing their wool, dye-stuffs, etc. Thus was founded the present house of Baring Bros. & Co., a power in the commercial business of the world. One of the descendants of this house, Sir Francis Baring, retired with a regal fortune, and Alexander, afterwards Lord Ashburton, made \$850,000 in two years by speculations in French securities.

S. P. JONES.

FOR great enterprises, few men on the Pacific slope have equaled S. P. Jones. Born in Wales, in 1829, he was brought by his parents to Ohio. Thence he went to California in the spring of 1850, arriving there after a nine-months' voyage around Cape Horn. Not yet twenty-one, he went directly to the mines, and from time to time worked mines in Calaveras county, Tuolumne county, in Sierra, Butte, Nevada and Shasta counties, his last work in California being at Kernville, Tulare county, where he had very extensive mills for quartz mining.

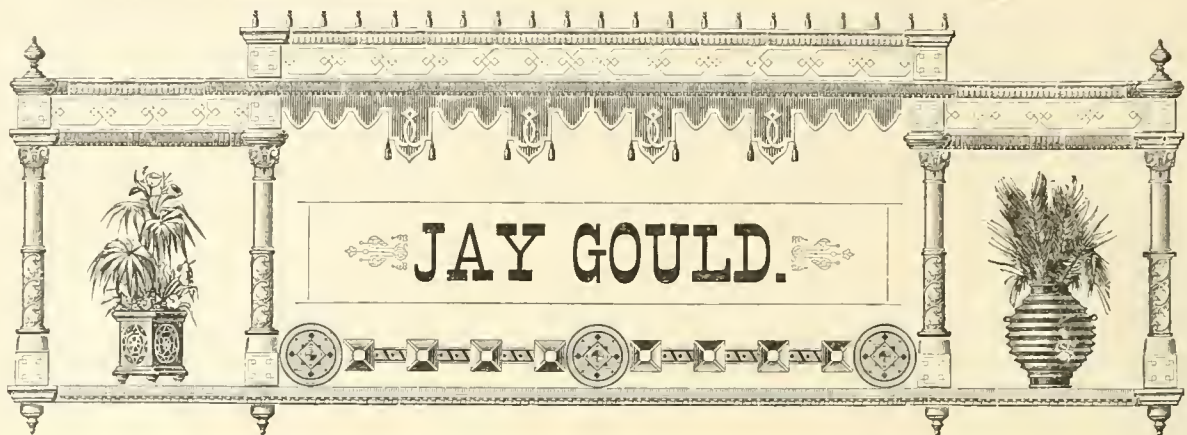
His operations more recently have been very extensive in Nevada. At one time he had control of the Ophir, Savage and Crown Point mines on the Comstock. He has been interested in the development of gravel beds, in Eastern Oregon, in the manufacture of artificial ice, at Atlanta, Ga., New Orleans and Dallas, Texas. He built the Hammam baths, in San Francisco, and expended \$200,000 in reclaiming land from overflow, 12,000 acres of which he owned, at the confluence of Napa and Sonoma creeks.

In various enterprises, from tunneling mountains and sinking shafts in mines, to reclaiming thousands of acres of waste lands to cut up into farms, it is claimed he has spent a good many fortunes. How much money he has saved it is difficult to tell. The mining fields of Colorado have of late considerably occupied his attention.

With a very large and varied experience concerning the mineral resources of the West and the requirements of the country, a man of fine presence and large influence among men, it was a most fitting thing for the people of Nevada to select him to represent their State as Senator in Congress. Only as yet in his prime, in the development of the new States and Rocky Mountain regions, much may be expected of Senator Jones in the future.



Thomas A. Scott.



Distinguished Speculator in Stocks, Railroad Owner and Financier.



THE little village of Roxbury, in Delaware county, N. Y., is fifty-five miles west from Rondout, on the Hudson river. Into this vicinity came, from Connecticut, at an early day, Abraham Gould, one of the old Puritan stock. To him was born John B. Gould, the first white male inhabitant whose birth occurred in the town.

John B. grew to manhood in Roxbury; lived and died there, being in the meantime twice married. By his first wife he had five children—four daughters and a son. By

the last he had one son.

The son by the first wife was born in May, 1836, and is the subject of our sketch—Jay Gould.

Whatever faults Jay's father, John B. Gould, may have had, he possessed some sterling virtues, among which was a firm resolve to do as he had promised. Many farmers, in that portion of Delaware county, in an early day, had leased their land, having contracted to pay a stipulated rent for a long series of years. This rent became a burden, and many of the farmers resolved upon repudiating the contract. Such were known as the "Down-renters," that is, down with the rent. The repudiators were largely in the majority. The few who resolved to fulfill their contracts were termed the "Up-renters," pay up your rent. With the latter was Jay's father.

Various were the attempts made by intimidation and otherwise, to compel John B., who was an influential citizen, to join with the majority; but he stood firm in his determination. The result was that such a feeling was aroused against him among the neighbors as to extend even to the children, making their attendance at school disagreeable from the insults they received.

Resolved to submit to this persecution no longer, Jay's father, in company with a neighbor, erected a school-house upon his own land, in which they placed a gentleman of superior education to teach

a school for the benefit of their own children. To those who came from the outside a tuition fee was charged; but notwithstanding this hindrance, so popular became the institution as to practically break up the district school.

Here young Jay pursued his earlier studies. Subsequently, he went to a select school taught at Hobart, six miles away, and afterwards to an academy in Roxbury village, two miles from his father's farm. This, together with a year at school in Albany, where he gave attention mainly to the study of surveying, completed his studies.

As a boy, he was averse to participating in the general sports of the school. Small for his age, retiring and diffident, he withdrew by himself, and was rather disliked by his schoolmates because of his unwillingness to join with them in their plays. This ill-will was engendered, also, by the fact that he excelled his associates of the same age in nearly all the studies they pursued together. He cared but little for declamation, though he occasionally took part in the debating societies, his arguments being generally very brief and always directly to the point. He wrote an excellent essay; was a good grammarian, and was generally proficient in all his studies; his marked superiority, however, being in the range of mathematics, in which study he immediately passed his associates, and advanced, apparently without effort, beyond their reach.

Jay's mother had died when he was quite young, leaving his guardianship largely to the care of his sisters, who were older. It was soon evident to his father that his aptitude for business was such that he could be trusted, and thus



JAY GOULD.

Jay was placed in charge of a stove and tin shop, when quite a boy, which store his father afterwards sold to advantage.

Jay Gould's first experience with the great world at large was at the world's fair in New York, in 1853. His uncle, Mr. Moore, had devised a rat-trap, which Jay had interested himself in, and had been instrumental in securing a patent for. To bring this trap before the world, Jay became its exhibitor at the world's fair. While he was there, one day President Pierce passed through, and talked with many of the attendants at the exhibition. It was on this

occasion that he shook hands with young Gould, who looked thoughtfully after him as he passed on and was lost in the crowd. The honor bestowed on him by the presidential party evidently deeply impressed him, and after a little time of silence he turned to a boy acquaintance and said, "I shall be President of the United States myself some day."

Jay was then only sixteen, but in that brain there lurked, even in those young years, a towering ambition to do and to become somebody great and grand in after time. Whoever could have looked into that heart would have seen the fire, even then, that was to make the boy famous in the years to come.

Jay was eighteen when he entered the store of Esquire Berhans, at Roxbury, as a clerk. His employer kept a general store and did what surveying was required among the farmers of that vicinity. Gould immediately employed himself in getting a practical knowledge of surveying.

To make himself more rapidly proficient, he commenced and surveyed the farms of that vicinity and brought out a map of Delaware county. He paid his running expenses by placing the noon mark on the farmers' doors, wherever he went, charging for time and trouble in this a dollar each. In this work he gathered a large amount of information relating to the history of the county, which was afterwards published as a History of Delaware County, by Jay Gould; an octavo volume of some 400 pages.

He about this time surveyed and had mapped Albany and Ulster counties in New York and two counties in Ohio, which business he sold however to enter upon the work of the civil engineer, in which he surveyed the route of a railway through his county, and laid out and established the grade for the horse-railway that now extends from Albany to West Troy.

Though carrying a very old head on young shoulders, Gould sometimes lost his reckoning, and was put to his wits' end to get out of difficulty. It was while he was surveying the Troy and Albany horse-railway that he became completely nonplused, and to make the quandary still more embarrassing, a large force of workmen stood waiting on him for orders.

He had entirely lost his bearings, and how to escape from his difficulty without acknowledging defeat before the workmen, was the thought that most troubled him. It was at this juncture that he earnestly prayed for rain, that there might be an excuse for suspending the work of the day. Luckily, the sky being overcast, it soon did rain, and the men were dismissed with orders to be on duty early on the morrow. Forthwith Jay repaired to a practical engineer, explained his trouble, got light on the subject, and on the next day as the men assembled, orders were promptly given them by Gould, and then work rapidly and efficiently proceeded to completion.

Of course a young man of Gould's ambition could never be satisfied without having something to do with a newspaper. It was about this time that he was called to edit a neighboring paper during the absence of its editor. In that position, among other things there appeared in the publication a glowing encomium upon the life and labors of Colonel Zadok Pratt, the noted tanner, then of Prattville, in which the article strongly recommended Pratt for the Vice-Presidency at a forthcoming presidential election. This greatly pleased the Colonel, and the authorship being attributed to "Jay Gould of Roxbury," Pratt inquired him out, learning in the meantime that Gould was a competent and skillful surveyor.

Meeting Gould one day by the roadside, engaged in running a survey, Pratt proposed that he then get into his carriage and go with him to the village for a further talk about surveying property which Pratt thought of buying. To this Gould promptly said no, but added that he would run his line to a certain point by such a time, when he would meet Pratt, and they could then confer on the subject. This decision of the young man and his evident understanding of his business, favorably impressed Pratt, who at once acceded to the arrangement made by Gould.

The result of their conference was a partnership, in which Pratt and Gould went into Pennsylvania and there purchased several thousand acres of hemlock land. Pratt furnishing the capital, upon which they erected an extensive tannery, calling the place Gouldsborough, in honor of Gould. Although then but twenty years of age, Gould made out all the papers and did all the work requiring legal knowledge. This partnership lasted three years, in which time extensive tanning works had been, under Gould's superintendency, erected and put into operation; a large force of workmen were engaged in bringing in bark from the surrounding country; the plans were perfected for obtaining hides, and the facilities had been secured for selling the leather in New York.

It was at this time that Pratt became alarmed at the pecuniary condition of affairs in his tannery in Pennsylvania. Permission had been given Gould to sign the firm name to notes for what money might be required, and the impression prevailed with Pratt that Gould was giving out more notes, and thus obtaining more money, than was necessary. Thoroughly determined to close the partnership, he repaired to Gouldsborough to confer with Gould, the proposition being made that he should either sell or buy the interest of Pratt.

Gould was apparently surprised that Pratt should be dissatisfied. He detailed the work that was being done, but Pratt was inexorable. One or the other must buy or sell. Gould replied that inasmuch as he had but little capital in the concern, it was



Birthplace of Jay Gould.

evident that Mr. Pratt would be compelled to buy the institution. He must therefore put such a price upon the factory as he was willing to buy at; that price to be the same whether Pratt bought or sold. It was a natural conclusion that Pratt would have to buy, and he therefore placed a low figure as the sum which he would pay. Gould's knowledge of human nature had foreseen what Pratt would do, and he waited the issue.

No sooner had Pratt made his proposition than Gould demanded that it be put in writing. As the proposition was new, he also required that a certain number of days be allowed him to consider whether he would sell his interest at the price named, or buy. To this Pratt assented.

These preliminaries being arranged, Gould went to New York, laid the affair before George Loop, an extensive and wealthy dealer in leather, who promptly came forward, furnished the money, and Pratt's interest was purchased at his own offer, Gould remaining in charge.

Gould's enemies aver that the notes of Pratt & Gould, given by him, kept coming back long after the dissolution of partnership, to the extent of tens of thousands of dollars, and had much to do with Pratt's final financial overthrow; while his friends claim that a just cause could be assigned for the issuance of every note which he gave.

The partnership between Gould and Loop did not last long. Misunderstandings and difficulties arose, which resulted in the sheriff and a posse of men in Gould's temporary absence entering and taking possession of the tannery in behalf of Loop. When Gould returned, he rallied his workmen, had a hand to hand contest with the officers in charge, in which shots were fired, and finally regained possession of the works.

While yet the matter was in the courts, Loop committed suicide and thus ended his connection with the case. The enemies of Gould assert that pecuniary loss and trouble, sustained through him, caused the suicide. His friends, on the contrary, insist that insanity was in the Loop family, and that he would have committed suicide upon any other excitement just as quickly. That Gould did the fair thing, they claim, is shown in the fact that his transactions were at every point sustained by the courts.

In the midst of his litigation with Loop, Gould opened a leather store in New York on Spruce street, and in 1862 he married Helen Miller, daughter of Henry D. Miller, a well-known capitalist of New York. Through acquaintance thus made, he disposed of his leather business and purchased a controlling interest in the Troy and Rutland railroad, of which corporation he was chosen president, with headquarters at Troy.

Soon after he disposed of his connection in that road and procured an interest in the Erie. It was about this time that Jim Fisk was given authority by Vanderbilt, and Jay Gould was empowered by Daniel Drew, to purchase and exercise power with a large amount of the stock of the Erie. In the turns that were made Fisk was given a prominent position in the management and Gould became president of the company.

That Gould and Fisk made a great deal of money in their connection with this corporation, was evident in the Grand Opera House which they erected, and in which they had the most sumptuously fitted-up office in New York; the palace cars which they had constructed and bore their names on the Erie railway, and the magnificent steamers which floated in the Sound, built and fitted-out at their expense.

Fisk was a showy man and delighted in making a display of his wealth. Gould was out of sight, was using Fisk, was studying

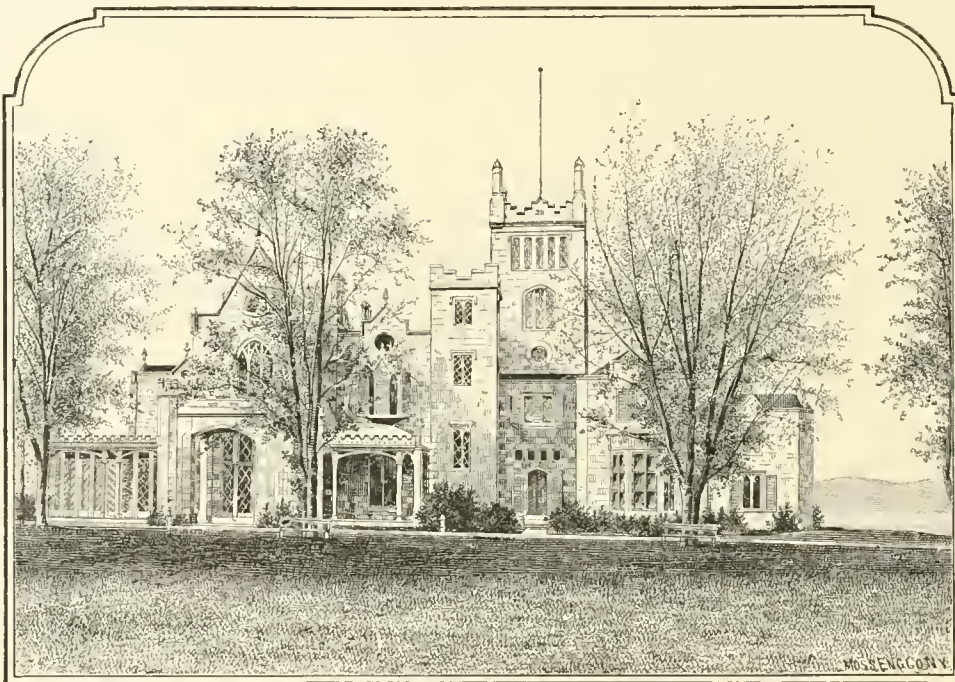
men, and was evidently all the time swimming in deeper water. The stockholders of the Erie, convinced that Gould and Fisk were using the funds of the road for their own personal benefit, instituted proceedings against them, but for some reason they could never be arrested. Although the officers dogged their track and watched the office, Gould and Fisk came and went unmolested, and when at length the matter for which they were prosecuted had a hearing in the courts, the judges, in the main, sustained them. The friends of Gould point to his support from the law as a proof of his honesty, while his enemies claim that his plans were always laid deep enough to control all the courts.

Gould retired from the Erie, with the understanding that in the settlement of differences he was to pay the Erie company \$10,000,000 which was due to it from himself. This sum, his friends claim, was merely nominal, no such sum ever being expected by the company

from him, but that this report was simply for effect.

At the close of the litigation Gould retained yet a large interest in the Erie, which rose to a point such as to increase his fortune several hundred thousand dollars.

Gould was for a time in the brokerage business in New York, located on Broad St., the firm name being Smith,



Jay Gould's Summer Residence,
At Irvington, near Tarrytown, N. Y., on the Hudson River.

Gould & Martin; and during these years came and went Black Friday, and many other exciting events, through which his friends claim it will be found Gould has always discharged every legal obligation as faithfully as his father was disposed to in the days of the anti-rent troubles up in Delaware county.

Of late years Gould has withdrawn himself from the sight of the multitude. He has dealt principally in railroad stocks, and with such remarkable foresight as to give him an estimated wealth to-day of \$60,000,000. This great wealth has become a power by which, with his knowledge of men and things, it is easy for him to make greater wealth. Thus he can easily buy a controlling interest in a Western railway, the stock of which is low; and by opening connections with his other railways, he can thus increase the receipts of his new acquisition and raise the value of its stock, which, if he desires to sell, he can thus dispose of at a great advance over the cost.

He controls a great network of Western railways and telegraph

lines, the value of the stock in which he can raise or lower at will, and thus within himself he has the power of rapidly adding to his possessions.

Of late a large source of his wealth has been the construction of new railways in the territories, where the rates of fare have been sufficiently high and the rush of travel sufficiently great to yield an income that paid for the roads the first year. With the exception of these investments, his rule is to buy depreciated stock of various roads and sell them on the rise. In other words, he has acted on the advice of a keen stock operator who, when asked how to make money in stocks, replied, "Buy 'em when they're low, and sell 'em when they're high."

Gould is held in profound dread and admiration on Wall street. If stocks are going down, the belief is that Gould is selling somewhere; when the stocks are down, it is known that his brokers will buy for him in large amounts. When the stocks are going up, it is believed that he is yet buying, and somewhere near the top it is known that he will sell out at an advance what he bought at a low price. What he is doing is always a profound mystery, as must necessarily be the case in order that he may succeed.

In a plain but handsome residence, near Fortieth street, on Fifth avenue, New York, Gould and his family pass the winters, and in an elegant residence at Tarrytown, on the Hudson, surrounded by ninety acres of land, they spend the summers. A special car, fitted-up luxuriously, is kept in Tarrytown to carry Gould and a few others each morning to New York, and waits in readiness to take them home at night. Once every year he makes a two months' tour over his Western railways, being latterly accompanied by his eldest son, George B. Gould, a promising young man, who at this writing, in 1881, is about nineteen years of age. This son is one of six children, of whom there are four boys and two girls.

"Can Gould be President of the United States?" was queried of a friend of his.

"Possibly it has ceased to be his ambition, but if he should desire it," said he, "I have no doubt he could. He is the most remarkable organizer in the world. He will lay a plan from the beginning so perfectly as to accomplish his aim, without, apparently, having anything to do with it. He could do this as a boy—he does it as a

man. At present," he continued, "it is probably his ambition to be the richest man on earth, which wealth you will ultimately see will be used for the benefit of mankind; for I know, to-day, many of his private charities which he does not want spoken of. In time he will have the largest number of men in his employ of any living man, if he has not to-day. Ten years hence, you see, with his constantly aggregating wealth, his power will be simply immense."

"In fact," continued the friend, "in courage to venture, power to organize, foresight to comprehend results, wisdom to control and coolness to act, he is the greatest man on earth, to-day, of his age, being in the year 1881 but forty-five years old."

A remarkable feature of Gould's life is the fact that a brain can exercise such great power, when sustained by a body so small as to be but a little over five feet high and weighing 119 pounds.

Among the causes of his success are these:

He inherited an organization in which were love of approbation and love of power, combined with dignity of character. Along with these were superior knowledge of human nature, great mathematical talent, combined with force to propel, and inventive genius, which enables him to plan the means.

His infancy and youth were carefully guarded by kind, Christian sisters, who made his welfare their constant study.

He received a strictly practical education. Everything he learned he made use of, and no time was wasted in learning that which was unnecessary or had to be thrown away as useless.

Born in humble circumstances, it was necessary that he labor in order to support himself, hence the formation of industrious habits.

He is a man of the strictest order. He has a time for everything, and every appointment and duty must come in the appointed time. By this methodical system he knows the result of his business in all parts of the United States at the close of every day, his men in all parts of the Union telegraphing to him at a certain hour the proceeding and results of the day.

He is a man of the most temperate and careful habits. He thus keeps his body in most perfect condition for the support of a brain, the workings of which have wrought greater financial results than that of any living man at so early a period in life.



Successful Managers and Financiers.

People Who Have Been Prominent and Widely Known.

P. T. BARNUM.

AMERICA'S great showman, Phineas T. Barnum, was born at Bethel, Conn., 1810. With small means he established a store, and succeeded in business; was editor of a paper in Danbury, Conn., for a season. Then went to New York, with very limited means. In 1835 he bought Joyce Heth, a colored woman of extraordinary age, for \$1,000, and exhibited her throughout the country, realizing large sums. On her death he continued the show business in a small way, and, in 1841, with little means, became the proprietor of the American Museum in New York, in which, by his shrewdness and popularity, he achieved a large fortune. As Jenny Lind's manager he also added greatly to his wealth, but unfortunate investments reduced him to bankruptcy in 1857. Having recourse to the old museum again, he recuperated his fortune; and the museum having burned, he has since then been a traveling showman with the largest and most superior exhibition extant.

THE APPLETONS.

AMUEL APPLETON, American merchant, was born at New Ipswich, N. H., 1766. Was a teacher at seventeen. Began mercantile life at Boston, 1794, dealing in imported English goods and manufacturing cotton. Gave away large sums during his life, estimated at \$1,000,000, for educational and benevolent purposes. Died at Boston, 1853. Left a fortune of nearly \$1,000,000.

NATHAN APPLETON, brother of the foregoing, American merchant and political economist. Was born at New Ipswich, N. H., 1779. Aided in setting up the first power-loom ever used in the United States, in 1813. Became one of the founders of the Merrimack Cotton Manufacturing Company, one of the originators of the city of Lowell, Mass., and also proprietor of another manufacturing company. Served in the State Legislature several terms, and was twice elected to Congress. Wrote a book on currency and banking. Accumulated a large property, and also distributed a large amount of money for charitable purposes. Died at Boston, in 1861.

DANIEL APPLETON, founder of the well-known and extensive publishing house that bears his name in New York city, was born at Haverhill, Mass., 1785. From a retail trader in his native place and Boston, he became an energetic and prosperous importer of English books, and the manufacturer of standard American works in New York. Died in 1849.

THE LAWRENCES.

AMONG the old-time successful merchants of Boston were the Lawrences. Of these, Amos was born at Groton, Mass., in 1786. From clerkships in country stores he went to Boston, in 1807, and began business in dry goods. In 1814 he formed a partnership with his brother Abbott, who had been his clerk, and this partnership continued until Amos died, in 1852. The two were very successful in their business, adding to their increasing fortunes by the establishment of cotton manufactories. In 1831 Amos retired from active business, the possessor of an immense property, which he liberally expended for charitable purposes. From 1829 to 1852 he gave away \$639,000, distributed among several educational institutions; a child's infirmary in Boston, the completion of the Bunker Hill monument, and numerous private charities being among his benefactions.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE was born at Groton, Mass., 1792, and was for many years associated in business with his brother Amos. In the latter part of his life Abbott was engaged largely in the China trade. In 1834 he was elected to Congress, where he served on the committee on ways and means; subsequently he was one of the Government Northwestern boundary commission. In 1849 President Taylor offered him a seat in his cabinet; but Mr. Lawrence declined and accepted the post of Minister to Great Britain. Was recalled, however, at his own request, in 1852. The remainder of his life he devoted to private business, his fortune becoming very large. To Harvard College he gave \$50,000 to establish a scientific school, which bears his name, and left \$50,000 more to establish model lodging-houses. He died at Boston, in 1855.

In the careers of both these gentlemen was manifested the true New England character for business energy and integrity, producing the usual result—lives of prosperity and distinction.



PHINEAS T. BARNUM.

RULES THAT LEAD TO SUCCESS.

The Experience and Testimony of Successful Men.

A B C of Success.

ATTEND carefully to details of your business.
 Be prompt in all things.
 Consider well,—then decide.
 Dare to do right. Fear to do wrong.
 Endure trials patiently.
 Fight life's battle bravely, manfully.
 Go not in the society of the vicious.
 Hold integrity sacred.
 Injure not another's reputation or business.
 Join hands only with the virtuous.
 Keep your mind from evil thoughts.
 Lie not for any consideration.
 Make few acquaintances.
 Never try to appear what you are not.
 Oppose not in spite or malice.
 Pay your debts promptly.
 Question not the veracity of a friend.
 Respect the counsel of your parents.
 Sacrifice money rather than principle.
 Tough not, taste not, handle not intoxicating drinks.
 Use your leisure time for improvement.
 Venture not upon the threshold of wrong.
 Watch carefully over your passions.
 'Xtend to every one a kindly salutation.
 Yield not to discouragements.
 Zealously labor for the right.
 & success is certain.

You Will Not be Sorry,

FOR being courteous to all.
 For doing good to all men.
 For speaking evil of no one.
 For hearing before judging.
 For holding an angry tongue.
 For thinking before speaking.
 For being kind to the distressed.
 For asking pardon for all wrongs.
 For being patient toward everybody.
 For stopping the ears of a tale-bearer.
 For disbelieving most of the ill-reports.

Seventeen Good Habits.

SEVENTEEN good habits, to keep in mind, are recounted in the following lines:

1. Constant occupation.
2. Temperance at meals.
3. Giving as well as receiving.

4. Talking on edifying subjects.
5. Doing at once what is required.
6. Regular pursuit in some science.
7. Paying for everything in advance.
8. Acting always in the right spirit.
9. Looking always on the bright side.
10. Aiming at harmony in conversation.
11. Associate with none but good society.
12. Have a time and place for everything.
13. Fidelity to all appointments and duties.
14. Realizing the presence of God at all times.
15. Spending leisure hours reading good books.
16. Abstinence from tobacco and intoxicants.
17. Daily attention to all the conditions of health.

Requisites of Success.

IN answer to an inquiry as to what constituted the essential elements to man's success, Colonel Thomas A. Scott is said to have replied:

He must possess the necessary equanimity of temperament to conceive an idea, the capacity to form it into some tangible shape, the ingenuity to put it into practical operation, the ability to favorably impress others with its merits, and the power of will that is necessary to force it to success.

McDonough's Rules for Making Money.

THE distinguished millionaire of New Orleans, John McDonough, upon being interrogated as to the secret of money making, replied:

To succeed in life you must obtain the favor and influence of the opulent and the authorities of the country in which you live. This is the *first* rule.

You must exercise your influence and power over those who in point of wealth are inferior to you; and by availing yourself of their talents, knowledge and information, turn them to your own advantage. This is the *second* rule.

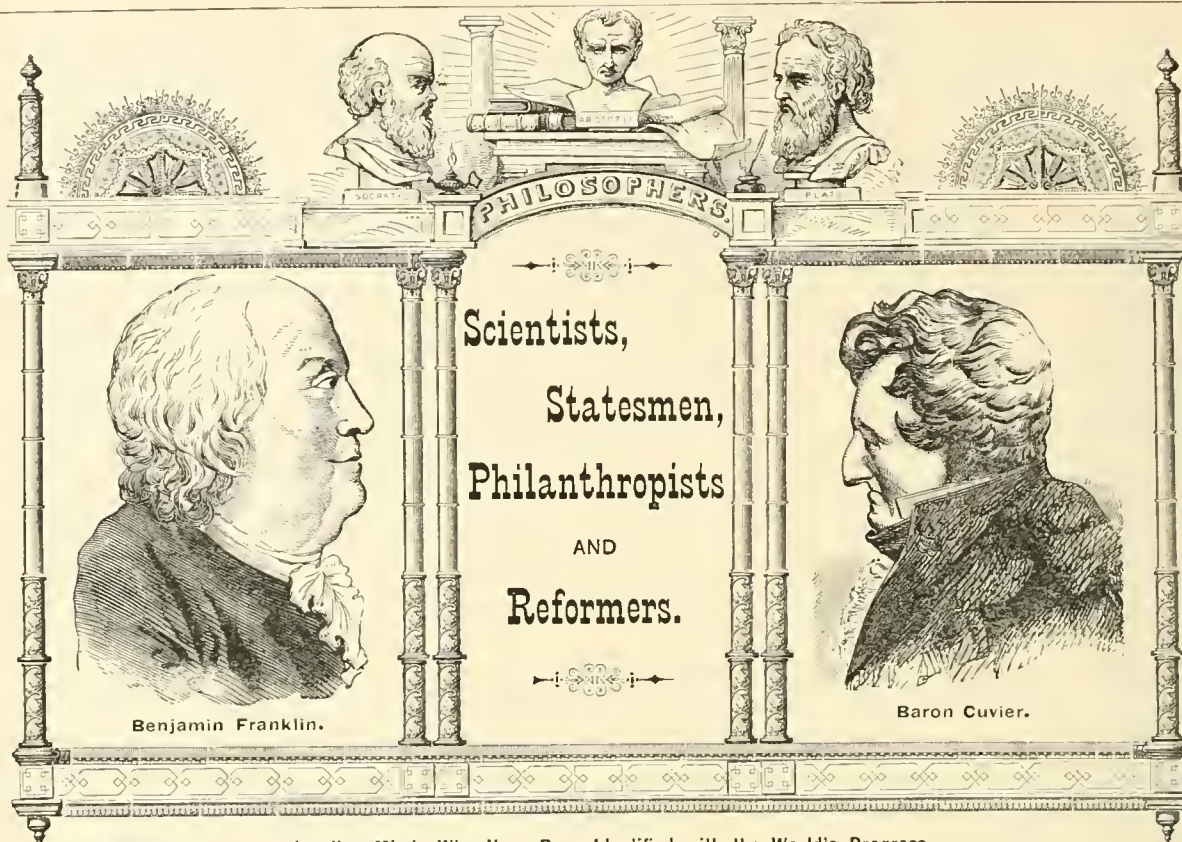
There is a *third* and last rule, and that is prayer. You must pray to the Almighty with fervor and zeal, and you will be sustained in all your doings, for I never prayed sincerely to God in all my life without having my prayers answered satisfactorily. Follow my advice and you will become a rich man.

Maxims by Benjamin Franklin.

MANY foxes grow gray, but few grow good.
 Presumption first blinds a man, then sets him running.
 Drink does not drown care, but waters it and makes it grow faster.
 Having been poor is no shame, but being ashamed of it is.
 The wise man draws more advantage from his enemies than the fool from his friends.
 Keep conscience clear, then never fear.
 Strive to be the greatest man in your country, and you may be disappointed; strive to be the best, and you may succeed.
 Honest Tom! You may trust him with a house full of untold millstones.
 There is no man so bad, but he secretly respects the good.
 Courage would fight, but discretion won't let him.
 We are not so sensible of the greatest health as of the least sickness.
 A good example is the best sermon.
 A quiet conscience rests in thunder, but rest and guilt live far asunder.
 He that won't be counseled can't be helped.
 Write injuries in dust, benefits in marble.
 What is serving God? 'Tis doing good to man.
 Time enough always proves little enough.
 He that cannot hear with other people's passions, cannot govern his own.
 He that by the plow would thrive, himself must either hold or drive.
 He that keeps his shop, his shop will keep him.

Jefferson's Ten Rules.

TAKE things always by the smooth handle.
 Never spend your money before you have it.
 We seldom repent of having eaten too little.
 Pride costs more than hunger, thirst, and cold.
 Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.
 Put not off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.
 Never trouble another for what you can do yourself.
 Never buy what you don't want because it is cheap.
 How much pain the evils have cost us that never have happened.
 When angry, count ten before you speak; if very angry, count a hundred.



Leading Minds Who Have Been Identified with the World's Progress.



ONE of the famous philosophers and warriors of ancient Greece, Socrates, was born at Athens, 470 years before Christ. He followed the profession of a sculptor in his youth, and afterwards served as a soldier and distinguished himself in the battles of Tanagra and Delium. As a philosopher he placed temperance at the foundation of every virtue, believing that men should eat to live rather than live to eat. As a senator, he was (as Lewes says) "one of the very few examples of inflexible justice of whom we have record, able at once to resist the power of tyrants and defy the despotism of mobs." In religion he taught the existence and rule of the Supreme God and the immortality of the soul. His disciples were numerous and illustrious. In his life he was consistent with his doctrines, but could not avoid the ridicule and persecution of his contemporaries. When about seventy years of age he was accused for contemning the gods, and the Athenians inconsiderately giving credit to the charge, he was condemned to die by poison. He met his fate with admirable fortitude, and left behind him a name honored in all subsequent ages.

PLATO.

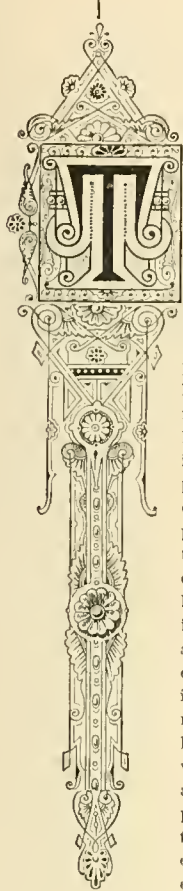
ANOTHER philosopher and the founder of the Academic sect, was Plato, who was born 430 years before Christ, in the Grecian island of Aegina. He was carefully educated and at the age of twenty years became a disciple of Socrates. After the death of the

latter he traveled in search of knowledge, and on his return to Athens opened a school of philosophy, which was attended by many distinguished characters. He maintained that there is one God, the fashioner and the father of the universe, incorporeal, without beginning, end, or change; that God fashioned forms from matter, that matter is the cause of evil, and that ideas are the only real existences; that whatever conception the soul has of anything, whatever is the object of the soul's thought, has a real and true existence; that each individual soul is an idea, and that it is immortal, etc. Three times Plato visited the court of Sicily, once by invitation of the elder Dionysius, whom he so offended that the tyrant sold him into slavery, from which condition Plato was released by the liberality of a Cyrenian named Anicceris. He died 347 years before Christ.

ARISTOTLE.

ONE of the most renowned of Grecian philosophers, Aristotle, was born in Stagira, in Thrace, 384 years before Christ. At seventeen he became a disciple of Plato, who valued him highly, and with whom he remained for twenty years, during which time he studied diligently, and became so famous for wisdom that he was intrusted for eight years with the education of Alexander the Great. After the departure of Alexander, Aristotle returned to Athens, opened a school of philosophy, and founded the sect of Peripatetics. After pursuing this course for eighteen years, he was charged with impiety and compelled to quit Athens, going to Chalcis, where he died in his sixty-third year. He was versed in all sciences known in his time, and illustrated them in his writings with great intellectual vigor.

Benjamin Franklin. Baron Cuvier. John J. Audubon.



THE American philosopher and statesman, Benjamin Franklin, was born at Boston in 1706. Being apprenticed as a printer to his brother, he developed a fine literary talent early in life. Dissatisfied with the treatment of his brother, at the age of 17, he started clandestinely for Philadelphia, where he obtained employment.

He made a voyage to London under deceptive promises of business assistance, and worked at his trade in London as a journeyman for eighteen months, performing also some literary work. He returned to Philadelphia in 1726, and engaged in business as a printer and stationer, prospered, and in 1728 established a newspaper. Prudence, temperance and industry soon made him successful and influential, and his activity and talent exhibited itself in the establishment of a public library, a fire-preventing company, an insurance company, and a voluntary association for defense, all in the city of Philadelphia. His "Poor

Richard's Almanac" first appeared in 1732. As a public servant he became clerk to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, then postmaster, and afterwards a Representative. In 1753 he was appointed deputy Postmaster-General of British America, and from 1757 to 1762 he lived in London, as the agent of Pennsylvania and other American colonies. He also held a similar agency there until the breaking out of the American revolution in 1775, when he returned and participated in the cause of the rebellious colonies. In 1778 he was sent as ambassador to France, and signed important treaties with several European governments. He returned to Philadelphia in 1785, greatly honored and applauded. He died in 1790. To him belongs the credit of the discovery of the lightning rod as a protection to buildings, the invention of the Franklin stove, the cure of smoky chimneys, the first scientific organization in America, the founding of the Philadelphia hospital, the scheme of uniting the colonies, perpetuated in the Union of the States, and the first high school in Pennsylvania. He also proved himself the first as he was one of the most successful of diplomats.

GEORGES CHRETIEN LEOPOLD FREDERIC DAGOBERT CUVIER.

BARON CUVIER, the naturalist, was born at Montbelliard, France, in 1769. He studied at Stuttgart, Germany, and was a private tutor in a family. He was appointed professor of natural history in the college of France, in 1799, and professor of comparative anatomy

at the Garden of Plants, Paris, in 1802. From that time he entered upon his studies of nature in animals, and arranged the entire animal kingdom on a scientific basis, according to the organization of their respective species. This work places him next to Linnaeus in the rank of scientific development. Anatomy is the key-note to his system of classification. Cuvier filled important public offices in connection with the cause of education, received much honor during his life-time, and was made a peer of the realm. He died in 1832.

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON.

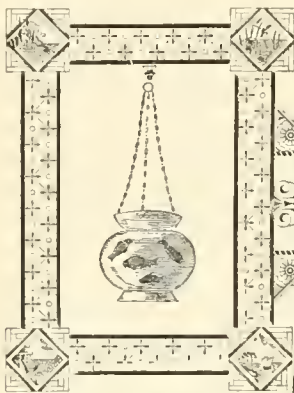
A DISTINGUISHED ornithologist and bird-artist in the early part of this century was John J. Audubon, who was born in Louisiana, about 1780. He was sent to Paris to finish his education, and



John J. Audubon,
American Traveler and Ornithologist.

there studied design under the celebrated painter David. Returning to America, he married, and his father presented him with a valuable Southern plantation, but domestic and civilized life had less attraction for him than a rugged existence in the wilds of his native country. Charmed with the study of birds, their characteristics and varieties, he devoted himself to the solitary pursuit of preparing a work on the ornithology of America. For fifteen years he traveled alone, often in unfrequented woods and prairies, in search of material for his favorite study, and whenever a fine specimen-bird was secured he drew it and painted it true to nature while it lay fresh before him, and as large as it was in life, also sketching the surroundings of the bird with fidelity. Returning to Philadelphia, he stored his invaluable paintings, representing 1,000 different birds, in a private house, where the rats destroyed them during his absence. This loss was followed by a long and severe fever, but he recovered in due time and set about restoring his lost

work. This labor occupied four and a half years more of time, but was successful. To bring out his publication in a manner commensurate with its importance and proposed elegance, he visited England and France, where he was received with the highest distinction. The first volume of the "Birds of America" was issued in London in 1830, containing 100 colored plates of birds, each life-size. Four volumes, the last being published in 1839, completed this magnificent work, containing 1,065 representations of birds. A letter-press volume to accompany the plates was also issued in Edinburgh, and appeared simultaneously with them. The success of the American Ornithology being secured, Audubon returned to America and prepared a similar work (assisted by his son and other companions) relating to the "Quadrupeds of America," which was published at Philadelphia between 1846 and 1850; as in the former case, a book of biographies accompanies the plates. "The Life of John James Audubon the Naturalist," was prepared by Mrs. Audubon, aided by a friend, and published in New York in 1869. This work was also produced in London, with a view of Audubon's residence and a portrait copied from Inman's picture. The naturalist was everywhere well received by learned societies. He died in 1851.



Seth Green.



Fisherman and Fish-Culturist.



AS EARLY AS the year 1837, there was a very energetic fisherman in the State of New York, whose gill-nets, in after years, in some of the large fisheries, extended for fifty miles, and his employes were numbered by the hundred. He was a large contractor for the supply of fresh fish in several of the principal cities, among them New York city.

This individual was Seth Green, a native of Rochester, N. Y., where he was born March 19, 1817.

Exceedingly fond of the healthful exercise and the excitement attendant upon fishing, he adopted that employment for a livelihood, and made the waters of Lake Ontario the principal scene of his labors.

Witnessing, while engaged one day in trout-fishing, a shoal of salmon making a great commotion in the act of spawning, he at once prepared a gravelly bed for them to use, and the next two days he spent in watching these fish in their egg-laying. The affair impressed him with the possibilities of fish-breeding by artificial means, an idea that he has since perfected with a great variety of opportunities for testing.

The rapid disappearance of fish from the streams and small lakes of the Eastern States, and the possibility of increasing the supply, began to engage the attention of the people. It was at this time that the study, investigation and experiments of Green in fish-culture were made known, and it was found that his experience connected with the fish supply would be of great service. The matter of restocking the waters in New York, so engaged the attention of the New York State Legislature as to cause the appointment,

in 1868, of three fish commissioners, being ex-Governor Seymour, Seth Green, and Robert B. Roosevelt.

In the meantime, \$10,000 was appropriated for the purpose of instituting practical experiments in fish-breeding by erecting hatching-houses in various parts of the State; and two years afterwards the commissioners made a gratifying report of what had been done, and the possibilities in the future of supplying the waters of the country once more with fish. In the report it was stated that, for the results accomplished, the commissioners were principally indebted to the labors of Mr. Green, who, after establishing an extensive fish-breeding establishment at Caledonia, N. Y., has since been engaged for several years as fish commissioner, in government employ, in the propagation and introduction of young fish of various kinds to the waters of the country.

From the success which has attended the efforts of a few, a general interest on the subject has been aroused which will doubtless extend until every stream, pond and lake will be alive once more with the finny tribe, as they were in the early history of the country.

History of Fish-Breeding.

One Dom Pinchon, a French monk, is said to have discovered, in the fourteenth century, that fish-eggs could be artificially impregnated. The subject was revived by an article written in 1758, by one Jacobi, on the fecundation of fish-eggs, which was published quite extensively in the German and French languages.

In 1837, Mr. Shaw, in Scotland, commenced making a practical application of the theories on the subject of fish-culture, by stocking the streams with salmon. In 1842, Joseph Remy, a Frenchman, and a fisherman at La Bresse, through artificial impregnation, restocked the Moselle and other streams so successfully as to gain a living from the yield of fish thus produced. His pecuniary success being brought to the attention of others, introduced the modern industry of fish-culture in Europe and America, an art which is supposed, however, to have been understood and practiced with profit for several centuries in China.

How Fish-Eggs are Impregnated.

The female of most varieties of the common fish deposits her eggs, called spawn, once a year. The spawning season with trout extends from the latter part of October to the middle of December. Where water does not freeze, it may extend two months or more later.

A male and female trout, in a wild state, having mated, will select some locality at spawning-time where the water is shallow, and there the female, with a rapid movement of her tail, will sweep away the dirt from a space perhaps a foot square, leaving nothing but the clean, bare ground or sand exposed. This is what is called "making

tion of the New York State Legislature as to cause the appointment,

her bed." Here, with the lower part of her body pressed against the ground, she will expel from herself the spawn, or eggs, on the clean gravel, the number depending upon her age. A trout two years old will give from 200 to 300 eggs; three years old, from 400 to 600; four years old, from 1,000 to 1,200; five years old, from 2,000 to 3,000, according to size.

While engaged in depositing her eggs, the male trout is kept busy guarding the nest from other fish that would devour the eggs, if opportunity presented. Male fishes often have severe battles in their efforts to protect their female companions in the act of spawning. The male performs another important duty; as the eggs are laid by the female, he immediately covers them, and from his body emits a whitish substance called "milt," which, in its action upon the eggs impregnates them with life-giving power, whereby, in a period varying from one to five months, these eggs will hatch and become small trout.

Spawning over, the fish leave the eggs to the mercy of the elements, and return to the deeper water. If the conditions are favorable, these eggs thus deposited will all hatch, and the brood of fish will be greatly enlarged; but the chances are that in a wild state many things will work against the rapid increase. Among these obstacles will be that fish, snakes and frogs will devour the eggs in the nest; the stream may become dry, and thus they will not hatch, or freshets may wash them from their resting-place to the deep water, where they will become the prey of fish that otherwise would not disturb them. It is to overcome these difficulties that artificial means have been resorted to in the rearing of fish.

Artificial Means of Impregnation.

What is known as artificial impregnation is nothing more than the taking of measures for securing the eggs; having them impregnated by the milt, carefully protecting them from their enemies until they hatch, and then, afterwards guarding the young trout till they are old enough to care for themselves. This is done as follows:

In a place suitably prepared, where fishes are confined, they will, male and female, congregate together for the purpose of spawning. At this time the females, known by their palish white appearance, are captured, and while held in the hand, the lower part of the fish just touching the water, the eggs are expressed from each into a pan of water. When a sufficient number of eggs have been taken from the females to about cover the bottom of the pan, one after another of the male fish are taken in the hand in the same manner, and the milt pressed from the body in such quantity into the water as to give it a whitish appearance. This is allowed to stand a half-hour, at the expiration of which time, if there has been a sufficient quantity of milt, the eggs are supposed to be thoroughly impregnated, and under favorable conditions every one will hatch. This is termed artificial impregnation.

Some authorities think it best to express the milt first, gently stirring the water with the tail of the fish to distribute it. The female lays all her eggs in a day or two, or three at most. The male of the same size as the female has milt sufficient for several females. His milting, therefore, extends over a period of eight or ten days. The male is known at spawning-time by his orange tint and brilliant-red fins. The females have a silvery-gray appearance.

How Fish-Eggs are Hatched.

It is observed that trout, at spawning-time, seek a shallow place in the stream to lay their eggs, near the fountain head, the object being, probably, to get pure, fresh, cold water. It is necessary to observe these conditions in hatching the eggs artificially. The water must be absolutely pure; should be shaded from the sun; should gently flow above the eggs, covering them to a depth of one or two inches, and to hatch the eggs in about one month, should be of a temperature about fifty-four degrees and never higher. If a lower temperature, it will take the eggs longer to hatch. In water as low

as thirty-seven degrees, it will take fish-eggs five months to hatch.

Young Fish when First Hatched.

When trout are first hatched they are exceedingly small, scarcely larger than the wiggler in the barrel of stale rain-water, which comes forth a mosquito. Underneath and attached to the little fish, when it first comes from the egg, is an umbilical sac, from which it derives nourishment for about forty days. After that time, the young fish require food consisting of boiled liver, cheese, curd, or fresh-chopped sea-fish. The most available food is curd, and is recommended to be fed in the following proportions: For 10,000 yearling trout, three quarts per day; for 8,000 two-year-olds, six quarts per day; for 7,000 three-year-olds, twelve quarts per day.

How to Breed and Raise Fish.

The following is an outline of the appliances and means requisite in the breeding and rearing of trout:

A series of not less than three ponds, joined by raceways, usually serve in the process of trout-breeding. The first one is for the young fish which come from the hatching place or nursery, and serves until they are about twenty months old; the second for the fish during the next twelve months, and the third, for the same brood until they are three and one-half years old, when they are taken out for the table. On the vacation of the third pond, fish from the second are transferred to the former, and so the process goes on from the first. The shape of the ponds have something to do with convenient manipulation of the fish. An oblong pond is chosen in preference to a circular one, the water being kept cooler because of the more rapid flow through the same.

As young trout thrive in shallow water, the first pond should be about six inches deep at one end and two feet at the other, or lower end; the bottom requiring a layer of coarse gravel two or three inches in depth. The second pond should be one-third or one-half longer than the first one, and several feet wider,—the width of a pond may be about one-tenth of its length. The depth of water may be more uniform, about three feet, the second containing four or five times as much water as the first. The raceway entrance should be of greatest practicable depth, and free from gravel. The third pond should have an average depth of five feet, and contain several times as much water as the second.

The ponds should have at the bottom a flume or passage-way, for draining when necessity requires. The raceways are the spawning-places of the fish; should be five or six inches deep and from two to three and one-half feet wide; the length from twenty to sixty feet, according to the size and capacity of the ponds. The sides may be of board an inch thick by twelve inches wide, and the bottom of the place should be covered with coarse gravel for the trout to make their nests. To keep the fish in the bounds allotted to them, wire screens are used to close up the way between the ponds. The water should flow in an easy current through the raceway; it should be pure and, for hatching, never above fifty-four degrees. The fish should be transferred from one pond to another the latter part of August, two months before the commencement of the spawning season.

The Hatching Apparatus.

A wooden trough, with transverse strips, forming sort of compartments by which the flow of water is broken, is used for hatching in this country. The bottom is covered an inch in depth by small gravel, with an inch of filtered water over it. To hatch 120,000 eggs would require four troughs, with a supply of water through a like number of pipes a little more than an inch in diameter. Hatching-troughs should be enclosed so as to admit of light without sunshine, a house of rough boards serving the purpose. To filter the water for the above number of eggs a tank, connected with the troughs, twenty inches wide by eighteen in depth, admitting water through flannel screens, may be used and placed across the upper ends of the troughs. The latter have a fall of one inch from upper to lower end; twelve to sixteen feet long, ten to fourteen inches wide, six inches deep, and separated into ten or more nests. The contiguous nurseries are sixteen inches deep, twenty inches wide and four feet long; so made that the water at the entrance of the troughs shall be four or five inches deep, and two inches deep at the outlet, the bottoms covered with gravel. When the fish have passed the hatching process, they are let into the nurseries and exposed to the sunlight. Upwards of sixty per cent. of the eggs are fecundated by this method.

Another Process.

By a process attributed to Mr. Vrasski, a Russian, called dry impregnation, and lately introduced into this country by George Shepard Page, of New York, an average of ninety-six per cent. is fecundated. This involves the expressing of the ova into a pan and bringing them in contact with the milt before the addition of water. American fish-culturists have quite extensively adopted this method of propagation.

Prof. Draper, Comte, Sir Francis Bacon and John Tyndall.



NATURAL philosophy has had an excellent representative in Professor John William Draper, chemist and physiologist. Born at St. Helens, England, in 1811, he was taught in the public school and by private instructors, giving much attention to chemistry, and higher mathematics.

He subsequently prosecuted chemical studies at the university of London. Emigrating to America in 1833, he studied chemistry and medicine at the university of Pennsylvania, and after graduating with distinction as a doctor of medicine, was appointed professor of chemistry, natural philosophy and physiology in the Hampden-Sidney college, in Virginia, where he prosecuted numerous chemical and physiological investigations. In 1839 he was chosen professor of chemistry and natural history in one of the departments of the university of the city of New York, where he also lectured to the under-graduates on physiology. In 1841 he was advanced to the chair of chemistry in the medical college of the university, and afterwards became president of both the scientific and medical departments of that institution. He has written voluminously concerning his scientific researches, and by them has attained a high reputation as a scientist. Among his important discoveries is one, in 1842, of a peculiar property or force in that portion of the sun's rays which produces the chemical effects shown in the art of photography, now known as "actinism." It is also claimed for Dr. Draper that he was the first to apply the daguerreotype process to taking portraits. He has also published numerous books of a religious character.

AUGUSTE COMTE.

WHILE founder of the "positive philosophy" and the "religion of humanity," Auguste Comte, was born at Montpellier, France, in 1798. He entered the polytechnic school in 1814, and became a disciple of the social reformer, St. Simon, about 1818. Six years later they separated, mutually disgusted. Before 1824 Comte discovered his law of "social evolution," and during the next twenty years he perfected his system of "Positive Philosophy," publishing it between 1832-'42. The "Religion of Humanity" appeared at a later date. He died in 1857, at Paris. The positive philosophy is cumbersome and difficult to describe. Zell's Cyclopaedia, however, condenses it as follows: "Humanity has three stages of development—the theological, the metaphysical and the positive. In the theological stage man is disposed to regard all effects as supernatural, as signs of the pleasure or displeasure of some superior being or beings. In the metaphysical stage, the supernatural agents give place to abstract forces supposed to be inherent in the substances themselves, and capable of producing the phenomena. In

the positive stage the mind, convinced of the folly of inquiring into causes and essences, applies itself to the discovery of those laws which regulate effects, or those invariable relations of succession and similitude which exist throughout nature." The mission of positivism is said to be 'to generalize science and to systematize sociality.' 'It is a doctrine capable of embracing all that can regulate humanity; not a treatise on physical science, not a treatise on social science, but a system which absorbs all intellectual activity.' All sciences, of whatever kind, physical or mental, are but branches of one science, to be investigated on one and the same method."

SIR FRANCIS BACON.

WHILE English philosopher and politician, Sir Francis Bacon, described by Pope as "the wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind," was born in England, in 1561. He found favor in the eyes of Queen Elizabeth and her successor, James I., both of whom heaped upon him numerous offices, honors and wealth, until he became, in 1620, Viscount St. Albans, having attained the height of his ambition. Still it was as a philosopher and the writer of philosophical books—his "Novum Organum," his "Essays," his treatise on the "Wisdom of the Ancients," and others—that he manifested the greatness of his genius and won the admiration of the learned in all subsequent ages. But the bright picture of his triumphs and genius was marred and ruined by his confession, in 1621, of gross bribery and political corruption. For these crimes he was sentenced to pay a fine amounting to about \$200,000, and imprisonment during the king's pleasure; was rendered incapable of filling any office, of sitting in the house of lords and of coming to court. The fine and imprisonment were remitted, and the remainder of his broken life was spent in retirement and in literary pursuits, but embittered by pecuniary embarrassments growing out of his extravagance. He died at Highgate, England, in 1626. The life of Bacon has been written by his secretary and chaplain, Rev. William Rawley, London, and by other biographers.

JOHN TYNDALL.

NATURAL philosophy finds in John Tyndall one of its most intelligent exponents. Born at Leighlin bridge, in Carlow county, Ireland, in 1820, at an early age became familiar with mathematics plane trigonometry, etc., and for about five years was employed as an ordnance surveyor. About 1848 he studied and experimented in magnetism and diamagnetism, proving the intimate relation between these and the molecular arrangement of matter. In 1852 he was appointed professor of natural philosophy at the Royal institution. He has made numerous annual visits to the Alps, in Switzerland, for scientific observation in connection with the glacial theory. In 1872 he visited the United States and lectured in public, the surplus profits being devoted to the promotion of scientific study in this country.



Prof. J. W. Draper,
Mathematician, Chemist and Physiologist.



Author of the Saying, "Survival of the Fittest."



CONTEMPORANEOUS with Charles R. Darwin is Herbert Spencer, in the advocacy of the ideas relating to the higher forms of life, coming up from the lower orders. Mr. Spencer was born at Derby, England, April 27, 1820. He early exhibited a fondness for collecting, classifying, and studying winged insects, a favorite pastime

with him being to catch caterpillars for the purpose of watching their transformations to other forms. Possessing a mind disposed to be philosophical, the study of these changes led him to inquire as to the means by which organized existence is evolved.

The Rev. Thomas Spencer, rector of the parish at Hinton, was his tutor for three years, and his father, author of a work on "Inventional Geometry," gave him further instruction, the especial delight of young Herbert being mathematics.

He was appointed civil engineer on the Birmingham and London railway at the age of seventeen, from which, three years afterwards, he retired and returned home, in order to pursue mathematics and philosophical studies. Herbariums, a botanical press, and various schemes of invention, occupied his mind for some years. When twenty-three years of age, he next went to London to get literary occupation, failing to obtain which he resumed engineering, but gratified his literary taste by communications to the *Civil Engineers' and Architects' Journal*, the *Philosophical Magazine*, and other publications of similar character.

In 1842 he commenced a series of articles for the *Nonconformist*, on the "Proper Sphere of Government," which were afterwards

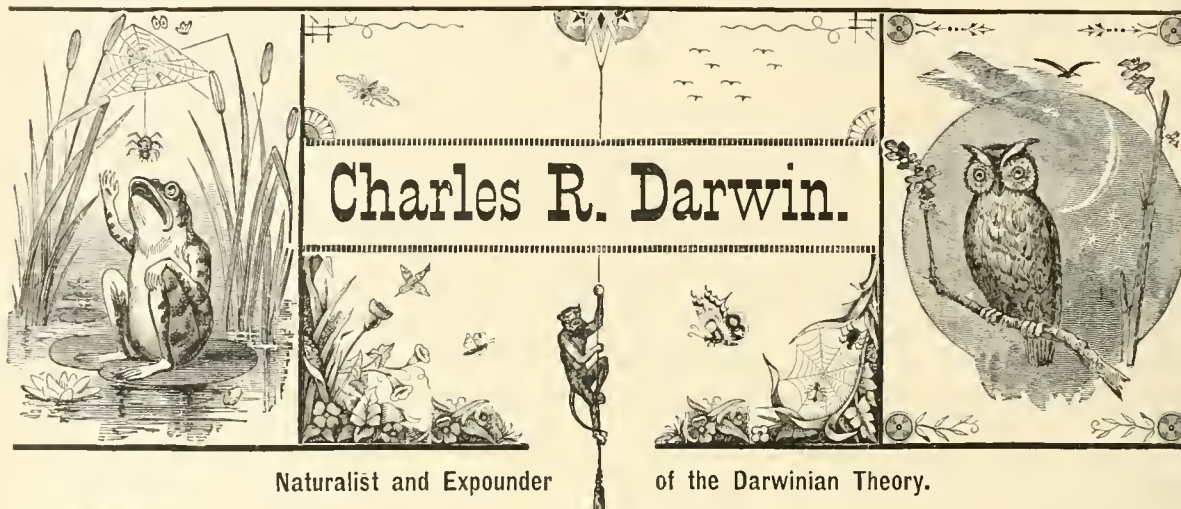
issued in pamphlet form. He was a contributor of elaborate essays to various scientific publications, from 1848 to 1854, during which time he outlined his idea of evolution. In 1854 he fully determined that the natural order of creation was through the evolving of one species from another below, and so on down through to the first forms of life; but it was not until 1860 that he published an exposition of the subject, in which he quite fully elaborated the idea. In

the meantime he has been a prolific writer upon the subject of sociology—one of his leading publications on this subject being "Social Statics; or, the Conditions Essential to Human Happiness Specified, and the First of Them Developed," which first appeared in London in 1850. Since that time he has successively published works on "Psychology;" "Railway Morals and Policy;" "Essays, Scientific, Political, and Speculative;" "Illustrations of Universal Progress;" "Essays, Moral, Political, and Aesthetic;" "Education, Intellectual, Moral, and Physical;" "First Principles of a System of Philosophy;" "Classification of the Sciences;" "Reasons for Dissenting from the Philosophy of M. Comte;" "Principles of Biology;" "Spontaneous Generation, and the Hypothesis of Physiological Units;" "Recent Discussions in Science, Philosophy, and Morals," collected from English reviews, with six additional articles.

Mr. Spencer is a retired gentleman, who has for many years lived at a quiet boarding-house in London. Although a philosopher of wide reputation, the multiplied volumes of this scientist have had so limited a sale as to give the author but a precarious subsistence. He will probably be much more fully appreciated hereafter, when the minds of the people shall have sufficiently expanded to comprehend the ideas that he now advances.



HERBERT SPENCER.



Naturalist and Expounder

of the Darwinian Theory.



THE NATURALIST, Charles R. Darwin, was born in Shrewsbury, in England, February 9, 1809, and graduated at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1831.

On the ship *Beagle*, which sailed from England, in 1831, he was a passenger on a voyage of exploration around the world, which lasted five years. Out of this journey he gathered material for a volume, published in 1842, on "The

Structure and Distribution of Coral Reefs;" in 1844, "Geological Observations on Volcanic Islands," and, in 1846, "Geological Observations in South America."

In 1851 and 1853 two volumes appeared, entitled "Monograph of the Family Cirripedia," followed by two other volumes on the fossil species of the same class.

His most celebrated work, "The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection," appeared in 1859. The ideas advanced by Darwin in this last-mentioned volume, called forth a great amount of controversy, the interest in the subject causing the book to be translated into several languages. A German publisher, at Berlin, discovered that 312 different authors had written books and pamphlets relating to Darwinism, and no work of the age has excited so much review and comment.

In 1862 appeared his work on the "Fertilization of Orchids;" in 1868, "Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication," and, in 1871, a treatise on "The Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex," being a further consideration of the "Origin of the Species," the object of which is to prove that man has descended from a lower order of animal life.

Among his later works is a volume entitled, "Movements and Habits of Climbing Plants," and "The Expression of the Emotions in Men and Animals."

He has been the recipient of various orders of merit, and has been elected to membership in several of the learned societies of Europe.

He has contributed very largely to a knowledge of the lower animals, while his ideas in regard to the origin of man are accepted by some and denounced by others.

The Theories of Darwin

are essentially those of the evolutionists, which are that all the higher forms of creation have gradually progressed up from the lower; that the fittest, strongest and best of every order, class and race survive, while the weaker perish. Thus, with the lower animals, the strongest will capture their prey, will live and multiply their kind; the weaker will die and leave no issue.

The best, therefore, propagate their species, and improvement is the order. With races and nations of people at war, the strongest and superior conquer, perpetuate themselves, and civilization advances.

The theories of evolution, it is said, were advanced by the early Greek philosophers, who claimed that animal life originated from earth, with the assistance of water, light and heat. Aristotle, it is said, in the olden time, claimed that man did not originate in a perfect state, but was evolved from the lower orders. Linnaeus and Buffon, in later times, espoused the idea of progressive organic development. Dr. Erasmus Darwin, the grandfather of Charles R. Darwin, in a published work, in 1794, maintained the development theory. Lamarck, in 1815, took the position that all organic forms, from the lowest to the highest, have pro-



CHARLES ROBERT DARWIN.

gressively developed from microscopic particles. Goethe, in Germany, assumed the same position, as did Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, of France, in a scientific work, published in 1828. Professor Grant, of Edinburgh, through the *Philosophical Journal*, in 1826, held that species are descended from other species.

Herbert Spencer, in 1852, advanced arguments to prove that species have been greatly modified by changes of circumstances.

The first, however, clearly to define and popularize the idea of progression, was Charles R. Darwin, in his work on the "Origin of the Species," in 1858.

The Theories of Progression.

The advocates of the development theory have had much difficulty | Geology first came to the aid of the philosopher, and proved by

to contend with in the attempt to demonstrate the truth of the position that they have taken. It could easily be shown that by domestication and training, under a change of circumstances, one hundred and fifty varieties of pigeons could be produced from the one species. But each and every one, after all was done,

would be a pigeon. It could easily be demonstrated that the various kinds of dogs, some of which were a hundred times larger than

others, all came from one variety of dog; but facts demonstrated, also, that dogs were never anything but dogs. Thus of every other species of animals. So limited was the knowledge of creation; so small had been the range of observation; so narrow was the

idea of the origin of life, and so prejudiced were the majority of people against a progressive development, and so plain was the fact that the same species, either a horse, a hog, or an oak, always remained essentially the same—only modified; so plain was all this, and so averse were even the best minds to changing their long-established views, as to make the presentation of the development theory, an exceedingly difficult and laborious task.

Earth hardened, matured; vegetation sprang forth, and lowest forms of moving life, headless animals, shell-fish, etc., were evolved. large were coarse, and of a lower order than any now existing. These discoveries gradually led the scientists on in their investigations; the fact of tens of thousands of years being given for an animal to change its character, greatly assisting in the establishment of the development idea. The careful study of the anatomical structure of animals also demonstrated how circumstances had changed their character. Thus, under the skin of some snakes they found partially developed feet, indicating that at a former period this species of snake was probably a lizard; that its short and clumsy legs were not sufficient for rapid propulsion; that it had resorted to the wriggling movements as the easiest and most speedy locomotion, and so legs were useless and gradually disappeared. That

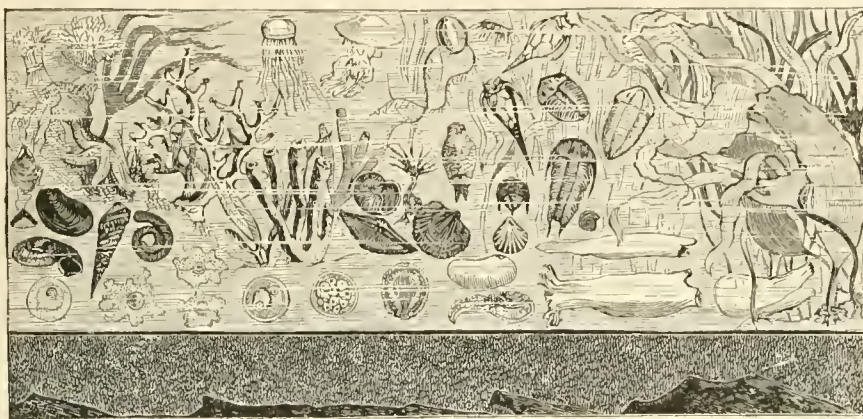


Plate I.—FIRST EPOCH.—Primordial Age.

Earth hardened, matured; vegetation sprang forth, and lowest forms of moving life, headless animals, shell-fish, etc., were evolved.



Plate II.—SECOND EPOCH.—Primary Period.

The period in which vegetation had attained to rank growth; water separated from land and fishes developed.



Plate III.—THIRD EPOCH.—Secondary Period.

The reptilian age; higher forms of vegetation; reptiles crept from the water upon dry land and winged animals appeared.

locomotion, and so legs were useless and gradually disappeared. That

certain reptiles, forming the habit of springing upon their prey, developed the wings. This is proven by the remains of birds, very recently found, which have teeth, showing the connection between the reptile and the bird kingdom. These remains supply what has long been regarded as the "missing link." The winged reptile, under varying conditions, changed its character entirely; nature supplied it with hair, and it became a bat, and under other conditions it acquired feathers.

Never having a chance to fly, it will be seen how a bat could change to a mouse, which might develop to a rat, which might learn to burrow under ground, and in long ages could change its character to that of a woodchuck, and from that to a prairie-dog, which long periods of time might bring up to the intelligent shepherd or Newfoundland-dog.

That the mouse and rat, in certain portions of the world, might, to avoid their enemies on the ground, take to the trees as a place of abode—might learn to use their tails as do the monkeys, and, in fact, through long ages develop to the size and intelligence of the monkey. In time, the necessity no longer existing of remaining in the trees, he would spend his time on the ground; his tail would become unnecessary, as it is with the orang-outang and the gorilla. That through long ages the gorilla has gradually developed to the conditions of the lowest cannibal savages, which wild and barbarous tribes in time became civilized.

What the Progressionists Believe.

While a variety of opinions exist among the evolutionists, their belief is essentially this:

That there exists in the infinitude of space unnumbered suns, each the center of a planetary system, which, through the law of gravitation, continually revolve around a great central sun. That the planets about the sun are born of the sun. That the planets dependent upon our sun have all come from it. That in the process of birth the sun throws off a gaseous ring, which, having attained a certain degree of

maturity, breaks and gathers in a nebulous mass, making a spot on the sun. In time, this substance, thus thrown off, which is a molten mass of intense heat, like a rain-drop in space, assumes a spherical form, takes its orbit for revolving about the sun, gradually cools on the surface, and a crust is formed which, as the ages and the centuries go by, gradually thickens. This crust, rent and disturbed by the heat within, rises and falls, making great irregularities of surface. Hence the mountains and the valleys were formed. That planets themselves have the power to throw off and produce

other worlds, which are the moons that belong to various planets.

The belief is that the earth was born thus of our sun; that hundreds of thousands and, perhaps, millions of years have passed since it came from the sun; that its irregularities of surface have been produced

by internal commotion and volcanic eruptions. The evolutionists bring forward as proof that the interior of the earth is a mass of fire, the fact that for every 100 feet we go towards the center of the globe the heat increases one degree. At 10,000 feet, towards the center, water boils. At forty miles in the earth, 1,800 degrees

is reached. At that point iron would melt, and, at seventy miles in depth, everything must be in a liquid state. A further proof that the interior of the earth is on fire is shown in the flame emitted by volcanoes, and the hot water which comes from boiling springs.

In the creation of this world, when the

earth had become sufficiently cooled to cause the gaseous moisture upon its surface to condense, clouds were formed, and rain began to fall, which collected in the low places on the earth's surface and made the oceans. The first crust formed became what is now known as the hardest rock, such as granite, syenite, porphyry, etc., in what were imbedded the heaviest metals.

In process of time this layer was overspread, through volcanic eruption, by another layer, which became what is known as slate-rock, clay-slate, etc. Through the action of water, heat and air,



Plate IV.—FOURTH EPOCH.—Tertiary Period.

New kinds of vegetation came forth. Higher forms of life appeared, and hair and fur-bearing animals were developed.



Plate V.—FIFTH EPOCH.—Quaternary Period.

Highly matured condition of the earth; fitted for the support and production of the highest grades of intelligence among animals up to man.

this rock became so soft as to produce soil. When the conditions had become matured sufficiently, a combination of substances, such as carbonic acid, water and ammonia, made what is termed "proto-plasm," a compound which is the basis of all life, from which may come at any time the order of vegetation, and all forms of animal life.

PLATE I.

Primordial Age.

Of life on the earth, first came the lowest of vegetation, such as the mosses, which gradually progressed to the higher orders. The first forms of life, largely dependent upon moisture for sustenance, lived in the water and gradually developed to the shell-fish, headless insects, and animals of various kinds. This is termed by the philosophers the primordial age.

This age is supposed to cover an immense period of time. The layers of earth and rock formed in this period, during which the interior fires were receding from the earth's surface, are over 70,000 feet thick, but of the fossil remains found in them there is no evidence of land animals.

PLATE II.

Primary Period.

This was followed by that known as the primary period, an epoch of time when the fire receded and the earth's crust thickened 42,000 feet. The water animals in this period on the earth's surface multiplied and developed to fishes, and came up to the lowest of those orders that divided their time between water and dry land, such as lizards and reptiles of various kinds.

PLATE III.

Secondary Period.

In the secondary period, the belief is that the fires receded into the earth, and the earth's covering was increased 15,000 feet in thickness. At this time the animal kingdom developed to frogs, crocodiles, turtles, dragons, and other immense water animals, traces of which are sometimes found. Among these were the enormous sau-ri-ans which, covered with scales like the crocodile, had four legs and resembled great lizards, having claws with which to capture their

prey, and teeth which enabled them to masticate their food. Their skeletons abound in the museums of natural history. There were reptiles with wings, and in the latter part of this period birds were developed. There was also a colossal growth of vegetation, much of which, in various localities, turned to coal.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

Representing the Primordial Age, Primary, Secondary, Tertiary and Quaternary Periods, and the Ascending Series.



Plate VI. ASCENDING SERIES. Grades of Intelligence.

Showing the progress of development through the various grades of intelligence from the lowest forms of life up to the king of birds.

PLATE IV.

Tertiary Period.

In the tertiary, or third period, the trees progressed to the putting on of leaves, and the animal creation developed up to those that nursed their young, such as the whale and dolphin, in the waters, and the species of animals from which came the horse, rhinoceros, elephant and swine, and the predecessors of the monkey, orang, chimpanzee, the gorilla and the mammoth.

PLATE V.

Quaternary Period.

In the quaternary, or fourth period, came the present development of the vegetable kingdom, animal life as it exists to-day, and man perfected as he is at the present time.

The scientists attempt to class all development on the earth's surface into these five great epochs of time, one period gradually running into another, so that there is no sharp division between them.

The claim is that this progress is still going forward, and probably will continue for thousands of years, until the earth's crust shall become so thick and the earth so cold that life can no longer be supported upon it. At that time all animal life will have ceased to exist, vegetation will no longer retain life, and the earth will be dead, as many other planets are supposed to be that revolve in space.

PLATE VI.

Ascending Series.

This plate is designed to show the varying grades of physical development and intelligence, from the lowest orders of animal life up through to the highly intelligent of the feathered kingdom.

In the lower right hand corner of the plate is seen the infusoria. A drop of water allowed to be exposed on a vegetable or animal sub-

stance in the summer sun, will, in a few days, be found covered with a thin film of matter, which often presents the varying shades of rainbow colors. Microscopic examination of this stagnant water will reveal a great number of moving animalcules. This plainly indicates that germs of life are floating in the air, and only want the necessary conditions to reveal themselves in active being. This grade of life is lowest in the scale of animal existence of which the naturalist has any knowledge.

One of the next higher in order is the polypi. This might be taken as a species of animal life, but examination shows that it possesses an aperture that serves as a mouth, and various rootlets which are used as arms in capturing prey and feeding itself.

The star-fish is one of a numerous family of the radiata, which, having an intestinal canal, make another step upward.

The mollusks, possessing an alimentary apparatus, heart, liver, and the evidences of lungs and breathing power, belong to a still higher class. These include the oyster, the clam and the animals that reside in shells, whose infinite variety of color and form make always a pleasant study to the naturalist.

The crawling worms and the caterpillars that change their form to the bright winged butterflies, occupy a still higher range.

Above these yet is the patient, cunning ant; the busy, ingenious bee, and the hungry grasshopper. In this class of life there is exhibited the sense of sight and considerable evidence of reasoning power.

The spider and crab belong to another and yet higher order.

In the fish we reach the first form of animal being possessing a backbone and spinal cord. We have now reached a scale of development in animal life which exhibits arteries, veins and red blood.

The creature, however, like the frog that can come forth and subsist upon dry land, is yet higher in the scale; but the alligator, the turtle and snake, though all cold-blooded, are yet in advance of the frog.

The walrus, the whale and other animals in that class, bring us up to the warm-blooded orders and usher us in among the fowls of the air, the unnumbered kinds of which are ever a curiosity and study to the student of nature. In this range of physical development the senses of feeling, hearing, seeing and tasting are very considerably developed.

While all the various kinds of the feathered kingdom have warm blood and brain sufficient to enable them to acquire considerable education, there is nevertheless much variety in the natural brain development, and many and various are their characteristics, as shown in the tenderness of the dove, the talkativeness of the parrot, the melodious notes of the nightingale, the cunning of the raven, the dignity and the courage of the eagle.

PLATE VII.

Grades of Animals.

Having come through the grades of life that swim the water, that divide their time between the water and the land, and that fly in the air we come to other classes of animal life, the most of which have four legs, with which to walk the earth, and have hair or fur to protect them from the inclemency of the weather, a few exceptions being in those animals native to the warm climates, whose thick skins are such as to require no other covering.

The grade of animal life shown in plate VII. belongs in that known as the *mammalia*, a characteristic of which is that the young are born alive and are nourished with their own milk.

This illustration shows the gradually ascending grades. The gross, huge water animal, the hippopotamus, is surpassed in brain power by the deer, which is in turn excelled by the buffalo, the goat, the squirrel, the cat and the beaver.

The dog and the horse evince a high degree of intelligence, and so the grade

progresses through the orders of the orang-outang and the gorilla up to man, whose degree of development varies from the low savage to the superior white Caucasian, who is master of all animal life below him.

HIGHER ORDERS OF ANIMALS.

Representing the Ascending Series, beginning with the Hippopotamus, a water quadruped, up through to Man.

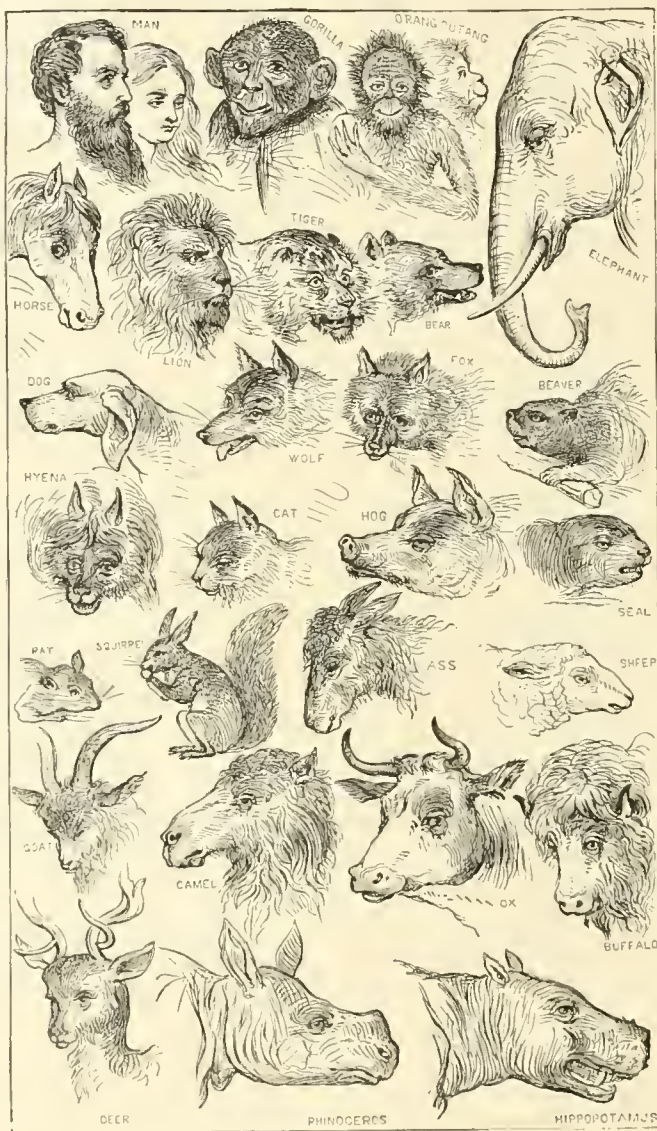
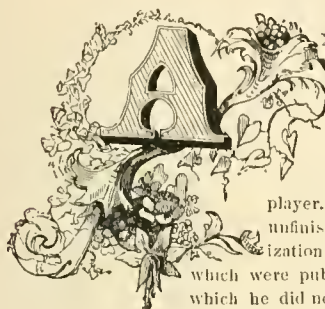


Plate VII. ASCENDING SERIES. Grades of Intelligence.

Showing the varying degrees of development and brain power, among different kinds of animals.

Henry Thomas Buckle, Bismarck and M. F. Maury.



AN ENGLISH writer of liberal principles was Henry Thomas Buckle, who was born in Kent, England, in 1821. He devoted himself to study, acquiring, meanwhile, great proficiency as a chess-player. His fame rests upon an unfinished work, "History of Civilization in England," two volumes of which were published in 1857 and 1861, but which he did not live to finish. His theory, which caused much discussion, endeavored to show that the character of a people was chiefly dependent on material circumstances, such as soil, climate, scenery and food, and that ideas on morals or religion had very little influence on civilization, a progress in which, he maintained, depended chiefly on the growth and accumulation of scientific or positive knowledge. In 1861 he visited the continent of Europe, remaining abroad until the following March, when he died of a fever, while traveling in the "Holy Land."

COUNT BISMARCK.

THE statesman, prince, and prime minister of Prussia, Otto Eduard Leopold Bismarck-Schonhausen, was born at Schonhausen, Prussia, in 1815. He studied at Gottingen and Berlin, and was admitted to the bar in 1835. He was referendary at Aix-la-Chapelle and Potsdam in 1836-'7; performed military duty and studied the science of husbandry at Potsdam and Greifswald in 1837-'8, attended the united diet at Berlin as district delegate, and opposed liberal reforms ably and vehemently in 1847. In the second chamber of the Prussian diet, in 1849-'50, he urged increased powers for the monarchy. He was appointed Prussian ambassador to the German diet at Frankfort, in 1851, and there changed his international views, repelling the pretensions of Austria; was transferred to St. Petersburg in 1859, where he strengthened the friendly relations between Prussia and Russia, remaining until 1862; was ambassador to Paris and succeeded Prince Hohenzollern as prime minister of Prussia in 1862, and became minister of foreign affairs. He advocated strengthening the army, and succeeded in procuring the co-operation of Austria in the Schleswig-Holstein war of 1864; concluded a new treaty with Austria, in 1865; was promoted to Count, and invested with ministerial authority over newly-conquered countries in 1865; formed an alliance with Italy, and declared war against Austria and her allies in 1866. Military prowess having soon subdued the Austrian alliance, the treaty of Prague, in 1866, extinguished Austria as a German state, secured Schleswig-Holstein to Prussia, and placed the latter at the head of the North-German confederation. He was now idolized by the Prussian people, and a national endowment was

conferred upon him by the diet. The annexation of several neighboring principalities, the confederation of others, and the establishment of the North-German confederation, were considered chiefly due to his diplomatic skill. In the French war of 1870 he exerted a superior influence that aided materially in the subjection of France, and resulted in the crowning of King William as Emperor of Germany, at Versailles, France, in 1871, while Bismarck was rewarded by promotion to the rank of Prince and Chancellor of the German Empire. Since then his genius and brilliant executive ability have been exercised in the reforms of internal policy. Among other changes due to his influence is the dissolution of the order of Jesuits, the secularization of schools, and the establishment of state sovereignty over the church. Bismarck, however, is claimed by the liberals in religion as an atheist. The family of Bismarcks is an old one, and has been known for more than five hundred years.



Henry Thomas Buckle,
Author of "History of Civilization in England."

MATTHEW FONTAINE MAURY.

IN VIRGINIA, Spottsylvania county, in 1806, was born Matthew F. Maury, known by his valuable researches into marine physical geography and meteorology. He entered the American navy as a midshipman in 1825, went to France in the ship that conveyed Lafayette on his return home, made a voyage to the Pacific in the same vessel, and circumnavigated the globe in the United States vessel Vincennes. While yet young he published his "Treatise on Navigation," which passed through several editions; became a lieutenant in 1836, and received his appointment to the South Sea exploring expedition, but resigned it. Owing to accidental lameness he withdrew from sea service, and was placed in charge of the department of sea-charts and instruments at Washington, and when it was combined with the Washington observatory, he was made superintendent of both. "The Physical Geography of the Sea," with observations of ocean winds and currents, made up from actual reports of vessels and special cruises, occupied

his attention. In 1844 he published his views of the Gulf stream, ocean currents and "great circle-sailing," which have generally proved to be well-grounded. By his suggestion a general maritime conference was held at Berlin, Prussia, under government auspices, in 1853, in which it was recommended that merchant and war vessels should keep an abstract "log," or record, in the interest of marine science. His principal researches are embodied in his "Physical Geography of the Sea and its Meteorology," which has been several times revised and enlarged. In 1855 he was promoted to the rank of commander in the navy, a post which he resigned on the breaking out of the Southern rebellion in 1861. He then became a commodore in the confederate navy, and afterwards professor of physics in the Virginia military institute. He died at Lexington, Va., in 1873. He published a number of scientific works, received many valuable testimonials from foreign governments, and was a member of many of the principal scientific institutions of Europe and America.

Lyell, Emerson, Fahrenheit, Phillips, Glauber and Trall.



MR CHARLES LYELL, distinguished as a geologist, was born at Kinnordy, Scotland, in 1797. He graduated at Exeter college, Oxford, in 1821, and studied law, but abandoned it for geological investigation. In 1832 he was appointed professor of geology at King's college, London, but this position he soon resigned. In 1830 appeared the first volume of his important work, "Principles of Geology," which was completed in 1834, and was received with great favor. He visited the United States in 1841,

lecturing on his favorite science in Boston. On his return to England he published his travels and scientific observations in this country, and wrote other treatises on the geology of America. A second visit to the United States, in 1845, resulted in two additional volumes. He also traveled extensively in Europe, gave the world the benefit of this expedition and its results, and received the honor of knighthood, with other testimonials of scientific appreciation. In 1863 he published "The Geological Evidences of the Antiquity of Man." He died in 1875.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

THE poet, essayist and speculative philosopher, Ralph Waldo Emerson, was born at Boston in 1803, educated at Harvard college from 1817-'21, and ordained a Unitarian minister in 1829. He resigned in 1832 and visited Europe, returning in the autumn of 1833, when he commenced his career as a lecturer on a great variety of literary and philosophical subjects. He published a volume of essays in 1841, and contributed to the *Dial*, the organ of the Transcendentalists, in 1841, and became its editor from 1842 to 1844.

He published a second series of essays in 1844, and in 1846 a collection of his poems. He visited England and lectured there in 1847, and in 1850 gave the world his volume on "Representative Men." Since then he has published several other works. Emerson's philosophy is transcendental, "having reference to those beliefs or principles which are not derived from experience, and yet are considered absolutely necessary to make experience useful or possible." (Webster.) For example, two of its cardinal articles of faith declare (1) "the eternal and universal primacy of *mind*," and (2) the connection of the individual intellect with the primal mind, and its ability to draw thence wisdom, will, virtue, prudence, heroism, and all active and passive qualities." (Bennett.)

GABRIEL DANIEL FAHRENHEIT.

THE scientific philosopher, Fahrenheit, was born at Dantzic, Prussia, in 1686. He improved the thermometer by adopting mercury instead of spirits of wine for testing the temperature,

and formed the scale for measuring heat and cold so commonly used in thermometers of the present day. He wrote a "Dissertation on Thermometers," and other scientific papers, and at the time of his death, in 1736, was engaged in constructing a machine for draining the Dutch marshes.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

AN eminent American orator and philanthropist, Wendell Phillips, was born at Boston, in 1811. He was educated at Harvard college, graduating in 1831. He was admitted to the bar in 1834, but abandoned his profession at the end of two years to unite himself with the fortunes of the abolitionists, in opposition to slavery in America. His first distinguished outburst of oratory was made at Faneuil Hall, Boston, in 1837, at a meeting called to express the popular indignation at the assassination of Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, at Alton, Ill., by a mob in the interest of Southern slave-holders. Phillips was then only twenty-six years old, but his eloquence and enthusiasm on that occasion laid the foundation for his after-fame as a finished orator. For years he combated the evils of slavery with his voice and money, until the emancipation proclamation crowned the struggles of the abolitionists and rendered them longer unnecessary. Since then Mr. Phillips has advocated the rights of workingmen and women and of the Indians. His humanitarian views command esteem, and his eloquence is, as ever, opposed to social oppression.

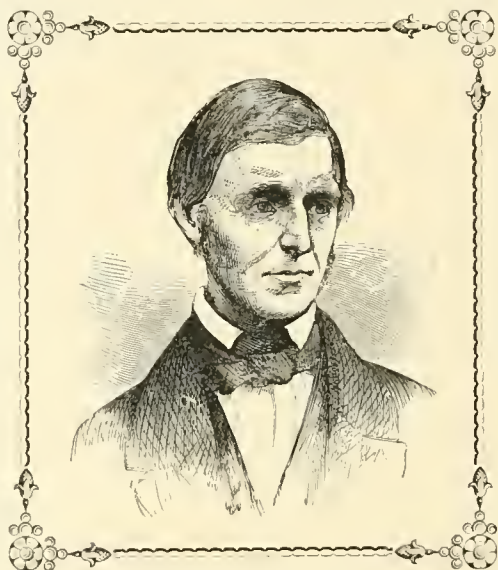
JOHANN RUDOLF GLAUBER.

A PROMINENT chemist, of Germany, Johann Rudolf Glauber, was born in the sixteenth century and settled at Amsterdam. He was a large experimenter, and in his endeavors to discover the fabulous "philosopher's stone," he invented several new chemicals, one of which was the common alkali known as "Glauber's salts."

He wrote thirty-two treatises, some of which possess a certain value. The date of his death is uncertain, but is placed subsequent to 1668.

DR. RUSSELL THACHER TRALL.

AN American physician and developer of Priessnitz's system of water-cure for diseases, Russell T. Trall, was born at Vernon, Conn., in 1812, his parents subsequently removing to Western New York. He adopted the medical profession, studied its standards and practiced according to its teachings, until his removal to New York city, in 1840. In 1843 he opened a water-cure hospital, and in 1853 a medical school for pupils of both sexes, which was afterwards removed to Florence, N. J. Dr. Trall wrote numerous books relating to the hydropathic treatment of diseases, temperance, medicine, regimen, bad habits and their cure, diseases, and physiology. He died at Florence, N. J., in 1877.



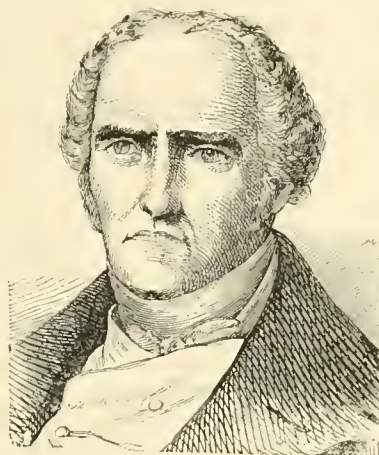
Ralph Waldo Emerson.
Poet, Essayist and Speculative Philosopher.

Hugh Miller, Mesmer, J. Stuart Mill and Fourier.



HUGH MILLER, the British geologist, was born at Cromarty, Scotland, in 1802, and principally received his earliest education from his mother's brothers, Alexander and James. Later he attended local schools, read classics by stealth, and was gifted with a remarkable memory and a faculty of telling stories which he used to extemporize with great success. At an early age he manifested a fondness for geological researches. Refusing to go to college and prepare for the gospel ministry, he was taught, instead, the trade of a stonemason, pursuing at his leisure the study of books, reading the best literature of the day in many departments, and writing verses, rhapsodies and reflections. All this time he was also continuing his geological researches, and at this period of his life he made his "old red sandstone" discoveries, which procured him considerable distinction among the scientific men of the day. His attainments made him a local celebrity at Cromarty, and he was elected town councillor. In 1829 he published a volume of poems, wrote a series of papers on the herring fishery, made some important discoveries in fish fossils, and became accountant in a local bank. Within the next two years he married and published his "Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland," and became a frequent contributor to periodicals. In 1840 he removed to Edinburgh, and became the editor of *The Witness*, the organ of the Free church of Scotland. He succeeded as a journalist, his articles exerting a powerful influence on public opinion by their thoughtfulness and literary excellence. In the *Witness* he published an account of his discovery of the "old red sandstone," and fossils, and by this publication attained distinction from the British association, and became the admiration of scientists. Others of his distinguished scientific and literary works followed from time to time. In his literary and geological labors he labored so incessantly as to destroy his health. The strain upon his brain was too intense, and in 1856 he committed suicide, while in a paroxysm of insanity.

expressed his belief that the heavenly bodies diffuse through the universe a subtle fluid, which acts on the nervous system of animated beings. Since his death, in 1815, the science of mesmerism has been revived and developed with wonderful results.



Charles Fourier,
Celebrated Advocate of the Co-operative System
of Living.

when in parliament, in 1865-'67, he became an able debater in the cause of reform, the extension of the elective franchise, and the claims of women to representation. In philosophy he inclined to positivism. He died at Avignon, France, in 1873.



John Stuart Mill,
Author of Various Works on Political Economy.

FRIEDRICH ANTON MESMER.
MESMER, the founder of the science of animal magnetism, Friedrich A. Mesmer, to which he gave his name—Mesmerism—was born at Meersburg, in Swabia, Germany, 1734. In 1766 he announced his theories in a paper on "Planetary Influence," in which he

easy and economical production of the means of existence, with the comfort and education of the individual, be secured. Between 1841 and 1850 this system became popular in America, and numerous "phalanxes" were formed in various sections, but they were short-lived, and probably not one of them now survives.

JOHN STUART MILL.

JOHNS STUART MILL, the English philosopher and political economist, son of the eminent James Mill, the historian and essayist, was born in London in 1806. He was educated at home, and became a clerk in the office of the East India company, 1823. He contributed, in his youth, to the *Edinburgh and Westminster Reviews*, and published his "System of Logic," 1843; "Essays on Some Unsettled Questions in Political Economy," 1844; "Principles of Political Economy," 1848. During the American rebellion, 1861-'65, he espoused in his writings the cause of the Unionists. Other works from his pen include "An Essay on Liberty," "Thoughts on Parliamentary Reform," "Considerations on Representative Government," and "The Subjection of Woman," 1869. His writings evince originality of thought, and

FRANCOIS MARIE CHARLES FOURIER.

HIS founder of a once popular, but now nearly extinct, social system, F. M. Charles Fourier, was born at Besancon, France, in 1772. He was at first a clerk, and then for two campaigns an involuntary soldier in the French revolution. Leaving the army, he engaged in more peaceful pursuits, and passed several years in traveling for commercial houses of Lyons and Marseilles. Subsequently, in 1803-'41, he published several books of a socialistic character, which were not acceptable to the general public or the reviewers; but, after all, left their impress on society. His theories tended to the formation of "phalanxes," or gatherings of families (having a common interest) into communities, so that while the family relation should be rigidly maintained in separate apartments, the labor and expense for supporting them should be united, and the

Baron von Humboldt.

Extensive Traveler in the Interest of Philosophy and Science.



THE GERMAN naturalist, Humboldt, was born at Berlin, Prussia, in 1769, and educated in the natural sciences at home. He studied, in 1787, at the university of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, and on his return applied himself to the technology of manufactures, the Greek languages, and flowerless plants and grasses. A year was spent at the university of Göttingen, in the study of philology and natural history. He made a journey, in 1790, through the low

kingdom, in June, 1799, proceeding to Teneriffe, Venezuela, S. A., thence southward to the Orinoco river, and to Havana, and then returned to South America, up the Magdalena river, and for months explored the Cordilleras, Quito, Chimborazo, the Andes, the Upper Amazon, the Peruvian Andes, Lower Peru, and Mexico, returning to France by way of the United States, after an absence of five years of active exploration in America. The results of this expedition were extremely gratifying and valuable. Some time was spent in Paris in arranging his collections and manuscripts, and experimenting on the chemistry of the atmosphere. He returned to Berlin after an absence of nine years, but resorted again to Paris, where he resided, with brief periods of absence, about nineteen years, superintending the publication of his writings. A second scientific expedition was projected through Upper India, but was prevented by war between Russia and France.

countries, England and France, but returned to Germany and studied book-keeping and familiarized himself with commercial transactions. In 1791 he studied the arts of mining, and while engaged in mining practice gathered information (which he published) concerning subterranean flowers and the effects upon plants of darkness and unwholesome gases. Obtaining a superior position as a mining officer, he explored several mining districts in Bavaria, Prussia, etc. Subsequently he experimented on the nature of fire-damp in mines, and made a scientific journey through Tyrol, Lombardy, and Switzerland; published a work on galvanism, became familiar with practical astronomy, and in 1797 began his great scientific expedition, and proceeded to Italy, where he encountered hindrances to his purpose of seeing the Italian volcanoes. His subsequent journey to Egypt was also frustrated, but while in Paris he became familiar with Bonpland, the botanist, the companion of his subsequent travels. Several other proposed journeys were thwarted, but the winter of 1798 and 1799 was passed in making botanical, astronomical and magnetic observations in Spain. At Madrid he obtained royal permission to explore the Spanish possessions in Europe, America, and the East Indies, with freedom to use any or all scientific instruments necessary to aid him in his investigations. He left Spain with Bonpland, after having made further observations in portions of that



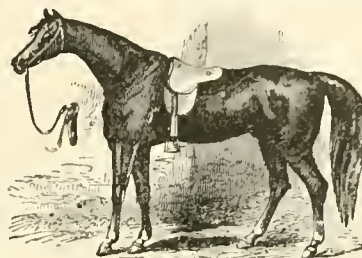
Humboldt.

In 1814 he visited England, and subsequently Rome and Naples. Resuming his residence in Berlin, he lectured in public on the cosmos in the winter of 1827-'8, and in 1829 he began his great scientific expedition to Northern Asia, the Caspian sea, Russia, etc., under the liberal patronage of Count Cancrin. This journey of over 10,000 miles was made in nine months, and was rich in its results, one of which was the establishment of a series of magnetic and meteorological stations from St. Petersburg, Russia, to Peking, in China, and subsequently the English followed this example in the southern hemisphere. From that time to his death, in 1859, enjoying the favor of his government and occupying some political positions, he resided first in France and finally in Prussia, pursuing his scientific labors with unabated zeal in his old age. He published many important scientific books, of which the "Cosmos," written toward the close of his life, is perhaps the most important

and enduring. It is "a systematic view of the results of his investigation and thought in the whole domain of natural science." Having the advantage of extensive travel, assisted by government aid, Humboldt had the best of opportunities for the acquisition of scientific information. Living a long life devoted to philosophical expedition the world was greatly benefited by his having lived in it.



The Horse Abused.



The Horse Kindly Treated.

Pioneer in the Work of Preventing Cruelty to Animals.

ONLY a few years ago it was that cruelty practiced upon the inferior animals was much more common than now. As a consequence, their lives were shortened, disease

was much more frequent among them, and their usefulness to man was greatly lessened. For the change of sentiment existing, the public is largely indebted to the individual whose name heads this chapter. Henry Bergh was born in New York, in 1820. His father was a large ship-builder in the early days of this country's history, and toward the close of his career Mr. Bergh was associated with him in business. With ample means at command, with a cultured mind and the leisure to gratify a taste for travel and observation, Mr. Bergh for a quarter of a century traveled extensively in both hemispheres, in a portion of which time he rendered valuable assistance to the general government as secretary of legation to Russia, appointed by President Lincoln in 1861; and he afterwards served as consul at St. Petersburg until 1864, when he resigned his position in consequence of failing health. Soon after his return to America, in 1865, he instituted measures for the establishment of a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and the effort he put forth then has been multiplied many-fold by the general dissemination of humane literature, and the passage of laws in many of the States calculated to protect the lower animals from abuse. In 1881 Mr.

Bergh threw a fire-brand into a public meeting held at Cooper Institute, New York, which was called to consider the rights of criminals in the State prisons of the country. Mr. Bergh being seen in the audience, was called to the platform. Being urged to speak, he reluctantly consented, remarking that he was not fully in accord with the object of the meeting, inasmuch as he believed that many brutal criminals did not get their deserts in prison. In many cases he would have the punishment entirely different and more effectual; particularly would he have this the case with those brutes of men who maltreated children and beat their wives. For these men he suggested that the only just punishment was the public whipping-post, and that the chastisement should be administered by a machine that knows no partiality. In support of his position he argued that to fine and imprison the wife-beater was simply to take bread from the wife and children of the criminal, who were already suffering from unkind treatment. Justice, he said, could only be done in such cases by personal chastisement of the offender, after which he should be allowed to work that his family might have the means of subsistence. This idea was new and yet logical. It met with public favor at once, and did much toward edu-



HENRY BERGH.

Advocate of Measures Protecting the Rights of Lower Animals.

cating public sentiment in regard to meting out punishment to those who not only abuse the lower animals, but likewise ill-treat those who may be in their power, as women and children. For many humane reforms the world is indebted to Mr. Bergh.

Louis John Rudolph Agassiz, Faraday and Æsop.



His next important work was the "Natural History of the Fresh-Water Fishes of Europe," on which he labored many years, publishing it in 1839-'40. In the meantime he had won the degrees of doctors of philosophy and medicine, and became professor of natural history in the reorganized college at Neuchâtel, Switzerland. His work on "Fossil Fishes" filled five volumes and a folio atlas of about 400 plates; its publication was an important event in the scientific world, and Agassiz found himself justly appreciated by the learned men of Europe. The universities of Edinburgh and Dublin conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., and he was made a member of several scientific corporations. He also published other works of considerable value to scientists. From 1836 to 1845 he continued his researches among the Alps, engaged in the study of the glaciers and the geological phenomena that they produce. These researches and their results were published in 1840 and in 1847, in two separate volumes, and establish the fact that the rocky boulders seen in so many portions of the world, were conveyed to the places where they are found by the action of ice-rivers, or bodies of moving ice. Agassiz, coming to America in 1846, farther confirmed his glacial theory by researches in an excursion to Lake Superior. In Boston he delivered a series of public lectures, listened to by large audiences, giving a general review of the animal kingdom, and another course upon the glaciers and their work. Other portions of the east and south were visited, to compare the animals of the northern and southern latitudes. In 1847 he continued his scientific researches along the Atlantic coast with the government coast survey; the same

year he accepted the professorship of zoology and geology in Abbott Lawrence's scientific school in Cambridge; in 1848 he made a scientific exploration of the Lake Superior region, and about that time he published his "Principles of Zoology," for use in schools; in the meantime lecturing on scientific subjects in different portions of the country. In 1850 he investigated the Florida reef, and in 1851 explored the State of New York. In 1852 he accepted a professorship of comparative anatomy in the medical college of Charleston, S. C., making within two years a thorough study of marine animals on that coast, and in Georgia and North Carolina. Finding that the climate disagreed with him, he resigned and returned north. In 1868 he was appointed a non-resident professor in Cornell university, at Ithaca, N. Y. In 1865 he started, with six assistants, at the expense of a Boston merchant, on a scientific excursion in Brazil. The excursion lasted about fifteen months, and was rich in scientific results, its immense collections being preserved in the Cambridge museum.

Subsequently Agassiz made an excursion to the Rocky Mountains, and in 1872 he made an ocean voyage around Cape Horn in a coast survey steamer, with other scientists, for deep-sea dredging, the results of which proved important in the study of oceanic animals. His next great work was the establishment of a scientific school at a point on the Northern Atlantic coast, in which he continued to teach until his death, in 1873.



Michael Faraday,
Chemist, Electrician, and Eminent Philosopher.

MICHAEL FARADAY.

THE chemist and natural philosopher, Michael Faraday, was born at Newington, England, in 1791, learned the book-binders' trade, afterwards studied electricity, and became chemical assistant to Sir Humphry Davy at the Royal institution. For a long series of years he pursued his scientific investigations, made several distinguished discoveries, received great honors and emoluments, and filled several important stations in scientific institutions. Among his

discoveries are the chlorides of carbon, the mutual rotation of a magnetic pole and an electric current, the condensation of gases, diamagnetism, the influence of magnetism upon light, the magnetic character of oxygen, and the magnetic relations of flame and gases. He died at Hampton Court, near London, in 1867.

ÆSOP.

THE ancient philosopher and fabulist, Æsop, was born in Phrygia (Asia Minor), and flourished about 600 years before Christ. While a slave at Athens, Greece, he exhibited so much virtue and talent that he was set at liberty. Croesus, the rich Grecian, sent him on a mission to Delphi, where he so incensed the people by his ridicule and plain-speaking that they precipitated him from a rocky eminence and killed him, after bringing against him a calumnious charge of sacrilege. His fables, and others alleged to have been written by him, are too well-known to require more than mere mention.

Haeckel, Pitman, Hitchcock, Guyot and Harvey.



UNTIL 1865 the university at Jena, in Germany, had no professorship of zoology. In that year one was created expressly for Ernst Heinrich Haeckel, who was born at Potsdam, Prussia, in 1834. At an early age he made botany, anatomy, and histology his studies, and practiced medicine for a time in Berlin, but abandoned it for his favorite pursuits in

the study of nature, with such success that he introduced many new genera and species of rhizopods. Upon being appointed to his professorship he began the formation of a scientific museum that has since become extremely valuable. He has published several scientific works, giving the results of his zoological investigations, and largely demonstrating the correctness of Darwin's theory of evolution, with modifications. Darwin, indeed, considers that almost all the conclusions at which he has arrived are confirmed by Haeckel, who, he concedes, possesses fuller knowledge on many points than himself.

ISAAC PITMAN.

ISAAC PITMAN, distinguished as the inventor of the system of phonography, or short-handwriting, was born at Trowbridge, England, in 1813. His education was completed at the normal British school, in London, and after leaving that institution he was employed in several different schools as principal. As early as 1768 Franklin had suggested a system of phonography. Mr. Pitman invented his system in 1837, and in 1843 the Phonetic society, whose object was to render our method of writing and printing more in accordance with sound, was established, with Mr. Pitman as secretary. His first book was entitled "Stenographic Sound Hand." Establishing a printing-office at Bath, England, he printed a weekly paper called the *Phonetic Journal*, several manuals relating to short-hand writing, and the Bible and other books in phonetic language.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK.

THE American geologist, Edward Hitchcock, was born at Deerfield, Mass., in 1793. In his younger days he became principal of the Deerfield academy and pastor of a Congregational church at Conway. He was professor of chemistry and natural history in

Amherst college from 1825 to 1845, and president of that institution from 1845 to 1854, retaining the chair of natural theology until his death, in 1861. In 1830 he was appointed State geologist of Massachusetts, in 1836 of the first district of New York, and in 1857 of Vermont. He was also a member of the Massachusetts State board of agriculture, and in 1850 was commissioned by the State government to investigate the agricultural schools in Europe. His most important writings are those which relate very fully to the geology and fossil remains of his native State and of the Connecticut valley, although he wrote more than twenty volumes concerning geology, temperance, diet, etc. His last work was "Reminiscences of Amherst College," with the interests of which institution he was so long and closely connected, and which he so materially aided and strengthened by his personal efforts. He was also the first president of the American Scientific association. Among his works are: "History of a Zoological Temperance Convention in Central Africa," "Lectures on the Peculiar Phenomena of the Four Seasons," and "Illustrations of Surface Geology."

ARNOLD HENRY GUYOT.

THE American geographer, Arnold H. Guyot, was born near Neuchâtel, Switzerland, in 1807. He studied natural science with Agassiz, besides obtaining a knowledge of physics, meteorology, chemistry, mineralogy, zoology, and botany. For ten years (1835 to 1845) he made scientific journeys in France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and Italy, studying, mainly, the geologic peculiarities of the Alps. From 1839 to 1848 he was professor of history and physical geography in the academy of Neuchâtel. Removing, in 1848, to the United States, he lectured on physical geography and history; organized a system of meteorological observations for the Smithsonian institution; lectured in the normal schools of Massachusetts; studied the altitudes of various American mountains; was appointed professor of physical geography at Princeton college (of New Jersey), and has published several

volumes and delivered numerous lectures on his favorite sciences.

WILLIAM HARVEY.

WILLIAM HARVEY, an English physician and philosopher, was born at Folkestone, England, in 1578. He studied extensively at Cambridge and elsewhere, and then settled as a physician in London. There he became physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital and lecturer in the college of that name on surgery and anatomy. He partially announced his great discovery of the circulation of the blood in 1616, but did not fully publish it until twelve years later. He was physician to both Kings James I. and Charles I., and published a learned work on "Generation." He died in 1637.



Isaac Pitman.

Inventor of Phonography, a System of Short-Hand Writing.

Baron Liebig, Gunter, Graham, and Wm. Lloyd Garrison.



THE GERMAN chemist, Baron Justus von Liebig, was born at Darmstadt, Germany, in 1803. He was educated at the university of Bonn, and studied chemistry in Paris two years. In 1826 he was appointed professor of chemistry in the university at Giessen, Germany, and established his laboratory for the practical study of chemistry, which became the resort of chemical students from different portions of the civilized globe, including many noted developers of that science. Liebig's most important additions to science are undoubtedly his alleged discovery of chloroform, and his celebrated treatise on "Chemistry in its Application to Agriculture and Physiology," followed by another, entitled (in the English translation) "Familiar Letters on Chemistry and its Relations to Commerce, Physiology and Agriculture." In the first of these works he informs the reader that his object is to develop, in a manner correspondent to the present state of science, the fundamental principles of chemistry in general, and the laws of organic chemistry in particular, in their applications to agriculture and physiology; to the causes of fermentation, decay and putrefaction, to the vinous and acetic fermentations, and to nitrification. He also shows how woody fiber is converted into wood and mineral coal, the nature of poisons, contagions and miasms, and the causes of their action on the organs of living beings. Pursuing the subject further, he produced other works: "Animal Chemistry," "Researches on the Chemistry of Food," "The Motions of the Juices of the Animal Body," etc. He also gave much attention to the subject of using the sewage of cities to the best advantage as a means of fertilizing exhausted soils; he also expressed his views of the value of extracting the "essence of meat," and preparing it for future use, instead of the raw material. Few men have ever turned chemistry to so many valuable and practical uses in every-day life as Liebig, and his services in this direction were duly appreciated and rewarded with honors and honorable positions during his life-time. He died at Munich, Bavaria, in 1873.

EDMUND GUNTER.

THE ENGLISH mathematician and astronomer, Edmund Gunter, was born in Hertfordshire, England, in 1581. He was educated at Westminster and Oxford, and was for six years professor of astronomy at Gresham college. He was also the inventor of the "Gunter scale," well known by its use in solving problems and in navigation, etc.; improved various mathematical instruments, known as "Gunter's chain," "Gunter's line," and "Gunter's quadrant." The surveyor's chain of the present day was introduced by him. He published several mathematical works, and died in 1626.

SYLVESTER GRAHAM.

SYLVESTER GRAHAM, the originator of "Graham bread," was born at Suffield, Conn., in 1794. He was dyspeptic and rheumatic from an early age, and tried farming and several other occupations, but without attaining good health. Entering Amherst college in 1823, he prepared for the pulpit, and some three years afterwards became a Presbyterian minister. He began lecturing on temperance in 1830 under the auspices of the Pennsylvania temperance society, studying physiology and anatomy, and became convinced that judicious habits of life were the only cure for intemperance. He prepared an essay on cholera in 1832, and wrote, delivered, and published his "Lectures on the Science of Human Life," which were printed in book-form in 1839. Among his other writings was a treatise on "Bread and Bread Making," which gave his name to bread made from unbolted flour. His "Philosophy of Sacred History," which was designed to show the harmony between the teachings of the Bible and his own views on dietetics, was published after his death. He was married in 1826, previous to entering upon the ministry. His death occurred at Northampton, Mass., in 1851.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

THE AMERICAN journalist, reformer and philanthropist, William Lloyd Garrison, was born at Newburyport, Mass., in 1804. Learning the printer's trade in his native town, he wrote for the paper on which he worked, and at twenty-two owned and edited the *Free Press*. Afterwards, in Boston, he edited the first paper ever devoted to total abstinence from intoxicating drinks, and, after that, a political reform journal at Bennington, Vt. In 1829 he went to Baltimore and assisted in editing the *Genius of Universal Emancipation*. An unfortunate article led to his being fined and imprisoned. In 1833, at Boston, he founded the *Liberator*, a reform journal, devoted to anti-slavery, national peace, temperance, woman suffrage, the abolition of capital punishment, and religious freedom. This sheet he continued to issue until December, 1865. In 1833, he aided in founding the New England Anti-Slavery society, and, in 1838, the American Anti-Slavery society, of which he was the continuous president from its youth until 1855. His bold stand in the cause of negro freedom created many enemies to him in the South, and among certain politicians in the North. The latter of these attacked him at a public meeting in Boston, in 1835, and his life was endangered, but the authorities managed to rescue him from the mob. The proclamation of emancipation ended the contest for the freedom of the slaves, and he lived to celebrate the triumph of his principles. During his life he made several visits to England. On the occasion of his visit in 1867, he was feted by Englishmen, and presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh. Several collections of his prose and poetic writings have been published. He died in New York, in May, 1879.



Liebig,
Well-Known Chemist and Author.

Linnaeus, Gillott, Huxley and Mrs. Cady Stanton.



THE Swedish naturalist, Carl von Linnaeus, was born in 1707, at Rashult, Sweden. From infancy he manifested a fondness for the study of plants. He studied at the universities of Lund and Upsal, and at an early age formed the idea of that botanical system which made him famous. Between 1731 and 1738 he explored Lapland, lived three years in Holland, as superintendent of Clifford's celebrated garden, received a medical degree, and visited England and France. In 1738, returning to Sweden, he practiced medicine at Stockholm, and prospered. His fame spread through all parts of the civilized world; he was freely enrolled as a member of scientific societies, and acquired considerable wealth. He published several scientific works. He married, about 1738, a lady to whom he had been betrothed five years previously. While lecturing on botany, in 1774, his health was impaired by an attack of apoplexy, and two years later his right side was paralyzed, which resulted in his death, January 10, 1778. Linnaeus was a man of untiring energy, and his death was generally mourned at Upsal.

JOSEPH GILLOTT.

JOSEPH GILLOTT, who distinguished himself as the improver and most extensive manufacturer of steel pens, was born in Warwickshire, England, about the year 1800. Early in life he became a grinder of cutlery at Sheffield. Afterwards he removed to Birmingham, and began to manufacture steel pens, being assisted by his wife, making them, it is said, in a garret, and selling them to small dealers in goods in the city. At first they manufactured what are known as the black "barrel" pens, which were not much better than the ordinary quill pens. His first improvement in their manufacture was accomplished in 1820, and was so marked that his trade began to flourish. The use of machinery in their manufacture was the next step in his enterprise, together with some other minor improvements, which tended to make his pens more desirable, until the demand for them gradually increased with such profit to himself that he was able to build a large manufactory at Birmingham, and supply dealers in other countries besides his own. The tendency of his enterprise has been to cheapen the price of this very useful article of commerce, and by this means to increase the facilities of correspondence. By his skill and energy he amassed a large fortune. His works at Birmingham consume about five tons of steel weekly in producing 150,000,000 pens a year. Compared with softer pens the black "barrel" article was stiff and unwieldy, but on making his improvement as indicated by cutting three slits in lieu of one, it became quite serviceable. When he commenced the business the price of a steel pen was many hundreds of times greater than at the time of his death. Mr. Gillott was a patron of the fine arts, and at his death, in 1872, he had collected a celebrated gallery of paintings at his country residence, near Edgbaston, England. The story of Gillott is illustrative of what may be accomplished by continuous industry.

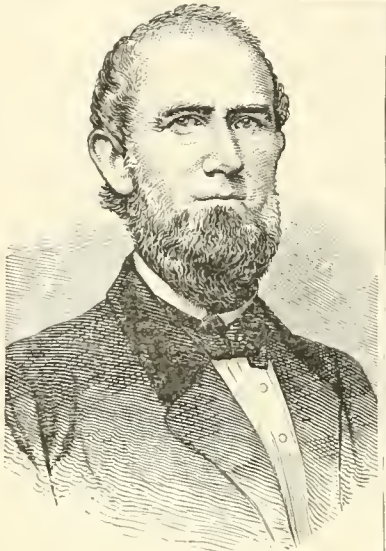


Elizabeth Cady Stanton,
Organizer of the First Woman's Rights Convention.

A WORD that has come into the language within the past few years is "protoplasm," which represents the idea that a combination of compounds, carbonic acid, water and ammonia, brought together, will produce life. The theory was advanced in a lecture on "The Physical Basis of Life," delivered by Professor Huxley, in 1868. Thomas Henry Huxley was born at Middlesex, England, May 4, 1825. Graduating from the Charing Cross Medical college, in 1845, he became a contributor on medical subjects to the *Medical Times* soon afterwards. While in Haslar Hospital, in the service of the royal navy, he was selected as an assistant surgeon, in 1846, to accompany Captain Stanley on an expedition to the South Pacific on the ship *Rattlesnake*. The voyage consumed four years' time, a portion of which was spent in Australia. These years of travel and exploration Mr. Huxley improved by study and observation of the natural history of the countries he visited, the range of zoological knowledge being largely increased by his communications in the meantime. Returning from this journey and resigning his position in the navy, he became a professor in the Royal School of Mines; took up his residence in London, and thenceforward devoted his time to scientific research, in which field he has done much toward popularizing science by lectures. A prominent member of various philosophical societies, he was also an active member in the London school board of education from 1870 to 1872, during which time he strenuously opposed denominational teaching in the schools, and was conspicuous in his denunciation of Roman Catholicism. Accepting Darwin's theory of "natural selection," he has done much in acquainting the world with the subject of evolution, while the science of zoology has been greatly advanced by his contributions. In defense of the theory of evolution, in his lectures "On Man's Place in Nature," he claims that the anatomical difference between man and the higher apes is less great than that existing between the highest and the lowest apes. A corresponding member of the principal foreign societies, Professor Huxley has received honorary degrees from various universities.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

FAMOUS in the woman-suffrage movement is Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who was born at Johnstown, N. Y., in 1816. Receiving a liberal education, she studied law, and delighted in horseback riding. During a visit at the residence of Gerrit Smith, at Peterboro, N. Y., she met her future husband, Henry B. Stanton, a young anti-slavery orator, and they were married a few months later. In 1840 they visited Europe. On their return Mr. Stanton practiced law for five years, and afterwards removed to Seneca Falls, N. Y. In 1848 Mrs. Stanton distinguished herself by being the chief agent in calling, at Seneca Falls, the first woman's-rights convention known in history. In this convention she participated largely and actively, drafting its resolutions and declarations of sentiment, and making a public speech in favor of woman suffrage with great boldness of opinion. This convention was held July 19 and 20, 1840. Her father was alarmed at her advanced position, deeming her insane, and labored assiduously but ineffectually with her, trying to reason her out of the position she had taken. Since then she has maintained those views as vigorously as when she first promulgated them.



JAMES B. EADS.

James B. Eads,
AND
S. F. B. Morse.



Prof. S. F. B. MORSE.

Well-Known Engineer.

Electrician and Inventor.

THE SUBJECT of this sketch, James B. Eads, was born at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, in 1820, and afterwards, in 1829, with his parents, removed to Louisville, Ky. At eleven years of age, having a fondness for mechanics, he constructed a practical steam-engine, and this led to further developments and facilities for mechanical ingenuity. The family becoming poor, and failing to find employment in Louisville, James went to St. Louis, working his passage, without a coat, or shoes on his feet; not finding work, he took to peddling apples on the street until he should secure a situation. Getting employment at last, in a mercantile house, he had access to the library of one of his employers, and his studies of machinery, mechanics and engineering were resumed. Afterwards he was employed as a clerk on a Mississippi river steamer for several years; thus he obtained a useful knowledge of that important water-course.

At twenty-two he, with others, entered upon the employment of raising sunken or wrecked steamers on the river, their operations extending from Galena, Ill., to the Balize, La., and several tributaries of that stream. The enterprise became very successful. Selling out, he established a glass factory at St. Louis, but, with a new company, he soon returned to the work of rescuing sunken steamers. In ten years the company made \$500,000.

In 1857, owing to ill-health, he was forced to retire from business, but when the Rebellion came, Mr. Eads threw the weight of his money and restored energies on the Union side, building gunboats for the government and receiving handsome emoluments; fourteen gunboats, heavily armored, and four mortar-boats were turned out, with seven "tin-clad" transports, or musket-proof boats, for the Union. After the war he obtained a government contract for building "jetties" at the mouths of the Mississippi river, at a big price, and with such success that large ocean vessels may now enter the Mississippi river without hindrance, through the improved channels that he has made.

Captain Eads has lately given much attention to the matter of elevating vessels upon wheels and transporting them by railway across the Isthmus of Panama.



AMUEL FINLEY BREESE MORSE was a native of Charlestown, Mass., where he first saw the light, April 27, 1791. Having perfected his education at Yale College in 1810, he visited Europe with Washington Allston, studied art under the supervision of that celebrated painter and the renowned Benjamin West, and became quite proficient both in painting and sculpture, remaining abroad until 1815. Returning home, he followed his profession in Boston, Charleston and New York city, and was one of the organizers of the National Academy of Design, established in New York in 1826. For sixteen years he was president of this institution. In 1829 he revisited Europe for the purpose of completing his art studies, and returned in about three years. As professor of literature of the arts of design in the University of New York, he delivered a course of lectures on the affinity of those arts, in 1835. A student of chemistry and natural philosophy, as well as art, it is not strange that in 1826-'27 he became interested in the science of electro-magnetism and made it, in connection with telegraphy, the subject of intense study and the object of another voyage to Europe.

In 1832 he conceived and practically demonstrated the great electric telegraph system, which now bears his name. After various failures in seeking government aid to perfect his invention, he was surprised and delighted, in 1843, by an appropriation of \$30,000 from Congress, with which to erect his first telegraph line between Washington and Baltimore. Upon its completion his success was assured, and wealth and honor were attained. His own countrymen proudly acknowledged the superiority of his genius, and the crowned heads of the old world bestowed upon him rich and elegant tokens of their high appreciation of his invention. To him also is the world indebted for electro-magnetic sub-marine telegraphy and the Atlantic cable, of which he made, it is believed, the first suggestion in 1843.

In June, 1871, in commemoration of his invaluable scientific discoveries, a bronze statue of him, provided by the telegraphers, was publicly unveiled in Central Park, N. Y., by William Cullen Bryant.

He died in New York, April 2, 1872.



Dr. Abernethy.

Eminent Physicians.



Dr. Jenner.

Distinguished for Skill and Medical Discovery.



HE ECCENTRIC surgeon, John Abernethy, was born either in Scotland or Ireland, in 1764. Probably no man ever more lightly esteemed the opinions of others, or endeavored to impress his own views upon the minds of others with more clearness. Whatever may be thought of his blunt and offensive manners, his professional and private

character rank high. At first, as a medical student, he was a scholar of Sir Charles Blick, surgeon of St. Bartholomew's hospital, and afterwards of the learned John Hunter. Early in life he nearly revolutionized the science of surgery by his exposition of the fundamental principles upon which surgical operations have since been conducted, and by the boldness and success with which he tied up ruptured jugular veins and iliac (or main flank) arteries in the human body. Having acquired great distinction in his profession, he was successively appointed surgeon to St. Bartholomew's and Christ's hospitals, and, in 1814, professor of anatomy and surgery to the Royal college of surgeons. As a writer of books relating to his favorite science, he became a standard authority in nearly all the medical colleges of Europe and America. Among these were tracts, treatises, essays and collections of his medical lectures. He died at Enfield, England, in 1831.

EDWARD JENNER.

IN THE year 1718 Lady Mary Wortley Montague brought from Turkey to England the practice of inoculating persons with small-pox, as a means of preventing any future attack of that disease in the natural way. It was highly successful, but involved the same risk of infection to others as did the disease when accidentally taken. In 1796, Dr. Edward Jenner, an English physician, had his attention turned to the cow-pox by discovering that those who had been affected by it were incapable of receiving the small-pox infection. In May of that year he made his first experiment in what is now known as "vaccination," by applying the pus, or matter, from a sore on a milkmaid, who had caught the cow-pox from the cows, to the person of a healthy child, and the usefulness and triumph of his discovery were completely established. The practice of vaccination spread to all quarters of the globe, and honors and applause were showered upon Dr. Jenner from all quarters. Oxford college presented him with a diploma, the Royal society admitted him as a member, and parliament voted to give him \$100,000. Before his discovery the deaths from small-pox in London every year were

4,000, and afterwards only 3,000. Dr. Jenner was born in Gloucestershire, England, in 1749, was apprenticed to a surgeon, and subsequently settled at Berkeley, England, as a physician and surgeon. He wrote extensively concerning the cow-pox, and also a volume of observations on the natural history of the cuckoo. He died in 1823.

SAMUEL CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH HAHNEMANN.

THE discoverer of the medical system of homœopathy, Samuel C. F. Hahnemann, was born at Meissen, Saxony, in 1755. At the age of twenty he studied medicine at Leipsic, Germany, teaching languages, and translating foreign medical books during his leisure hours. In 1777 he was appointed to the care of a ward in a government hospital, and was subsequently for two years librarian and physician to the governor of Transylvania. In 1787, having married, he settled at Dresden, and began to gain reputation as a writer on medical subjects, when he made the important discovery that a drug produced in a healthy individual the very symptoms which that drug was used to cure in a sick person. This principle became the foundation-stone—the bed-rock—on which Hahnemann, revolutionizing his previous beliefs in the science of medicine, built up his now widely-known system, the motto of which is, "Like cures like." He experimented, tested, and studied, in the interest of his discovery, until the most satisfactory results were obtained. Then he put his system into practice among his patients with the best effect. But his theories, notwithstanding the proofs in their favor, met with severe opposition for fifteen years. In the meantime he wrote several works in advocacy of his system, which was thoroughly organized and named "homœopathy," in a volume called the "Organon," published at Dresden in 1810. This work brought on a bitter warfare among the medical men of that age, but Hahnemann continued to practice the new system at Leipsic, gathering around him many friends and disciples. A highly satisfactory test of the correctness and usefulness of homœopathy was made in 1813, during the prevalence of malignant typhus fever at Leipsic, when Hahnemann treated seventy-three of these patients, and all but one recovered, and that was an old man. This success led to a new persecution against him, and in 1820 he removed to Kothen, where he also encountered, for a time, the same hostility that had driven him from Leipsic; but a reaction in his favor soon occurred, and when he wished to change his residence to Paris, in 1835, he had to leave the town secretly, at night, lest the populace should refuse to let him go. After reaching Paris he continued to practice his system of medicine there until his death, in 1843.

Theodore Parker, Gerrit Smith, and the Beecher Family.



THE American scholar and rationalistic preacher, Theodore Parker, was born at Lexington, Mass., in 1810. He entered Harvard college, in 1830, and the theological school in 1834, remaining two years. In 1836 he went to preach at Barnstable, Mass., to the Unitarians, and in 1837, after his marriage to Miss Cabot, removed to West Roxbury. Soon he began to advance religious opinions

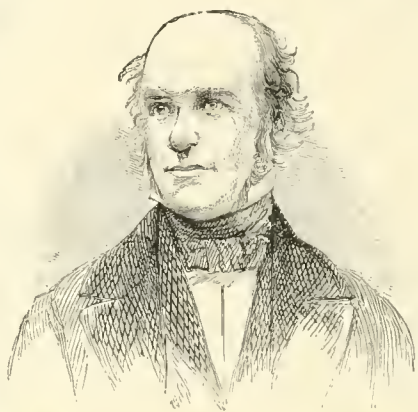
which were considered radical in the extreme by most Unitarians, and when he declared at Boston, in 1841, his belief in the absolute humanity of Christ, they arrayed themselves in opposition to him. In 1843-'4 he visited Europe, and on his return to Boston he began preaching his peculiar doctrines to his adherents at the Melodeon. Over this congregation he was regularly installed in 1846. From 1847 to 1850 he edited the *Massachusetts Quarterly Review*, lectured on various political and social topics, corresponded with many prominent men, and gave attention to other intellectual pursuits. Particularly did he oppose the fugitive-slave law, and sheltered runaway slaves in his own house. His earliest published book was the "Discourse of Matters Pertaining to Religion," which contains the fundamental principles of those peculiar tenets known as "Parkerism." In 1859, for the purpose of recruiting his health, he visited the West Indies, and that summer he went to Europe, spending the following winter at Rome. In the spring he went to Florence, Italy, where he died in May, 1860. His comprehensive and valuable collection of books, amounting to more than 13,000 volumes, he left mostly to the Boston public library.

GERRIT SMITH.

THE American philanthropist, Gerrit Smith, was born at Utica, N. Y., in 1797. He inherited large landed estates in New York and other States from his father, who had been a partner of John Jacob Astor in the fur business. He was educated at Hamilton college, Clinton, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1818. For years he was occupied in looking after the interests of his estate, but was admitted to the practice of the law at the age of fifty-six. He was a member of the colonization society, which had for its object the emigration of colored people from the United States to Africa. Subsequently he joined the American anti-slavery society. His philanthropy led him to give away large quantities of land to individuals and for the benefit of the public; thus, in 1848, he donated, in parcels averaging fifty acres each, 200,000 acres. He was elected to Congress in 1852, but resigned before the end of his term. In his congressional career he voted with the anti-slavery party, and made several speeches in behalf of its principles. Through too

much confidence or over-zeal he was persuaded to contribute to the attempt of John Brown, of Ossawatimie, to raid Virginia in the cause of anti-slavery, and its failure, together with the loss of life attending it, is said to have unsettled the mind of Mr. Smith to a degree that caused his confinement for some months in an insane asylum. During the Southern rebellion he contributed freely of his means for the raising of Union troops, but his universal philanthropy led him afterwards to become a bondsman with Horace Greeley for the release of Jefferson Davis. Mr. Smith built a church at Peterboro, N. Y., in which he used to preach. At first he was orthodox in his faith, but became, subsequently, very liberal. He died in New York city, in 1874. Some of his publications are: "The Theologies," "Speeches in Congress," "The Religion of Reason," "Nature the Base of a Free Theology," and "Correspondence with Albert Barnes." Mr. Smith from time to time lectured in the great centers of population on religious or political topics. He was an earnest

advocate of what he considered to be just and right, and his writings, which he had printed in pamphlet form for free distribution, were spread among the people on all proper occasions, whenever or wherever he came before them.



Theodore Parker,
Independent Clergyman and Representative of a Liberal
Theology.

THE BEECHERS.

THE well-known family of this name is eminently literary and reformatory in its work, as shown by the principal publications which different members of the family have contributed to American literature, as follows:

CATHERINE E.—"Educational Reminiscences," "Domestic Service," "Appeals to the People as the Authorized Interpreters of the Bible," "Common-Sense Applied to Religion, or the Bible and the People," "Housekeeper and Healthkeeper," "Manual of Arithmetic," "Letters to the Peo-

ple on Health and Happiness," "Physiology and Calisthenics," "Treatise on Domestic Economy," "Religious Training of Children in the Family, School, and Church," "Duty of American Women to their Country," "The American Woman's Home," etc.

LYMAN—"Political Atheism" and "Sermons."

CHARLES—"Redeemer and Redeemed," "The Incarnation, or Pictures of the Virgin and Her Son," "Pen-Pictures of the Bible," "Spiritualism Reviewed," and the "Life and Correspondence of Lyman Beecher," a divine and father of the Beecher family.

HENRY WARD—"Illustrated Bible Biographies," "Lectures to Young Men," "Industry and Idleness," "Star Papers," "Life Thoughts," "Life of Jesus Christ," "Norwood" (a novel), "Fruits, Flowers, and Farming," "The Plymouth Pulpit" (sermons), "Sermons on Liberty and War," "Yale Lectures on Preaching," etc.

EDWARD—"Baptism, its Imports and Modes," "The Conflict of Ages," "The Concord of Ages," "The Papal Conspiracy."

HARRIET ELIZABETH BEECHER (MRS. STOWE)—"The Mayflower," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Dred, a Tale of the Dismal Swamp," "The Minister's Wooing," "My Wife and I," "Lady Byron Vindicated," etc.



Men Who Have Devoted Their Lives to the Investigation of Astronomical Science.

PYTHAGORAS.

ABOUT 580 years before Christ, was born at Samos the illustrious Grecian metaphysical philosopher, geometrical and astronomer, Pythagoras. At the age of eighteen he began his travels, visiting Phœnicia and Asia Minor, and even, it is said, Persia and India. He resided for twenty-five years in Egypt. Returning to Samos he taught geometry, subsequently settling at Crotona, where he established a school of philosophy that became famous. His pupils were required to observe strict silence for five years, to dress simply, eat but little and abstain from animal food. Women were admitted to his lectures, and fifteen attended his school. He taught the doctrine of "metempsychosis"—the passing of a human soul, at death, into the body of some animal, 1,000 years being required in this manner

to expiate the sins of the human life and restore it to a blissful immortality. While he had many admirers and disciples, he was subjected to persecution and driven from Samos. He then took refuge in the Temple of the Muses at Metapontum, where it is doubtfully said that he starved to death about 497 years before Christ. While he entertained crude ideas concerning a future state of existence, it is doubtless true that he was one of the most learned of the philosophers who lived prior to the Christian era. As evidence of this it is claimed that he conceived the idea of the rotundity of the earth and that it revolved around the sun, which he believed to be the center of the solar system. This, in an age of such limited opportunity, was a wonderful discovery.

CLAUDIUS PTOLEMY.

THE life of Claudius Ptolemy, the distinguished astronomer, geographer and mathematician, is somewhat obscured by the absence of authentic records. Pelusium, in Greece, is mentioned as his birthplace, and the second century as the time of his career. His intelligence concerning the earth and the starry worlds around it, although varied and extensive, has been proven to be erratic in some of its conclusions. For instance, he projected the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, which placed our planet in the middle of the universe, so that the whole creation moves about it as a common center. This theory was prevalently received until the present (Copernican) belief, which makes the sun the center orb of the solar system, was adopted a few centuries later. Ptolemy, however, was wise in much that he advanced concerning the heavenly bodies. His principal work, the "Great Astronomical Construction," contains a catalogue of the stars, following but improving that of Hipparchus, and treats of the correspondence of the earth with the other planets, the effect of the earth's position, etc. With all his errors he computed future eclipses with great exactitude and determined the orbits of the various planets. Nor was it in astronomy alone that he excelled his predecessors and contemporaries, for he wrote a geography, which became and remained a standard authority until the sixteenth century, and was the first to use the terms latitude and longitude in the earth's measurement, proving it to be a globe. His geography and its accompanying maps are still in existence. His various acquirements included a practical knowledge of music, and he wrote, or compiled, papers on that art, chronology, mechanics and astrology. The date of his death, as of his birth, is not known.

COPERNICUS.

THIS distinguished discoverer of the system of planetary science which bears his name, Nikolaus Copernicus, was born at Thorn, Prussia, in 1473. He studied medicine and philosophy, but abandoned them for mathematics and astronomy. He became mathematical professor at Rome, canon of Frauenburg, and an arch-deacon

in his native town. His theory of a reform in the current (Ptolemaic) system of astronomy was first meditated in 1507, but its details were not completed until 1530, and so great was his fear of opposition that he did not publish his work until 1543, just before his death. His system, now universally believed to be true, announced that the planets revolved around the sun, instead of the sun revolving around the earth—a theory which previously prevailed.

JOHANN KEPLER.

GERMANY produced one of the most famous of the world's astronomers in the person of Johann Kepler, at Magstatt, Wurtemberg, in December, 1571. His education was received at a monastic school and the university of Tübingen, at the latter of which he acquired a master's degree in 1591. Devoting himself to the study of astronomy he began his scientific career. Near the last of the sixteenth century he became professor of mathematics in the University of Gratz. About 1598 he assisted Tycho Brahe in preparing new astronomical tables, by order of the Emperor Rudolph II. Tycho died soon afterwards, and Kepler became the royal mathematician, but this did not keep him out of poverty, so that he resorted to astrology for support. Subsequently he made some important discoveries in the movement of certain planets in their orbits, and his theories and exposition of these were adopted as authorities. The labor and assiduity of Kepler in pursuing these studies were profound and earnest, yet he obtained little or no profit from their publication. Misfortunes overtook him, but still he struggled on, until he made his greatest discovery—that the squares of the periodic times of the planets are proportional to the cubes of their average distances from the sun. He also largely elucidated the truth of the Copernican system of astronomy. Pecuniary disappointments, however, continued to depress him, and finally threw him into a fever, which caused his death in 1630.

GALILEO.

THE distinguished Italian astronomer and scientist, Galileo Galilei, a son of a nobleman at Florence, was born at Pisa in 1564. He was designed for the medical profession, but preferring mathematics instead, he attained such proficiency in this science that at the age of twenty-four he was appointed professor of mathematics at Pisa. There his opposition to the philosophy of Aristotle created so many enemies to him that he resigned in 1592, and accepted the professorship at Padua. He remained in the latter position eighteen years. In 1609, becoming acquainted with the invention of the telescope, he constructed one for himself, with which he discovered the four moons of the planet Jupiter, the phases of Venus, the starry nature of the milky way, the hills and valleys of the moon, and the spots on the solar disk, from the motion of which he inferred the rotation of the sun. Becoming convinced of the truth of the Copernican system of astronomy (the revolution of the earth on its axis, and the planets around the sun), he avowed his belief and was twice persecuted by the Inquisition, in 1615 and 1633, on the charge of heresy. On both occasions his tormentors required him to openly recant his belief in the Copernican system, but he is said to have stamped the earth with his foot after his last abjuration, with the remark, "It moves, nevertheless." Three years before his death he was stricken with blindness. In addition to the foregoing discoveries he noted the gravity of the atmosphere, invented the cycloid and simple pendulum, and was the first to make a clear exposition of the principles of motion. He died in 1642.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

THIS great philosopher was born at Woolsthorpe, Lincolnshire, in 1642. Being educated at Grantham school and Trinity college, Cambridge, he early evinced a talent for mechanics and drawing.

At college he studied mathematics assiduously, in 1669 became professor of mathematics, and in 1671 a member of the Royal society. During his stay at Cambridge he made his three great discoveries, of fluxions, the nature of light and colors, and the law of gravitation—the latter suggested by seeing an apple fall from a tree. His "Principia," which unfolded to the world his theory of the universe, was published in 1687. He was elected member of the university in 1688 and 1701; was appointed warden of the mint, in 1696, and master of it in 1699. He was chosen president of the Royal society in 1703, and knighted in 1705. He died in 1727. Newton's theory of universal gravitation involved the principle (according to Sir David Brewster), "that every particle of matter in the universe is attracted by, or gravitates to, every other particle of matter, with a force inversely proportioned to the squares of their distance."

WILLIAM HERSCHEL.

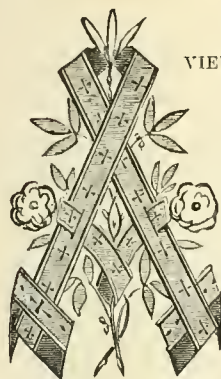
ONE of the most distinguished of modern astronomers was William Herschel, who was born at Hanover, Prussia, in 1738. Being the son of a musician, young Herschel was himself a player of military music besides being an organist. Astronomy was one of the occupations of his leisure, and to save the expense of purchasing a telescope he constructed one for himself, with great success. He also manufactured numerous others of great power. Forsaking music and prosecuting the study of astronomy, on March 13, 1781, he discovered a new planet, which he named Georgium Sidus (now Uranus). Continuing his astronomical researches, in 1816 he was knighted. He died in 1822. Of his numerous discoveries the following are some of the principal: Volcanoes in the moon; the sixth and seventh moons of Saturn; the six moons of Uranus, and others of less general interest, but of great astronomical value. His famous telescope, the expense of which was defrayed by King George III. of England, was forty feet long, with a four-foot mirror and weighed 2,118 pounds. Herschel was a member of the principal scientific societies of Europe and America, and the first president of the Royal astronomical society of England. Herschel's only son, Sir John W. F. Herschel, baronet, is another prominent English astronomer. He was born in England, 1790. In 1834 he established an observatory at the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa, at his own expense, remaining there and prosecuting his star-studies for four years (1834-'38) in the whole southern sky, deriving a vast fund of valuable astronomical and meteorological information. He has published several scientific works, and received a high appreciation, with distinguished scientific honors and positions. His intellectual powers have won him many golden opinions.

LAPLACE.

AN astronomer who won much distinction by his knowledge of the heavenly bodies and their motions, was Pierre Simon, the Marquis de Laplace, who began his existence at Beaumont-en-Auge, Lower Normandy, March 23, 1749. Although of obscure parentage, wealthy friends aided him in early life to gain an education at the college of Caen and the military school of Beaumont. Going to Paris when eighteen, he soon attracted the attention of the scientist, D'Alembert, by the production of a shrewd paper on mechanical principles, and through this influence Laplace obtained, about 1769, a professorship of mathematics in the military school at Paris. He died at Paris in 1827. His attainments in science, and especially in astronomical discovery, evidence his great superiority over his contemporaries. His genius is best exemplified in his writings, which in some degree stand unrivaled by those of more modern scientists. His theories and celestial expositions are standard authorities in astronomical investigations, but his fame rests principally on his "Mécanique Céleste," a comprehensive epitome or analysis of astronomical learning, gathered from various sources.

What is Known —OF— Astronomy.

The Progress of Astronomical Science.



VIEW OF the heavens on a clear night reveals a vast number of stars, and if in the right period in the month, a moon. By day the stars and moon have disappeared from sight and the sun is the only object visible in the heavens.

The study of these heavenly bodies occupied the attention of the ancients many centuries before the advent of Christ, but definite knowledge concern-
ing them was very

limited, and such may be said to be the case yet. With the introduction of the telescope, however, much information has been gained in the past three centuries.

Various were the conjectures of the ancients concerning the shape of the earth and the relations which the sun, moon and stars held to our planet, the impression being that the earth was flat, and was the center of the universe, the various heavenly luminaries revolving around it.

Six hundred years before the Christian era, Thales of Miletus, a Grecian philosopher, taught astronomy, and succeeding him came Pythagoras and Plato. Some of these conceived the idea that the world was round and that it had two movements, one being diurnal upon its axis and the other around the sun. They taught that the sun, which they thought the center of the universe, was a globe of fire, which lighted the moon and gave heat and light to the earth.

In the second century after Christ, Ptolemy, another philosopher, prepared a treatise on astronomy, the first systematic work of the

kind, in which, rejecting the system of Pythagoras, he announced that the earth was the center of the universe and the heavenly bodies revolved around it. For thirteen centuries this idea possessed the inhabitants of the earth.

Near the middle of the fifteenth century, a Prussian physician, named Copernicus, announced his adherence to the Pythagorean theory that the sun instead of the earth was the center of the planetary system, was immovable, and the earth revolved around it between the orbits of Venus and Mars. Copernicus studied the subject for some thirty years and did much toward the establishment of the science of astronomy on a reasonable basis.

Kepler, a German astronomer, succeeded Copernicus fifty years after, and demonstrated that the planets, instead of revolving around the sun in perfect circles, made their revolutions in an ellipse, and that the moons made also their revolutions in elliptic orbits. Kepler also determined the dimensions of the orbits of the several planets and their velocity of movement.

Galileo, an Italian, was busy about the beginning of the sixteenth century with the telescope in a survey of the heavens. His researches resulted in a close inspection of the moon, which very clearly determined its character. The satellites revolving about Jupiter were discovered, and many facts relating to the celestial bodies were made known.

Up to this point, however, while the dimension, orbits, velocity of movement, and revolutions of many of the planets had been fully settled, the power that held them in place and caused their movement was yet a mystery. Then came the discovery by Newton, an English philosopher, of the means by which all the heavenly orbs may be held in place by the law of gravitation; and later many discoveries by Herschel

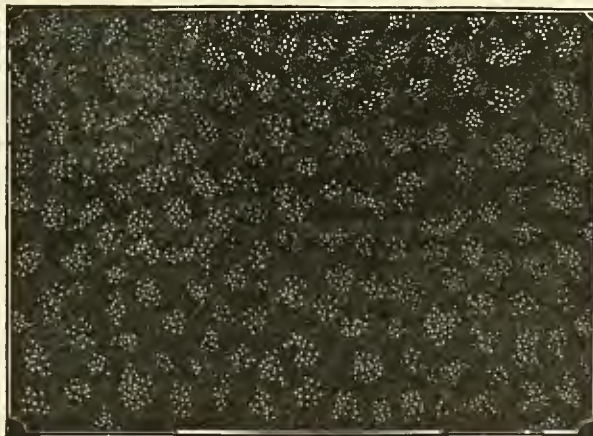


FIG. 1.--The Supposed Structure of the Universe.

THE infinity of space is supposed to be studded with untold millions of suns, each of which is the center of a group of planets, similar to our planetary system. These suns, each with the family of planets that circulate about them, it is supposed, could they be seen, would present an appearance similar to the illustration shown

above. The immensity of creation can be dimly imagined when we consider that each of these groups is as great as is our solar system, and these groups numbering millions, billions and trillions of planets, vast numbers of which may be inhabited, extend into boundless space which no finite mind can comprehend.

of heavenly orbs, among them being Uranus and various satellites. Astronomy with the aid of mathematics, which determines the equinoxes, conjunctions, and eclipses, has now settled itself into one of the positive sciences, concerning which considerable is known, and yet when a view is taken at night of the thousands of brilliantly shining orbs, as they appear in the heavens, and the question is asked, whence came these stars, are they worlds, and are they peopled, the mind is lost in conjecture and forced to the conclusion that we know indeed but very little.

Near the middle of the eighteenth century Laplace, a learned French astronomer, advanced the idea called the nebular theory,—a theory that has been largely adopted by the evolutionists and progressionists, that the heavens are studded with innumerable groups of planets, in the center of each of which is a sun around which a certain number of planets revolve in a manner similar to the movements of our planetary system. The idea was further advanced that the sun once filled all the space now occupied by the orbits of the several planets. That from the sun has been thrown off from time to time an emanation of gaseous substance which formed in a ring about the sun, and in due time broke, collected together and made a planet. That the sun has gone forward gradually contracting and throwing off rings thus until all the planets in the solar system have been in this manner developed.

That this solar system of ours, with its sun and planets revolving in space, is but one of millions of similar systems, thousands of whose planets are inhabited, while some once inhabited are dead, and others are yet too young and gaseous to admit of habitation.

That while the planets revolve around the sun, this sun with its family of planets revolves with many other systems around a greater sun, and this greater sun with its multitude of systems revolves around a great central sun.

The groups of planetary systems which fill immensity of space, each group of which with its sun is supposed to be revolving around a great center, is represented in Figure 1.

The definite intelligence which astronomers have of the heavenly bodies is confined to the size, revolutions, orbits, density, and conjunctions of the planets which revolve about our sun. The principal of these planets are named in their order as they go out from the sun as follows: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. There are also several moons and secondary planets that are mentioned elsewhere.

The relative size of each of the primary or principal planets in our solar system may be judged by the following comparison presented by an astronomer, the sun being represented as a globe two feet in diameter standing in an open field: A pin-head 164 feet away will represent Mercury; a pea 284 feet from the sun, Venus; another pea 430 feet, Earth; a large pin-head 654 feet, Mars; a medium-sized orange nearly half a mile from the globe represents Jupiter; a small

orange four-fifths of a mile, shows Saturn; a small plum a mile and a half, represents Uranus, and an ordinary plum two miles and a half from the globe shows Neptune.

All the planets of our system together would not equal in bulk a six-hundredth part of the body of the sun.

A specific description of the sun and the several planets, their moons and the asteroids, herewith follows:

The Sun.

While the discoveries of modern astronomers and other scientific men have effected something toward developing the true nature and composition of the sun, it is still comparatively an unsolved problem. Science, however, establishes it as the center of our great solar system, the source of light and heat to all other planets within this system, and an immense power in the production and maintenance of animal and vegetable life. Of the sources of the sun's

heat, nothing is positively known, although it is believed that it is derived from electrical influences.

Astronomy, with mathematics, places the sun's distance from the earth at 92,000,000 of miles, to us an incomprehensible distance, if we judge alone by our natural senses. It is around the sun that all the other planets within the solar system revolve at various periods, according to their position and distance from it. Thus Mercury, the nearest to the sun, is still 37,000,000 of miles from it, and passes entirely around it within eighty-five days, while the earth requires 365¼ days to accomplish one revolution.

The diameter of the sun is 882,000 miles, so that it is about 111 times thicker than the earth. It has no orbit, for it is stationary, but it revolves upon its axis, with the speed of 4,564 miles an hour, or more than four times faster than the earth turns upon its own axis; but with all this velocity, so large is the sun that it requires 25¼ days to complete one entire revolution.

So far as science has determined, the sun is a dark and solid globe, surrounded by two coverings of gaseous material, each of considerable

thickness, the one nearest to the body of the sun not being light-giving, but somewhat like our own atmosphere, while the outer one is a light-giving gas or flame, from which our sunlight and heat are derived.

Some scientific people, judging from observations made during total eclipses of the sun, conclude that there is another, or third, gaseous covering to the body of the sun, above the second, which is cloudy and extends thousands of miles outward from the sun.

Others, considering the first or inner covering of the sun as an atmosphere of a cool material, producing a delightful climate on the body of the sun, have conjectured that animate beings inhabit the great planet; but of course this suggestion, however probable, is unsupported by facts.

Dark spots of irregular form, rarely to be seen with the naked eye,

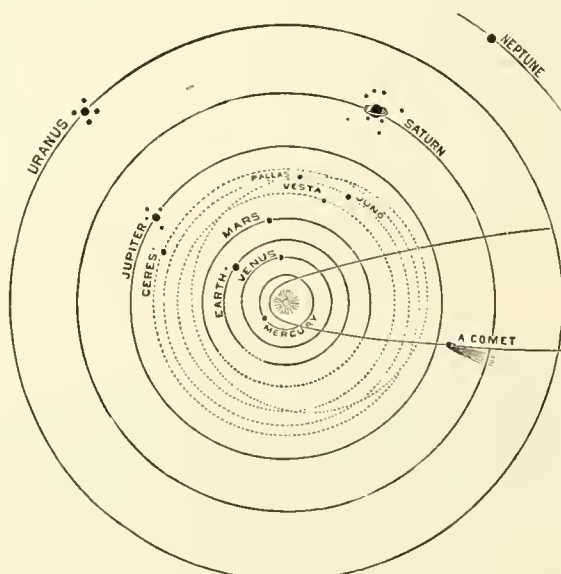


FIG. 2.—The Planets of our Solar System.

THE above illustration represents the sun with the planets as they revolve in their orbits about the same. As will be seen Mercury occupies the orbit next the sun. Venus is next. Outside and beyond that is the earth with its one moon. Mars is yet a greater distance away from the sun. Then are found still farther off several smaller planets. Jupiter, with its four moons, is plainly defined. Then Saturn, with its brilliant rings and eight moons, is one of the con-

spicuous objects in the heavens. Farther off yet is Uranus, with its four moons, and away millions of miles yet, in the distance, is Neptune. Crossing the orbits of these several planets is seen the erratic track of the comet which, in obedience to some unknown and peculiar law, comes from out the boundless space of the universe, crosses the path of the planets, wheels about the sun and returns again into the unknown abyss of space.

sometimes pass over the sun's surface from east to west, within a period of nearly fourteen days. They are supposed to be ruptures or openings in the outer fiery envelope of the sun. They usually present a dark nucleus, surrounded by a strip of shaded light, and that by a margin of light more brilliant than the sun itself. As a general thing the spots are neither permanent nor uniform. Sometimes small spots unite, and again large ones separate into smaller ones, some continuing days, weeks or months together, while others appear but a few hours. Galileo is said to have first discovered sun-spots about 1611; since then observation has shown that they appear almost every year, but from 1676 to 1684, none were seen. Some of the largest have been estimated to be from 30,000 to 50,000 miles in length, and sometimes a spot seems to be spanned with a bridge of light. See spots on the sun, Fig. 4.

Mercury.

With the exception of the asteroids (See Astronomical Dictionary), Mercury is the smallest of the principal planets in our solar system, its diameter being only 2,984 miles. Its distance from the sun is nearly 37,000,000 miles. Turning on its axis from west to east, at the speed of 370 miles an hour, it performs one revolution within twenty-four hours, five minutes and twenty-eight seconds, so that its day is a trifle longer than ours. It moves in its orbit around the sun at the astonishing velocity of 110,725 miles an hour, thus perfecting an entire revolution in eighty-eight days, which is

offices alternately 292 days, appearing as the former in the western horizon and as the latter in the east. The change from one to the other is wrought by its orbital departure from the sun and its return. It is called one of the "interior" or "inferior" planets because, like Mercury, its orbit is between the sun and the earth. Twice in a century Venus passes between us and the sun, traversing the disk of the latter. This is called the "transit of Venus," and is considered among astronomers one of the most interesting of celestial events. In December, 1874, it attracted universal attention, and in 1882 this phenomenon will again occur, creating no less interest than before. Mountains of great height have been discovered on its surface, which is believed to be mostly covered with water. Whether it is inhabited or not its climate, on the plains, is thought to be warmer in summer than ours, with a less degree of average coolness in winter.

The Earth.

The earth on which we live, and from which all our astronomical phenomena must be observed, is the third planet in our system from the sun, being distant from it about 92,000,000 miles. It is a sphere, or globe, in form, but not perfectly round, as it is considerably flattened at the north and south ends, which we call the poles, or ends of the imaginary axis on which the whole structure is supposed to turn from west to east once in twenty-four hours. This revolution is called "diurnal" because it forms one entire night and day.



FIG. 3.--The Relative Sizes of the Planets.

the length of its year, equaling about three of our months. Telescopes have revealed some of the mysteries of its surface, and one mountain (it is said) has been discovered in its southern hemisphere that is estimated to be ten and a half miles high. Nothing is known of its inhabitants, if any there be, but it is demonstrated that the light and heat of the sun on the surface of this planet are seven times greater than on the earth's. The nearness of Mercury to the sun prevents, except at certain periods, the correctness of observations afforded by most of the other planets.

Venus.

This is the second planet from the sun, and the brightest star in the heavens. It is about 68,000,000 miles distant from the sun, around which it revolves from west to east in 224½ days, moving in its orbit at the rate of 80,000 miles an hour. Its true diameter is 7,621 miles, but as its distance from the earth constantly varies, its apparent size and brilliancy also continually change. It turns upon its axis once in twenty-three hours, twenty-one minutes and seven seconds, and its year is equal to about thirty-two of our weeks. Venus is best known to us by her constant position either as the earth's evening star or morning star, continuing in each of these

The earth has a circumscribed pathway through space, called its orbit, over which it passes around the sun once in 365¼ days, thus measuring one of our entire years. Our globe is composed of seven strata, or layers of different sorts of rocks and earth, and is about 8,000 miles in thickness through its center. It has one satellite, or moon, (see "Moon," in the following Dictionary), and contains 1,300,000,000 inhabitants. As large and wonderful as it seems to us, it is in size, as compared with some of its sister planets, and especially the sun, a very insignificant affair. On the first of January the earth is about 3,000,000 miles nearer the sun than on the third of July, but its surface being slantingly placed toward the sun at the former period, the heat is lessened instead of increased. The earth revolves on its axis at the speed of about 1,000 miles an hour, and on its journey around the sun at 68,000 miles during the same time. About two-thirds of its surface is water. (See "Seasons," "Atmosphere," and "Moon.")

Mars.

Mars is the fourth planet as regards distance from the sun, and the first of the "exterior planets," or those whose pathways around the sun are outside that of the earth. It is to us a fine cherry-colored

star, whose brilliancy increases or decreases in proportion as it approaches or moves away from the earth, varying from 50,000,000 to 240,000,000 miles. Its average distance from the sun is 145,000,000 miles; its average rate of speed in its own orbit around it is 55,000 miles an hour, and one complete revolution on its axis requires twenty-four hours, thirty-nine minutes and two and one-half seconds, so that its day is something longer than ours. Its average diameter is 4,222 miles at the equator, and about one-sixteenth less at the poles. Mars, it is claimed, has two moons. Its year comprises about 687 of our days, or one year and ten and a half months. Its atmosphere is much thinner than ours, it has seasons resembling ours, and the telescope has revealed to us the existence on its surface of oceans, continents, mountains, arctic regions, hills, valleys and rivers, similar to ours. That animals, and perhaps beings superior to ourselves, inhabit Mars is conjectured as reasonable, for the planet seems fitted for such animated creations, and nothing, it is said, was ever made in vain.

The Asteroidal Planets.

See "Asteroids," "Ceres," "Juno," "Pallas" and "Vesta," in the following Dictionary.

Jupiter.

This, the largest of all the planets in our solar system, and one of the brightest, has an average distance from the sun of about 480,000,000 miles. Its diameter, or thickness at its equator, is about 91,000 miles, or twelve times as great as that of the earth at our equator, while its surface exceeds in area that of the earth 115 times. Although it moves in its pathway around the sun at a speed of nearly 30,000 miles an hour, it requires almost twelve of our years (4,332½ of our days) to accomplish its annual circuit. One peculiarity of this planet is the fact that it revolves on a perpendicular (or upright) axis—standing, as it were, straight on end, instead of a slanting position—at the speed of about 28,000 miles an hour, accomplishing one whole daily revolution in nine hours and fifty-six minutes of our time. Its days and nights are of equal length; no change of seasons occurs, perpetual spring prevailing, and four moons contribute to the interest of its nights. Astronomers differ as to the character of this planet, some claiming that it may be covered with vegetation and inhabited by human beings and animals, while others object to this idea because of the singularly stormy appearance of its atmosphere, and the apparently unsettled condition of its surface, covered with vapors, as if it had not sufficiently cooled off, but still glowed with internal fires. Proctor thinks that it possesses self-illuminating properties. To us it appears of a cold, steel-blue color.

Saturn.

Outside of Jupiter and inside of Uranus is the orbit, or pathway around the sun, of Saturn, a planet 722 times as large as our earth. Its distance from the sun is 872,132,000 miles; its thickness, at its equator, is 71,903 miles, and at its poles 64,213 miles. It moves around the sun at the rate of 22,306 miles an hour, requiring twenty-nine and a half of our years to accomplish one of its annual circuits. It turns very rapidly upon its axis, making a complete revolution

once in ten and a half of our hours, its year containing 25,150 of these short days. Saturn has eight moons, and derives great interest from a broad and magnificent zone, or ring, above and around its equator, encircling it with perpetual light, brighter to the observer than the planet itself. This zone consists of two great rings having a common center, and divided by a dark band. The spread of the outer ring is 169,530 miles, its thickness 10,160 miles; the extreme spread of the inner bright ring is 146,769 miles, its thickness 16,503 miles; the dark band between the bright rings is 1,725 miles wide, and the distance between the planet and inner bright ring is 20,427 miles. These two bright rings and dark band move regularly around the ball of the planet over its equator. The inner one is believed to be nebulous, and the outer one and dark space to consist of solid material, like that of the planet itself. Speculation as to whether Saturn is inhabited is averse to that belief, as the planet's form has been known to change in such a manner as to make it inconvenient for actual settlers by the upheaving of the soil.

Uranus.

This planet, whose distance from the sun is 1,822,360,000 miles, was discovered by Dr. Herschel, in 1781, and received his name, but was afterwards known as Georgium Sidus, being so called in honor of George III., of England. Its diameter, at the equator, is 34,331 miles, and it is said to revolve on its axis once in seven hours and five minutes. It moves in its magnificent pathway around the sun at the rate of 15,600 miles an hour, but such is its sweep in the universe that each annual revolution occupies 30,687 of our days, or a trifle more than eighty-four years. Owing to its position on the outer bounds of our solar system, the sun must appear to its inhabitants as merely a brilliant day-star. Uranus has six moons, which, instead of revolving around

it from west to east, as all other moons do around their respective planets, except in the case of Neptune, apparently move from east to west. Any conjectures as to the character of the residents of this far-off world, or its natural productions, must of course be only idle imaginings.

Neptune.

The outermost planet of our solar system yet observed, was discovered by the German astronomer Galle, September 23, 1846. Its distance from the sun is 2,745,998,000 miles, and it moves once around the central orb in nearly 164½ of our years. Its diameter at the equator is about 38,000 miles. Its daily revolution on its axis appears to be unestimated, and very little of its climatic, vegetable and animal peculiarities, owing to its great distance, is known. One moon has been discovered, but astronomers insist that this majestic planet is entitled to five more. The motion of the moon already observed is, like those of Uranus, contrary to the common movement of most planetary satellites. Leverrier noted and pondered over the perturbations of Uranus, measuring their intensity and direction, and concluded that a body far beyond the orbit of that planet was the cause of its irregularities. He wrote to Dr. Galle requesting him to point his glass in a certain quarter, where he must find another planet. Dr. Galle did as directed, and thus Neptune was discovered.



FIG. 4--Size of the Sun Compared with the Planets,
Showing Spots upon the Sun.

ASTRONOMICAL DICTIONARY.

Words and Terms used in Describing Various Matters Relating to Astronomy.

Aberration—A small, apparent motion in the fixed stars, discovered in 1725.

Acceleration of the Moon—The moon's present period of revolution is shorter than formerly, owing to the increase or acceleration of its mean motion in its orbit.

Acceleration of the Planets—The increased rapidity of their movements while changing position from nearness to the earth to the farthest range of their orbits.

Acceleration (Daily) of the Fixed Stars—The amount by which their daily motion seems to exceed that of the sun, so that they reach the meridian of any place about four minutes sooner each succeeding day.

Acolyte—A star attending, as a companion, another star in its orbit.

Acronycal—A star that rises at sunset and sets at sunrise.

Adumbration—The faint shadow of the moon, shown in favorable weather, when it becomes "new," or during an eclipse of the sun.

Aerolite—A meteoric stone, or other substance, coming to the earth from far-off regions of space; supposed to be a fragment of another planet.

Alcyone—The most brilliant star in the cluster of the Pleiades (in the constellation of Taurus, the Bull), and surmised to be the central sun around which our solar system appears to be moving.

Aldebaran—The brightest star in the constellation of Taurus, in the group Hyades, in the face of the Bull.

Algol—A fixed star of the second magnitude in the constellation of Perseus.

Almanac—A calendar or record, published annually, of the months and days, with an account of the rising and setting of the sun and moon, the movements of other planets, and other astronomical and miscellaneous matters.

Alphonine Tables—Astronomical tables, published under the auspices of Alphonso X., king of Spain, in the latter part of the fifteenth century.

Altair—The principal star in the constellation of Aquila, or the Eagle.

Altitude of a Star—The height of any star above the horizon, and is *true* or *apparent* according as it is reckoned from the sensible or rational horizon. The "parallax of altitude" is the difference of distance between these two horizons. See HORIZON.

Amplitude—An arc of the horizon intercepted between the east or west points and the center of the sun or stars at their rising and setting, it is "ortive," or eastern, when the star is rising, and "occiduous," or western, when the star is setting.

Annual Parallax—See PARALLAX.

Antarctic—The name of a circle of the globe

Aquarius (or the Water-Bearer)—A constellation in the zodiac, immediately south of the equinoctial, and the eleventh sign in the zodiac.

Aquila and Antinous—A double constellation, directly south of the Fox and Goose and immediately west of the Dolphin, it contains seventy-one stars.

Arc Diurnal—That part of a circle described by a planet or star between its rising and setting; the "nocturnal arc" is that passed between its setting and rising.

Arctic Circle—That portion of the earth immediately surrounding the north pole, bounded by a line parallel with the equator about twenty-three and a half degrees from the pole.

Arcturus—A fixed star of the first magnitude in the constellation of Bootes.

Aries (the Ram)—A constellation now second in the zodiac, situated next east of Pisces, and containing sixty-six stars, nine of these are called "nautical stars," because sailors use them in determining their longitude at sea.

Armillary Sphere—An instrument arranged like a globe, but made of a number of circles of wood, metal or paper, representing the several circles of the sphere of the world put together in their natural order, the whole turns upon an axis within a horizon, which is divided into degrees, moves in every direction, and when revolved exhibits

all the phenomena of the heavenly bodies.

Argo Navis (the Ship)—A constellation of the southern hemisphere, containing sixty-four stars, two of which (Canopus and Miaplacidus) are of the first magnitude; this constellation commemorates the mythological story of Jason's expedition to Colchis to recover the golden fleece.

Apogee—That point of a planet's orbit where it is most distant from the earth; this term, as well as "Perigee" (which see), was in use among the ancients; since modern astronomers have made the sun the center of the solar system, the terms "Aphelion" and "Perihelion" are more commonly used to express the same things.

Apparition—The visibility of any star; the

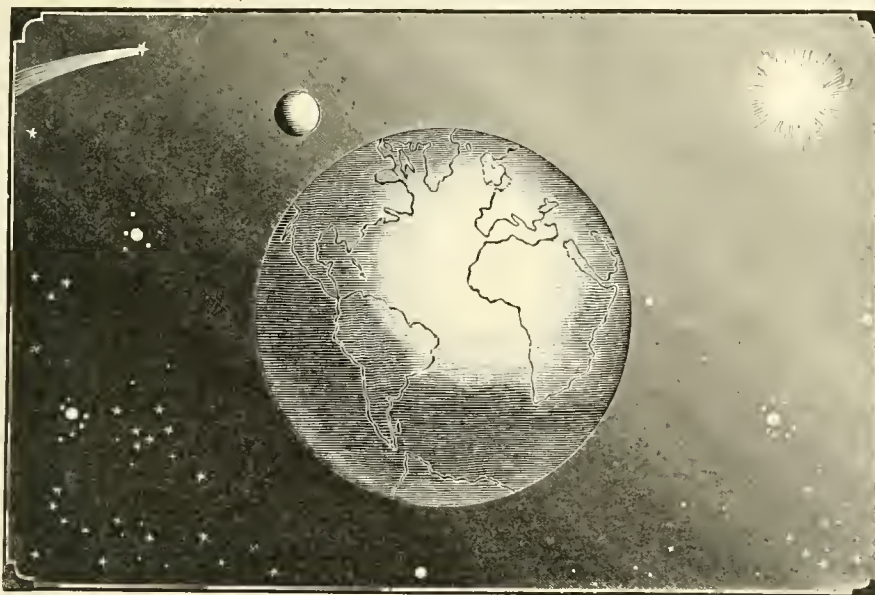


Fig. 5--The Earth as it Appears in Space.

Showing Earth, Sun, Moon, a Comet and various Planets as they revolve in the immensity of space.

which is opposite to the arctic, or northern pole, and is nearly twenty-three and a half degrees distant from the antarctic, or southern pole.

Andromeda—A constellation of sixty-three stars in the northern heavens, representing a woman chained.

Anser—A star of the fifth magnitude in the Milky Way.

Annular—Having the form of a ring; annular space is the interval between an inner and outer ring. See ECLIPSE.

Anomalistic Year—The time that the earth occupies in passing through its orbit.

Aphelion—That point at which any planet is farthest from the sun. See APOGEE.

"circle of apparition" is an imaginary line within which stars are always visible in any given latitude.

Appulse—The approach of a planet toward a conjunction with the sun or any of the fixed stars.

Apsides—The two points in the orbit of a planet, at the greatest and least distance from the sun.

Ascension—That degree of the equator reckoned from the first of the constellation Aries eastward, which rises with the sun or a star; and is either *right* or *oblique* according as it rises in a right or oblique sphere; "ascensional difference" is the difference between the right and oblique ascensions in any point of the heavens.

Asteroids—The numerous small planets whose orbits are situated between those of Mars and Jupiter; these include Astræa, Ceres, Iris, Hebe, Juno, Pallas, Vesta, and more than one hundred others, discovered since 1801. They are supposed to be fragments cast off from other remote planets, and are held in their places by solar influences.

Astræa—One of the asteroidal planets in our solar system.

Astrolabe—An instrument for taking the altitude of the sun or stars at sea, resembling the armillary sphere, but is not now used.

Astronomy—The science which treats of the sun, moon, earth, planets, comets, etc., showing their magnitudes, order and distances from each other, measuring and noting their risings, settings, motions, appearances, the dates and number of their eclipses, etc.; a mixed mathematical science.

Atmosphere, or Air—The invisible and delicate element which we breathe, and which closely envelops the earth to a depth of about forty miles, the substance of winds.

Auriga (the Wagoner)—A constellation in the northern hemisphere, between Perseus and Gemini, on the same meridian with Orion, containing sixty-six stars, of which Capella is one of the most brilliant in the heavens.

Aurora Borealis ("The Northern Twilight")—An extraordinary meteoric or luminous appearance, visible at night, in the northern heavens, usually known, also, as "northern lights;" its origin and nature have long puzzled the votaries of science, to whom its mysterious beauty ever attracts attention; its source is believed to be electrical; its phenomena varies almost constantly, assuming the form of an arch of light and brilliant, colored streamers flashing through the sky. In the vicinity of the southern pole, where it is called "Aurora australis," it is also witnessed.

Autumn—The third season in the solar year, which begins, in the northern hemisphere, September 22, when the sun enters the constellation of Libra, the Scales, and terminates about December 21; during this season the sun also passes through the other two constellations of Scorpio, the Scorpion, and Sagittarius, the Archer, and these three constellations are known as "Autumnal Signs."

Axis of the Earth—An imaginary line passing through the center of the globe, north and south, from pole to pole, about which its daily revolution is performed; the axis of the earth during its revolution round the sun remains parallel to itself, inclined to the plane of the ecliptic (which see) in an angle of $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees.

Axis of the Heavens—The axis of the earth, from north to south, or from east to west,

presented both ways to the concave surface of the heavens.

Azimuth—An arc of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of the place and the vertical circle passing through the center of the object. "Azimuth circles" are imaginary great vertical circles passing through the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles. "Magnetical azimuth," an arc of the horizon, intercepted between the vertical circle (azimuth) passing through the center of any heavenly body and the magnetical meridian. "Azimuth compass," an instrument for defining, in a more accurate manner than by the common compass, the magnetical azimuth of the sun or stars.

Beard of a Comet—The rays which a comet sends out toward that part of the heavens to which its course seems to direct it.

Berenice's Hair—A beautiful cluster of forty-three stars in the northern hemisphere, about five degrees east of the equinoctial colure; its principal stars are between the fourth and fifth magnitudes.

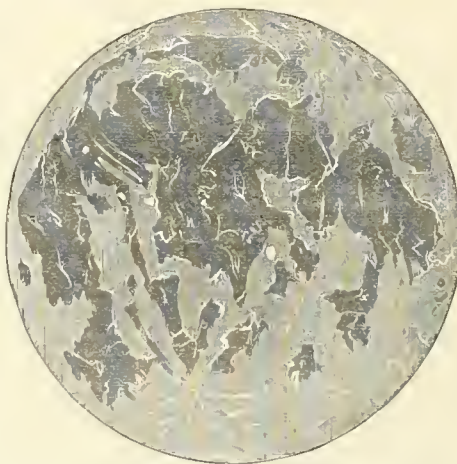


Fig. 6.—The Moon.

The Satellite which revolves around the earth, 2,162 miles in diameter, with a surface thirteen times less than the earth, and giving light to the earth by reflection from the sun.

Binocular—See PARALLAX.

Bootes (the Bear-Driver)—A constellation of the northern hemisphere, said to contain fifty-four stars; represents a huntsman, with two greyhounds, pursuing the constellation of the Great Bear; its principal star, of the first magnitude, is Arcturus.

Bouleversement—A French-Latin word, expressive of "the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds;" a general disorder.

Cancer (the Crab)—The fifth constellation and fourth sign of the zodiac; situated in the ecliptic, with Leo, the Lion, on the east, and Gemini, the Twins, on the west; contains eighty-three stars, of which Beta, of the third or fourth magnitude, is the brightest, besides several double and nebulous stars; it reaches the meridian March 3. See TROPICS.

Camelopard—A constellation between the Pole Star and the Great Bear, and directly north of Auriga; it contains fifty-eight small stars, the five largest being of the fourth magnitude.

Canes Venatici—The constellation of the Greyhounds, which see.

Canis Major and Canis Minor—Two constellations in the southern hemisphere, known as

the Great Dog and the Little Dog; the first, containing thirty-one visible stars, is southward and eastward of Orion; its principal star is Sirius, the Dog Star, the most brilliant in our heavens (see SIRIUS); the second, a small one, containing only fourteen stars, has Procyon, of the first magnitude, for its brightest star, and Gomelza, of the second magnitude, for its next most important; its place in the heavens is about five degrees north of the equinoctial, midway between Canis Major and Gemini.

Capricornus (the Goat)—The tenth sign in the zodiac, a constellation of fifty-one stars, the largest three of which are only of the third magnitude; situated in the southern hemisphere, south of the Dolphin and east of Sagittarius. See TROPICS.

Cassiopeia—A beautiful constellation in the northern and southern hemisphere, representing a queen seated in a chair, her head and body in the Milky Way and her foot resting upon the arctic circle—situated midway between Andromeda and the north polar star; it contains fifty five visible stars, the five brightest, of the third magnitude, and one or two smaller ones, forming the "chair;" the star Caph is useful to mariners and surveyors in determining the true position of the polar star.

Castor—A star of the first magnitude in the constellation of the Twins.

Celestial Globe—An artificial globe, like those representing the earth, which contains a view of the various constellations and signs of the zodiac in their places in the heavens.

Centaurus (the Man-Horse)—A constellation of the extreme southern hemisphere, containing thirty-five stars, including two of the first magnitude, which are not visible in the United States; it represents a horse's body with a man's head and arms, holding a spear.

Centripetal Force—That force which draws a body toward the sun; "centrifugal repulsion" is that power which the sun has to repel other bodies; both forces keep the planets in their places.

Cepheus (the King)—A constellation in the northern hemisphere, about twenty-five degrees northwest of Cassiopeia, to whom the king seems to extend his scepter, while his left foot is over the north pole; it contains thirty-five visible stars, the largest of which, Alderamin, is of the third magnitude.

Ceres—One of the asteroids, discovered January 1, 1801, by Piazzi, of Palermo, who named it after the goddess of grain and harvest. (See ASTEROIDS.) It revolves around the sun in four years and seven and one-third months; has a diameter estimated at 1,582 miles, and a velocity in its orbit of 41,000 miles an hour, and is never seen with the naked eye.

Cetus (the Whale)—The largest constellation in the heavens, filling a space fifty degrees in length and about twenty degrees in breadth; is situated below Aries and the Triangles, and contains ninety-seven stars, but none of the first magnitude, and only two of the second magnitude.

Circumference—The distance around the outer surface of a circle or sphere.

Columba (the Dove)—A constellation of only ten stars, only one of which is of the second magnitude; situated about sixteen degrees south of the Icarus, and nearly on the same meridian with the "three stars" in Orion's belt; it was named after Noah's dove, sent out from the ark to find dry land.

Colures—Two great imaginary circles in the heavens, which intersect each other at right angles, dividing the ecliptic into four equal parts, and mark the seasons of the year; one passes through the equinoxes at Aries and Libra, and is called the "equinoctial colure;" the other, north and south, is the solstitial colure."

Comet—A round, transparent body, resembling a planet, which performs irregular or eccentric revolutions about the sun in long and narrow orbits, which have the sun in one of their focuses; it consists of a spherical, transparent light, enclosing a transparent nucleus, or ball, and a long train, or tail, of fiery particles, by which comets are distinguished from other heavenly bodies; it is estimated that there are upward of one million of these wandering wonders in space, and while many of them have regular times for returning to the sun and departing again at greater or less periods, others have been noted but once in human history as visitors to our solar system; their composition and mission are profound mysteries, which science fails to reveal; superstition has, however, made them objects of terror, in past ages, lest they portended evil to the world and its inhabitants.

Concave—The interior of an arched or spherical surface.

Complement—The distance of a star from the zenith.

Conjunction—The meeting of two planets in the same degree of the zodiac.

Constellation—An assemblage of fixed stars, imagined to represent the form of some creature or other object, such as a bear, a ship, or noted heathen god or goddess, from which they derived those names that are now used in designating and describing the stars.

Constellations (Origin)—The division of the heavens into constellations is very ancient, probably as old as astronomy itself. Frequent mention is made of them by name in the Christian Bible, especially in the books of Job and Amos; some of them are also mentioned by Homer and Hesiod, about 900 years before Christ. Originally there were forty-eight constellations known to Ptolemy, called the Old Constellations, to which others have been since added, until the list now comprises 100 or more.

Convex—The exterior surface of a sphere or arc—opposite of concave.

Corona—A luminous appearance, with divergent points of light, surrounding the dark body of the moon during an eclipse of the sun; also that phase of the aurora borealis, where a crown-like illumination diverges from the main arc near the north pole.

Copernican System—A particular system of the heavenly bodies first proposed by Pythagoras and afterwards revived by Copernicus, a Polish astronomer; their theory is the one now universally adopted, placing the sun in the center of the solar system, with all the other planets revolving round it in a particular and regular order.

Corona Borealis (the Northern Crown)—A beautiful constellation, situated directly north of the Serpent's Head, between Bootes on the west and Hercules on the east; it contains twenty-one stars, none of the first magnitude, six of which form a circular figure much resembling a wreath or crown.

Corvus (the Crow)—A small constellation east

of the Cap, in the southern hemisphere, on the same meridian as Bernice's Hair, but as far south of the equinoctial as Bernice's Hair is north of it; containing nine stars, but none of the first or second magnitudes.

Cosmical—A term having reference to the grand harmonious system of the universe, or of the solar system, or to any heavenly body that rises and sets with the sun. See **ASTRONOMICAL**.

Coup-de-so-leil—The peculiar effect of the sun's heat upon men and animals known as "sun-stroke."

Crescent of the Moon—The moon's appearance when new or in the last quarter.

Cygnus (the Swan)—A remarkable constellation, composed, according to different estimates, of eighty-one or one hundred and seven stars, situated in the Milky Way, directly east of the Lyre, and nearly on the same meridian as the Dolphin; the principal stars that mark the wings, the bill and the body of the Swan form a large and regular cross; it has but one star of the first magnitude.

Days and Nights—The unequal lengths of the days and nights are occasioned by the annual revolution of the earth around the sun, with its axis inclined to the plane of its orbit; the continuance of the sun above the horizon of any place depends entirely upon his declination or altitude at noon; at the vernal and autumnal equinoxes, March 21 and September 23, he has no declination, and the days and nights are then of equal length;

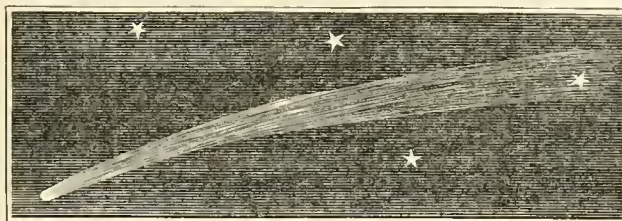


Fig. 7--The Great Comet of 1843, The tail of which was 130,000,000 miles in length.

and the sun's declination or obliquity between these two dates regulates the seasons, producing spring and summer on one side of the equator, and autumn and winter on the opposite side. An astronomical day is rated from noon of one day to the noon of the next; a civil day is reckoned from sunrise to sunrise, or sunset to sunset.

Depression—The distance of a star from the horizon below it; "depression of the pole" is said of a person sailing from either pole toward the equator; "depression of the visible horizon," or "dip," is its dipping, or sinking, below the true horizontal plane by the observer's eye being above the surface of the sea.

Descension—An arc of the equator which descends or sets with any sign or point in the zodiac, and descension is either "right" or "oblique" according as it takes place in a right or oblique sphere; "descensional difference" is the difference between the right and oblique descension of a star, etc.

Declination—The distance of any star or point of the heavens from the equator, either north or south; the greatest declination is twenty-three and a half degrees.

Degree—The three hundred and sixtieth part of the circumference of a circle.

Delphinus (the Dolphin)—A beautiful cluster of eighteen stars, only one being above the third

magnitude, about fourteen degrees northeast of the Eagle; the four principal stars in the head form a diamond figure.

Diameter—A right line passing through a circle or sphere.

Difference of Longitude—An arc of the earth's equator, comprehended between the meridians of two places on earth.

Direction—The motion and other phenomena of a planet when it is direct, or going forward in the zodiac according to the natural order of the signs.

Disk—The body or face of the sun or moon as it appears to us.

Diurnal—Constituting the measure of a day—the time expended by any planet in making one revolution around its own axis; "diurnal arc" is the space apparently traveled by the sun or moon from its rising to its setting.

Draco (the Dragon)—A large constellation in the polar sky, containing eighty stars, four of which are of the second magnitude.

Dragon's-head—The ascending node of a planet, represented in almanacs by a figure exactly resembling the eye of a hook-and-eye; the name is derived from a fanciful figure caused by deviation of the planet from the ecliptic in passing from one node to the other.

Earth—(See Introduction to this Dictionary.)

Eccentric Circle—The circle that circumscribes the elliptical orbit of the planet.

Eccentricity—The distance between the sun and the center of the eccentric.

Equation of Time—The difference between mean and apparent time, or the reduction of the apparent unequal time or motion of the sun, etc., to equable time or motion.

Eclipse—"An eclipse of the sun takes place when the dark body of the moon, passing directly between the earth and sun, intercepts his light; this can happen only at the instant of new moon, or when the moon is in conjunction, for it is only then that she passes between us and the sun. An eclipse of the moon takes place when the dark body of the earth, coming between her and the sun, intercepts his light and throws a shadow on the moon; this can happen only at the time of full moon, or when the moon is in opposition, for it is only then that the earth is between her and the sun. The magnitude of the sun is such that the shadow cast by each of the primary planets always converges to a point before it reaches any other planet, so that not one of the primary planets can eclipse another; the shadow of any planet which is accompanied by satellites may, on certain occasions, eclipse its satellites, but it is not long enough to eclipse any other body; the shadow of a satellite, or moon, may also, on certain occasions, fall on the primary planet and eclipse it."—(Burritt.) Eclipses are total or partial, according to the relative positions of the two planets at the time of the eclipse, so that the whole of the eclipsed body may be darkened, or only a portion of it. An "annular eclipse" is one of the sun in which the moon conceals the whole of the sun's disk, except a bright ring around the border.—(Brande.) There cannot be less than two eclipses, nor more than seven, in any year; usually there are two each of the sun and moon.

Ecliptic—A great circle of the sphere in which the sun performs his apparent annual mo-

tion; it is supposed to be drawn through the middle of the zodiac, and makes an angle with the equinoctial of nearly twenty-three degrees and thirty minutes, which angle is called "the obliquity of the ecliptic."

Equator—An imaginary great circle drawn around the earth from east to west, half-way between the north and south poles.

Equator of the Heavens (or Equinoctial Line)—An imaginary great circle in our solar system, answering to the equator on the earth; whenever the sun comes to this circle, the days and nights are equal all over the earth.

Equinoxes—The times when the sun enters the borders of the constellations of Aries and Libra, about the twenty-first of March and the twenty-third of September, at which dates the days and nights are of equal length throughout the world.

Equulus (the Little Horse)—A small cluster of stars, about half-way between the head of the constellation Pegasus and that of the Dolphin; it contains ten stars, none of which are of more than the fourth magnitude.

Elliptical—An oblong figure with rounded ends.

Ellipticity—The deviation of the earth's shape from the form of a true sphere or globe.

Elongation—The removal of a planet to the farthest distance it can be from the sun, as seen from the earth.

Emerston—The reappearance of the sun and moon after they have undergone an eclipse; also of a star that emerges from under the rays of the sun.

Ephemeris—An astronomical almanac or table, showing the state of the heavens for every day at noon.

Epileye—A little circle in the center of a greater circle.

Epileyoidal—A curve generated by a point in the circumference of a movable circle, which rolls on the inside or outside of the circumference of a fixed circle, as the moon's orbit in connection with the earth's around the sun.

Eridanus (the River Po)—An eccentric constellation of eighty-four stars, only one of which is of the first magnitude, meandering, like a river, irregularly through the heavens a distance of 130 degrees; that part of it which lies between Orion and the Whale is known as the "northern stream," and the remainder as the "southern stream."

Falling Stars—See METEORIC SHOWERS.

Forces (Attractive and Repelling)—See CENTRIFUGAL.

Fixed Stars—Those which do not change their positions in regard to each other.

First Quarter—See PHASES.

Full Moon—That phase of the moon when the sun shines squarely upon its hemisphere presented to our vision, so that one-half of its surface is completely illuminated.

Gemini (the Twins)—The fourth constellation and the third sign in the order of the zodiac, between Cancer on the east and Taurus on the west, and south of the Lynx, the orbit of the earth passing through the center of the constellation, which contains eighty-five stars; one of these, Castor, is of the first magnitude, and Pollux of the second, both appearing in the head of the Twins, not far apart.

Geocentric—See PARALLAX.

Gibbous—The convex shape of the light part of the moon during her course from full to new when the dark part of that body appears horned—the opposite of the "crescent of the moon," which see.

Globe—An artificial round body, solid or hollow, on which is drawn a representation of the earth, or of the heavens; the first is called a terrestrial globe; the other, a celestial globe.

Gnomon—An astronomical instrument or apparatus for measuring altitudes.

Gravitation—That particular force which the earth possesses for attracting all exterior substances toward its own center, in a greater or less degree.

Greyhounds—A modern constellation, embracing two in one, was made by Hevelius out of the unformed stars of the ancients which were scattered between Bootes on the east, and the Great Bear on the west, and between the handle of the Dipper on the north, and Berenice's Hair on the south; the northern hound is called Asteroion and the southern one Chara, and the largest star is of the third magnitude, in the neck of Chara.

Harmony of the Spheres—A kind of music, supposed by the ancients to be produced by the combined motions of the stars and planets.

Heaven—That immense region wherein the planets, stars and comets are located and perform their motions; commonly known as "the heavens," the astronomers having variously assumed as many heavens as they observed different celestial motions.

Hebe—One of the asteroidal planets in our solar system.

Heliacal—A term applied to the stars or planets when they rise and set with or at the same time as the sun.

Heliocentric—Whatever relates to the center of the sun. See PARALLAX.

Heliometer—A sort of telescope formed of two object-glasses of equal focal strength, placed side by side, and having but one eye-glass.

Hemisphere—One-half of the earth or any other sphere, real or imaginary.

Hercules—A constellation of 113 stars, none of which are of the first magnitude, situated in the northern hemisphere, with one foot resting on the head of Draco, at the north, Lyra being on the east of it and the Serpent and the Crown on the west. It represents Hercules, the mythological hero, clad in the skin of the Nemean lion, holding a club in his hand, with the three-headed dog, Cerberus, at his left.

Herschel—(See the Introduction to this Dictionary.)

Horizon—"Apparent horizon," the apparent junction of the sky with the earth, at any standpoint on the latter, called, also, "Sensible Horizon." "Rational horizon"—An imaginary great circle, whose plane, passing through the center of the earth, divides the heavens into two hemispheres, of which the upper one is called the visible hemisphere, and the lower one the invisible hemisphere; it is the plane of this circle which determines the rising and setting of the heavenly bodies."—(Burritt.)

Hydra—A constellation in the southern hemisphere, extending almost from the Little Dog to the Scales, a distance of over 100 degrees; it contains sixty stars, but none of the first magnitude. The center of this constellation is a crescent of six stars of the fourth magnitude, called the Cup. Hydra is also known as the Water-Serpent.

Immersion—A term applied to so near an approach of a planet to the sun that the former cannot be seen; also, the commencement of an eclipse of the moon—that moment when she begins to darken.

Impact—The single or simple act of one body upon another so as to set it in motion.

Ingress—The sun's entrance into a sign of the zodiac, or the entrance of the moon into the shadow of the earth, at the time of an eclipse.

Interior Planets—Those planets which are situated within the orbit of the earth.

Iris—One of the asteroidal planets in our solar system.

Juno—One of the asteroidal planets in our solar system. (See ASTEROIDS.) It revolves around the sun in four years and four and a half months, its average distance from it being about 254,000,000 miles, and moving in its orbit at the rate of 41,000 miles an hour. Its diameter is estimated at 1,393 miles. Its orbit is so eccentric that in perihelion it is nearer by 130,000,000 miles than when in aphelion, and owing to solar attraction, moves through the half of its orbit that is nearest to the sun in half the time that it takes to traverse the remainder.

Jupiter—(See Introduction to this Dictionary.)

Latitude on Earth—Parallels of latitude are small imaginary circles on the earth's surface running parallel with the equator, on both sides of it; between the equator and each pole are ninety of these lines, each marking a geographical degree of about sixty-nine miles.

Latitude in the Heavens—The distance north or south of the ecliptic and at right angles with it.

Leo (the Lion)—The fifth sign in the zodiac and the sixth constellation, situated next east of the Crab and south of the Little Lion and the Great Bear; it contains ninety-five visible stars, and two—Regulus and Denebola—are of the first magnitude.

Leo Minor (the Little Lion)—Hevelius formed this constellation of fifty-three stars, including none of the first or second magnitude, out of stars unappropriated to other constellations by the ancients, between the Lion on the south and the Great Bear on the north.

Lepus (the Hare)—A constellation of nineteen stars, none above the third magnitude, directly south of Orion, with which it reaches the meridian January 24, and about eighteen degrees west of the Great Dog.

Libra (the Scales)—This seventh sign and eighth constellation in the zodiac, next east of the Virgin, contains fifty-one stars, none of the first magnitude; when the sun enters this sign, the days and nights are of equal length all over the world, suggestive of an even balance.

Libration of the Earth—A motion, real or apparent, of the poles, resembling that of a balance before coming to a rest—an oscillatory movement of the earth on its axis.

Libration of the Moon—An apparent irregularity in its motion.

Limb—The utmost edge or border of the body of the sun or moon.

Longitude—An arc of the ecliptic intercepted between some given point called the first meridian and the meridian passing through the proposed place; this may be either east or west, according as it is reckoned on the east or west side of the first meridian.

Longitude on the Earth—Distance either east or west from some fixed meridian, measured on the equator.

Longitude in the Heavens—Distance east from the first point of Aries, the Ram, measured on the ecliptic.

Lupus (the Wolf)—A constellation low down in the southern hemisphere, next east of the Centaur and south of the Scapula, containing twenty-three stars, none of the first or second magnitude.

Lynx—A constellation in the northern hemisphere, containing forty-four small stars, "and none of note," and is situated between the Waggoner and the Great Bear, and north of the Twins.

Lyra (the Harp)—A constellation in the northern hemisphere, south of Draco, between the Swan on the east and Hercules on the west, and contains twenty-one stars, of which Vega, of the first magnitude, is one of the most brilliant in the northern heavens: its surpassing brightness has attracted the admiration of astronomers in all ages.

Lunar—Relating to the moon, its phases, eclipses, effects, etc.

Lunation—Otherwise called a "synodical month," by which is meant one revolution of the moon, or the time between one new moon and another.

Mars—(See Introduction to this Dictionary.)

Meridians—"Imaginary great circles drawn through the poles of the world, cutting the equator and the equinoctial at right angles. Every place on earth and every corresponding point in the heavens is considered as having a meridian passing through it, although astronomers apply but twenty-four to the heavens, thus dividing the concave surface into twenty-four sections, each fifteen degrees in width. These meridians mark the space which the heavenly bodies appear to describe, every hour, for the twenty-four hours of the day, they are thence sometimes denominated 'hour-circles.' In measuring distances and determining positions on the earth, the equator and some fixed meridian, as that of Greenwich" (or Washington) "contain the primary starting points; in the heavens these points are in the ecliptic, the equinoctial, and that great meridian which passes through the first point of Aries, called the equinoctial colure."—(Burritt.)

Magnetical Meridian—A great circle in the heavens which intersects the horizon in the points to which the magnetic needle (as the mariner's compass), when at rest, directs itself.

Magnitudes of Stars—Modern astronomers have been accustomed to distinguish stars in the various constellations by the letters of the Greek alphabet and also according to their sizes, ranging from the "first magnitude," or largest star, to the "sixth magnitude," or smallest star visible to the naked eye.

Mean—Average; intermediate between two extremes of quantity or situation, as mean motion, mean time, mean distance.

Mean Time—"Apparent time" is that indicated by the sun; "sidereal time" is that measured by the stars; "mean time" is that equably marked by a perfect clock, as if every day in the year is of a uniform length.

Medusa's Head—See PERSEUS.

Mercury—(See Introduction to this Dictionary.)

Meteoritic Showers—The recurrence of meteors falling through space in great numbers at various periods has led to much study, observation and speculation on the part of scientific men,

and certain data appear to produce the following conclusions: That the meteors have their origin beyond the limits of our atmosphere; on one occasion the height of the meteoric cloud, or radiant point, above the earth's surface was, according to Professor Olmsted's observations, not less than 2,238 miles; they are composed of very light, combustible materials; the cause of this wonderful phenomena is thus stated by Professor Olmsted in connection with the remarkable meteoric shower of November 13, 1833: "The meteors emanated from a nebulous body which was then pursuing its way along with the earth around the sun; this body continues to revolve around the sun in an elliptical orbit, but little inclined to the plane of the ecliptic, and having its aphelion near the orbit of the earth; the body has a period of nearly six months, and its perihelion is a little below the orbit of Mercury." Showers of meteors are now regularly expected November 13 and August 13, each year, although they sometimes fail to appear.

Micrometer—An astronomical machine which serves to measure extremely small distances in the heavens, etc. It is used in connection with the telescope or microscope, and there are several varieties of the instrument for different sorts of scientific observation.

Milky Way (the Galaxy)—This is that "luminous zone or pathway, of singular whiteness, varying from four degrees to twenty degrees in width, which passes quite around the heavens; the Greeks called it Galaxy, on account of its color and appearance; the Latins, for the same reason, called it Via Lactea, or the Milky Way."—(Burritt.) Astronomy develops the fact that this zone is composed of innumerable small stars, so many, indeed, that Dr. Herschel, with his best glasses, counted 538 stars in a single spot, without moving his telescope, and while he steadily gazed at one point and the motion of the earth brought new ones to his telescopic vision, there passed in one-fourth of an hour no less than 116,000 stars and on another occasion, in forty-one minutes, no less than 258,000 stars. It is also a belief of astronomers that all the stars of the universe are arranged in clusters, or groups; which are called nebula, or starry systems, each of which contain many thousands of stars; our sun, it is also said, belongs to the nebula of the Milky Way, and although at such an immense distance from other planets in that zone, is considered as near to any one of them as they are to one another. Of the character, motions and peculiarities of the innumerable stars that form the Milky Way, little or nothing is known, although it appears that they are unequally dispersed and arranging themselves into separate clusters; that various changes are taking place among the nebula, some increasing by accessions of stars, and others growing smaller by dissolution. More than 2,500 nebula have been observed, each of which may contain as many stars as the Milky Way, and human understanding fails to grasp the immensity of the visible universe.

Monoceros (the Unicorn)—A constellation containing thirty-one small stars, made out of those previously unformed which were scattered between the two constellations of the Great Dog and the Little Dog; extending a considerable distance on each side of the equinoctial; none of its stars are of more than the fourth magnitude.

Moon—The "lesser light" that was created to illuminate the earth in the absence of the sun. Recent observations indicate that it is a "dead planet," once filled with internal fires and volcanoes, which have burned out and left it a mountainous, desolate, barren waste, without an atmosphere or inhabitants. Its distance from the

earth is about 240,000 miles; its diameter is 2,162 miles. Its apparent daily average motion in its orbit is more than thirteen degrees in a day, but this is understood as a motion in a small orbit, embracing a great number of degrees, with comparatively few miles. In the opinion of some astronomers this body was once attached to the earth, and when nebulous matter forming the latter contracted to its present size, was thrown off from it and became a satellite. The moon revolves once on its axis exactly in the same time that it performs a revolution around the earth, which is evidenced by its always presenting the same side to the earth, for if it did not rotate on an axis, every part could be seen from our own planet. It follows, then, that the moon's year contains but one day and one night, both together embracing twenty-nine days, twelve hours, forty-four minutes and three seconds. While revolving about the earth the moon is carried with it at the same time around the sun, so that its path is extremely irregular, describing during one of our years about a dozen curves around the earth and only one around the sun. The reason why the body of the moon is not seen in its new phase is because of its being in the dazzling light of the sun, and its position toward that orb as seen from the earth. The "Harvest Moon"—"The moon near to its full at the time of harvest in England, or about the time of the autumnal equinox (in September), when, by reason of the small angle of the ecliptic and the moon's orbit with the horizon, it rises nearly at the same early hour for several evenings." (Webster Improved.) "Horn-Moon" is the sharp point in the crescent form of the new moon. "Horizontal Moon"—Sometimes the moon, as well as the sun, when on the horizon at rising or setting, appears two or three times larger than when thirty or forty degrees higher in the heavens, although when measured by an instrument at the horizon its diameter is really not at all increased. This has puzzled the scientists greatly, but its cause is probably due to atmospheric causes affecting the eyesight. "Moon's Quarters"—See PHASES.

Nadir—That point in the heavens opposite to the zenith, and directly under our feet, in the lower hemisphere of the earth.

Neptune—(See Introduction to this Dictionary.)

Nebula—Spots in the heavens, some of which are clusters of very small stars, while others appear like luminous spots in various forms.

Nebular Hypothesis—A theory that from nebula in their earliest forms, planets, satellites and stars were produced by cooling, contracting processes, while revolving in space.

Nebulosity—A faint, misty light, surrounding certain stars.

Newtonian Philosophy—The doctrine of the universe as explained by Sir Isaac Newton, respecting the properties, affinities, forces, motions and laws of celestial and terrestrial bodies.

Nodes—Two points where the the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic; the northern or ascending node is called the dragon's head, and the southern or descending node, the dragon's tail.

Nocturnal—Relating to night; as a nocturnal arc—the arc in the heavens traversed by a star in the night.

Nucleus—The body of a comet, surrounded by its coma, or hair, otherwise called the comet's head, this nucleus is known to be transparent.

Nutation—A tremulous motion of the earth's axis, by which its inclination to the plane of the ecliptic is constantly varying in a small degree.

Obscuration—Hiding from view any heavenly body by clouds or eclipse.

Observation—The scientific noting of the phenomena of the heavenly bodies by means of any instrument.

Observatory—A place in some lofty situation prepared and fitted up with telescopes, quadrants and other instruments for the purpose of making astronomical observations. Those of Greenwich (England), Washington (D. C.), Paris (France), and Munich (Bavaria), are among the most noted of modern observatories. The ancient Chaldeans had similar observatories.

Observatory (Equatorial or Portable)—An instrument for solving numerous astronomical problems, such as finding the meridian, directing the telescope to any particular star in broad daylight, etc.

Occident—Westward, or the west, as the occident equinoctial.

Occultation—The obscuration, or hiding from view, of any star or planet by the interposition of any other body, as the moon. "Circle of occultation" is an imaginary circle around the poles which contains those stars that are not visible in our hemisphere.

Opposition—One of the aspects of the planets, when they are 180 degrees distant from each other, or in a diametrically opposite relation to each other.

Optic Glasses—Instruments, as microscopes, telescopes, or spectacles for viewing objects otherwise difficult of observation. "Optic place of a star," that point of its orbit in which it appears to be to our eye.

Orb—A sphere, or ball, solid or hollow, especially one of the celestial spheres, as the sun, moon, or a star; also a celestial circle, as the orbit of a planet; also, a period of time marked off by a heavenly body.

Orbicular—Resembling, or having the form of an orb.

Orbit—The path of a planet or comet while pursuing its proper course through the heavens.

Orient—The east, opposite to the occident; the point of the sun's rising.

Orion—A magnificent constellation of about 2,000 stars, seventy-eight of which are visible, situated midway between the poles of the heavens and directly over the earth's equator, coming to the meridian about January 23. It represents a man in the attitude of assaulting the Bull, having a sword in his belt, a huge club in his right hand, and a shield of lion's skin in his left. Two of the stars are of the first magnitude, four of the second, three of the third, and fifteen of the fourth. It is full of interest to the astronomer.

Orrery—An astronomical instrument for exhibiting the several motions of the heavenly bodies, and derives its name from the Earl of Orrery, for whom, it was supposed, the first one was made, but this appears to be a mistake. It represents the principal planets all in their proper places, illuminated by the sun in the center, and revolving together in their various orbits.

Oscillation—Swinging forward and backward, like a pendulum; a fluctuation or vibration between fixed limits.

Pallas—One of the asteroidal planets of our solar system, situated between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered March 28, 1802, by M.

Others, of Bremen. Its average distance from the sun is 264,000,000 miles; it revolves around the sun in four years and seven and two-thirds months; it moves in its orbit at the speed of 41,000 miles an hour, and its diameter is estimated to be 2,025 miles, but little less than that of our moon.

Parallax—A change in the apparent place of any heavenly body when seen from different points of view. The greatest annual apparent change of place of a body as seen from the earth or sun is called an "annual parallax;" the difference between the position of an object as seen by one eye, and that in which it is seen by the other, the head remaining unmoved, is a "binocular parallax;" the apparent change of a body with reference to the earth's center is a "geocentric" or "diurnal" parallax; the parallax of a body with reference to the sun, or the angle extended beyond a body by lines drawn to the earth or sun, is a "heliocentric parallax;" the diurnal parallax of a star or planet when in the horizon, or the angle extended beyond the body by the earth's radius, is a "horizontal parallax." (*Webster.*)

Parallel—A name for lines, surfaces or bodies everywhere at an equal distance from each other. "Parallel sphere," the situation of the earth or other sphere when its equator coincides with the horizon and its poles with the zenith and nadir. "Parallels of latitude" are small circles imagined to be drawn on the earth's surface, north and south of the equator, and parallel to it. "Parallels of declination" are small circles imagined to be drawn on the concave surface of the heavens, north and south of the equinoctial and parallel to it, or as circles formed by applying the earth's parallels of latitude to the heavens above it.

Parhelion—A mock sun or meteor, or luminous appearance, sometimes seen a few degrees from either both sides, or on one side, of the sun, in frosty weather, supposed to be a concentrated reflection of the sun's rays upon the atmosphere, partaking of the nature of a halo.

Paraselene—A mock moon, or a meteor in the form of a luminous ring around the moon.

Pegasus (the Flying Horse)—A constellation of eighty-nine stars visible to the naked eye (none of the first magnitude), representing a portion of a horse with wings, in an inverted position; it is situated between the Swan, the Dolphin and the Eagle on the west, and the Northern Fish and Andromeda on the east, having an average length, east and west, of about forty degrees, and extending north from the equinoctial thirty-five degrees.

Penumbra—The partial shade or obscurity observed on the margin of the perfect shade in an eclipse; also, the zone of a lighter shade seen around each of the larger black spots on the sun's surface.

Perigee—That point in the heavens in which the sun or any planet is least distant from the center of the earth. Since the true center of motion has been discovered, the term "perihelion" is used to denote the corresponding points.

Perihelion—(See PERIGEE.) That point of a planet's orbit in which it is nearest to the sun.

Period—The entire revolution of a planet.

Periphery—The circumference of any circle, curve, etc.

Perseus—A constellation in the northern hemisphere, representing Perseus, son of Jupiter and Danae, who slew one of the three Gorgons (Medusa) and cut off her head, which also forms part of this constellation, crowned with coiling snakes. Sixty-seven stars compose this constellation, which is situated directly north of the Ple-

iades and the Fly, between Andromeda on the west and Anriga on the east. It contains no stars of the first magnitude.

Phases—The various "quarters," or appearances, of the moon at different epochs, presenting first a crescent of light, then a semicircle, then becoming gibbous, and lastly full, when it returns by the same gradation to the state of a new moon. These phases are produced by the varied positions of the moon in respect to the sun and earth.

Piscis Australis (the Southern Fish)—A constellation of twenty-four stars visible to the naked eye, directly south of Aquarius, the Water-Bearer, and representing a fish drinking the water that flows from the urn of Aquarius. Its position has been accurately determined, to assist navigators in finding the longitude in the southern hemisphere.

Pisces (the Fishes)—This constellation is now the first in order of the twelve constellations of the zodiac, and is usually represented by two fishes tied a considerable distance apart, at the extremities of a long undulating cord or ribbon. It occupies a large triangular space in the heavens, and its outline at first is somewhat difficult to be traced. The two Fishes and the cord between them make two sides of a large triangle, thirty and forty degrees in length, the open part of which is toward the northwest. This constellation is bounded north by Andromeda, west by Andromeda and Pegasus, south by the Cascade, and east by the Whale and the Triangles. (*Burritt.*)

Plane—An imaginary surface, conveying the idea of a straight line, "coinciding with, or containing, some designated astronomical line, circle or other curve; as the plane of an orbit, the plane of the ecliptic, or of the equator." (*Webster.*)

Planets—Stars that change their position, in distinction from the fixed stars. They are divided into two classes—primary and secondary; the first are those that are supposed to revolve around the sun, such as the Earth, Jupiter, Mercury, Venus, and others; the secondary include those which revolve around the primary planets, as our moon and the satellites of Saturn, Jupiter and Uranus. The original number of planets was six—Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn, which were distinguished by some mark or attribute of the deities whose names they bore. Since then numerous other planets have been added—Uranus, Neptune, the Asteroids, etc. To understand the manner in which the planets are retained in their orbits, see CENTRIFUGAL FORCE.

Planisphere—A projection of a sphere and its various circles on a plane, such as maps, etc.; especially of the celestial sphere, representing the various constellations, stars, etc.

Pleiades—A remarkable cluster of stars in the constellation of Taurus, the Bull. Only seven are visible to the naked eye; their names are Aleyone, Merone, Maia, Electra, Tayeta, Sterope and Celeno. The Pleiades, according to fable, were the seven daughters of Atlas and the nymph Pleione, who were turned into stars, with their sisters, the Hyades, on account of their amiable virtues and mutual affection. Merone married a mortal, and for that reason her star shines dimly. The number of stars developed in this cluster by the telescope varies from seventy-eight to two hundred.

Point—The name for certain parts in the heavens, as the cardinal points, solstitial points, etc.

Pointers—Two stars in the constellation of the Great Bear, so called because they always point nearly in a direction toward the polar star.

Polar Circles—Two small circles, each about sixty-six and a half degrees from the equator, being always at the same distance from the poles that the tropics are from the equator; the northern is called the arctic circle and the southern the antarctic circle. (*Burritt.*)

Poles of the Earth—The extremities of its axis—imaginary points on its surface of the sphere, two in number, the arctic or north pole, and the antarctic or south pole. Encompassed with perpetual ice and severe cold, no navigator has yet reached either of them. "Poles of the heavens"—The imaginary extremities of their axis. "Poles of the horizon"—Two points, one of which is directly overhead, called the zenith; the other, directly under foot, is called the nadir.

Polar Star, or Pole-Star—The present pole star is the last one in the tail of the constellation of the Little Bear, near the north pole, which, owing to its nearness to the earth, never sets, and is therefore of great use to mariners in ascertaining the latitude, etc. "The time taken for one revolution of the pole of the equator round that of the ecliptic, or, what is the same thing, for the first point of Aries (the Ram) to perform a complete circle around the ecliptic is 25,800 miles; as a consequence it follows that the pole-star is not the same at different epochs; at present the (north) pole of the earth is approaching more nearly the direction of the bright star Polaris, but it will soon begin to recede from it, and some other star, coming more nearly in the direction, will be the polar star." (*Plummer.*) The present one is of the second magnitude.

Pollux—A star of the second magnitude in the constellation of the Twins.

Precession of the Equinoxes—A slow motion of the equinoctial points, by which they change their place, going from east to west, contrary to the order of the signs of the zodiac; in other words, the sun, in its apparent annual course, does not cross the equinoctial, in spring and autumn, exactly in the same places, but every year a little behind those of the preceding year; the equinoctial points do thus go back upon the ecliptic at the rate of about fifty and one-fourth seconds of a degree every year; therefore "recession of the equinoxes" would be a more appropriate phrase than "precession."

Ptolemaic System—The system of astronomy prepared by Ptolemy, the celebrated Egyptian astronomer and mathematician, founded on the theory that the earth is immovably fixed in the center of the whole universe, the sun, moon, planets and stars all moving from east to west around it once in twenty-four hours; this theory, however, has been set aside as erroneous. "Pythagorean system"—See COPERNICAN SYSTEM.

Quadrature—When the moon is midway between the points of conjunction and opposition, or ninety degrees from each (or a quarter-circle), it is in quadrature.

Quadrant—An instrument for noting the altitudes of the sun and stars; of these there are several sorts, but Hadley's quadrant is most esteemed.

Radiant Point—Any point from which rays of light proceed.

Radius Vector of an Orbit—Any line joining the sun to a planet. "Radius"—Half the diameter of a circle, or a straight line drawn from the center to the circumference of a circle.

Regulus—A star of the first magnitude in the constellation of the Lion.

Reflection—A motion of rays of light or heat, whereby, after falling upon, or striking against, a solid surface, are forced, or recede, from it.

Refraction—The bending or deviation of a ray of light from that right line in which it would have continued if not prevented by the thickness of the medium through which it passes; thus the sun's rays passing through our atmosphere are refracted or bent down, making the sun to appear higher than it really is.

Refrangibility—A disposition of rays of light to be refracted or turned out of a direct course, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another. (*Webster.*)

Retraction of the Equinoxes—The going backwards of the equinoctial points of the signs of the zodiac, the Ram and the Bull.

Retrogradation—A going backwards; a retrocession, recession or precession of equinoxes.

Revolution—The motion of any heavenly body in a circular line or orbit, until it returns to the same point again; also the revolving of a planet on its own axis, which is more properly a rotation; the earth revolves around the sun once a year, but rotates on its own axis once a day; this latter is called "diurnal revolution;" a "synodical revolution" is a period extending from one conjunction (as of the moon or a planet with the sun) to the next; a "sidereal revolution" is the orbit of a planet that returns to the same place in respect to the stars. [Note—So far as the asteroidal planets of our solar system are concerned, it is not known that they have a diurnal rotation on their axes.]

Roundness—Roundness of form; spherical.

Sagittarius (the Archer)—The ninth sign of the zodiac, and a constellation of sixty-nine stars (none of the first magnitude), in the southern hemisphere, next east of the Scorpion.

Satellite—A secondary planet revolving around another, as the moon moves around the earth; the name is devised from the custom of eastern princes, who had satellites attending upon them as a guard.

Saturn—See introduction to this dictionary.

Scorpio (the Scorpion)—The eighth sign of the zodiac, and an interesting constellation in the southern hemisphere, situated southward and eastward of the Scales, and containing forty-four stars; one of these stars, Antares, is of the first magnitude, and the whole constellation is readily distinguished from all others by the peculiar luster and position of its principal stars.

Serpens Eclipsed—That part of the diameter of the moon which enters the shadow.

Seasons—The four portions or quarters of the solar year, namely: Spring, when the sun enters the constellation of Aries, the Ram; summer, when he enters Cancer, the Crab; autumn, when he enters Libra, the Scales; and winter when he enters Capricorn, the Goat. The regular rotation of these seasons produces seed-time and harvest on the earth, and is caused by the varied positions of the earth's surface toward the sun at different stages of its journey around it.

Secondary Circles—Circles which intersect the six greater circles of the sphere at right angles.

Secondary Planets—Those which revolve as moons or satellites around the primary planets.

Selenography—A description of the face of the moon.

Serpent-Bearer—A constellation in the mid-heavens, whose center is very nearly over the earth's equator, opposite to Orion, and directly south of Hercules. It represents a man with a venerable beard, having both hands clenched in the folds of an enormous serpent, which is writhing in his grasp, and contains seventy-four stars, none of which are of the first magnitude. This constellation is also called Esculapius, the god of medicine.

Serpent—Four kinds of serpents have places in constellations—Hydra, south of the zodiac, below the Lion, Crab and Virgin; Hydrus, near the south pole; Draco, about the north pole; Serpens Ophiuchi, situated chiefly between the Scales and the Northern Crown.

Sextans (the Sextant)—"Urania's sextant," a modern constellation made by Hevelius out of unformed stars between the Lion on the north and Hydra on the south, and contains forty-one very small stars; it represents a sextant, an astronomical instrument resembling a quadrant.

Sidereal—Pertaining to any star or planet; as a "sidereal day," the time in which any star appears to revolve from the meridian to the meridian again, which is twenty-three hours, fifty-six minutes and four seconds of average solar time, there being 366 sidereal days in a year, or in 365 diurnal revolutions of the sun.

Signs—The ecliptic, like every other circle, contains 360 degrees, and is divided into twelve equal arcs of thirty degrees each, called signs, which the ancients distinguished by particular names. This division commences at the vernal equinox, and is continued eastwardly round to the same point again, in the following order: Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces. The sun, commencing at the first degree of Aries about March 21, passes, at an average rate, through one sign every month. (*Burritt.*)

Sirius (the Dog Star)—A very bright star of the first magnitude in the constellation of the Great Dog. In ancient times the rising and setting of Sirius was watched with much solicitude. The Thebans determined the length of the year by the number of its risings. To the Egyptians it was ominous of agricultural prosperity or blighting drought, since it foretold to them the overflow of the river Nile (or Siris) when they sowed their grain. The Romans annually sacrificed a dog to Sirius, to court its favor. The Eastern nations looked to its rising as the precursor of great heat on the earth, hence to that portion of the year the ancients gave the name of dog-days. It is with us overhead in the day-time during the dog-days, and so invisible, and is at night in the lower hemisphere, but is visible to us about mid-winter.

Solar System—That system of astronomy which is founded on the theory that the sun is the immovable center of an important portion of the great universe, round which all the planets within a circumscribed circle revolve at different distances and within various spaces of time.

Solstices—The time when the sun is at the greatest distance from the equator (twenty-three degrees and twenty-eight seconds), which happens about June 21, when he enters the tropic of Cancer, or the summer solstice, and about December 21, when he enters the tropic of Capricorn, which is the winter solstice.

Spectroscope—An instrument similar to a spy-glass or telescope, used in making observations of heavenly bodies for the purpose of determining their physical constitution. This is accomplished by analyzing the light of objects,

as the sun, moon, planets, stars, comets or nebula, by means of the spectroscope. The spectra of the planets Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, show, besides the signs peculiar to the reflected light of the sun, signs which are evidence of the presence about those bodies of an atmosphere containing aqueous vapor.

Stars—A general name given to the heavenly bodies seen from the earth, except the sun and moon. "Fixed" stars are those that do not change their positions in respect to one another. "Variable" stars are those whose brilliancy periodically or irregularly increase and decrease; some appear to be gradually gaining luminosity, and others are becoming more obscure, while some have suddenly blazed forth with great splendor, then become dim and finally disappear. "Clusters" appear at several points in the heavens, which, under the telescopic view, become groups of many stars; in the Pleiades, six or seven stars appear to the naked eye, but one astronomer affirms that he counted 200 in this cluster, and some clusters, it is estimated, contain at least 10,000 or 20,000 stars. "Double" or "Binary" stars are revealed by the telescope in various portions of the heavens, two or more stars being either placed very near each other and revolving around each other, and both around a common center, or else they may be at a great distance from each other, but nearly in the same line of vision from the earth. "Nebula" are light spots in the heavens, some consisting of clusters of exceedingly small stars, while others, like luminous clouds of different forms, resemble comets, rings, etc. What they are astronomy does not yet reveal. Many of the stars vary in color, curiously contrasting with each other in the heavens; Mars is a red star; Jupiter is of a cold, steel-blue color; some have green tints, some yellow, others are white, etc. At a moderate estimate man has discovered 13,000,000 stars. The enormous distances of the stars from our planet can only be generally referred to here, Sirius being twenty trillion miles away.

Sun-Dogs, or Mock-Suns—The sun shining on icy particles of the atmosphere. Sun-dogs occur during the cold season, in the early morning, and, when conditions are favorable, even late in the forenoon. When the air is full of floating frost crystals, after sunrise, sun-dogs may be formed before the vision of the spectator, as many as seven at a time, accompanied or joined by large bright circles, making a spectacle of unusual brilliancy. Sometimes one great bright spot will indicate the position of the rising sun on a cold, frosty morning, the image of which will be transmitted by refraction of its light in different directions and in contiguous portions of the heavens. Sun-dogs are thus (1) an effect of the sun shining on the frosty ice-crystals of the atmosphere, which produces, by the reflection of its light, a large bright spot or image of itself; (2) the refraction of light from this first bright image into the surrounding frosty atmosphere, by means of which it is duplicated, and accompanied by halos or great circles of light.

Sun-Spots—Supposed to be irregular openings in the outer, light-giving covering of the sun, like a break in our own cloudy sky, showing us the dark body of the sun below it.

Sphere—The concave vault, or expanse, which surrounds all portions of our earth, and in which

the stars and planets appear to the eye to be placed nearly equidistant from us.

Taurus (the Bull)—A constellation of the northern hemisphere, representing the head and shoulders of a furious bull, and is the second sign of the zodiac, Aries, the Ram, being first. It is found between Perseus and the Charioteer on the north, the Twins on the east, and Orion and the River Po on the west. It contains 111 visible stars, including the two beautiful clusters of the Pleiades and Hyades, the first on the shoulder and the latter in the face of the Bull. See PLEIADES.

Tides—The regular periodical current of water, which, when it rises, is called the flow, and when it goes back is the ebb. Newton attributed this phenomenon to the influence, principally, of the moon, and also of the sun in a less degree. Plummer says that the waters of the ocean vertically below the moon experience an attraction, heaping them up below the nocturnal planet, and a similar wave on the opposite side of the globe, and that these waves follow the diurnal motion of the moon about the earth. The sun, also, causes a similar but smaller wave on both sides of the globe. When the combined influences of the sun and moon cause two waves at the same time, it is called a "spring tide." The height of the solar tide is to the height of the lunar tide as two to five, when the moon is in her first and second quarters. The tides are lowest (called "neap tides") because then the planet is farthest from the earth. The general theory of the tides is this, that when the moon is nearest to the earth, her attraction is strongest and the tidal waves are highest, but when she is farthest from the globe the tides are lowest.

Transit—The passage of any planet just over or by a fixed star or the sun's disk, particularly the transit of Venus and Mercury, which always greatly interests astronomers.

Twilight—By the atmospheric refraction of the rays of the sun its light is reflected upon the earth before its rising and after its setting. "In the morning, when the sun has arrived at eighteen degrees below the horizon, his rays pass over our heads into the higher region of the atmosphere, and are thence reflected, or, as it were, bent down to the earth. The day is then said to *dawn*, and the light gradually increases until the sun appears above the horizon; this is called morning twilight, or *aurora*. In the evening, after sunset, the rays of the sun continue to illuminate the atmosphere till he sinks eighteen degrees below the horizon, and a similar effect, called the evening twilight, is produced." (*Burritt*.)

Time—A certain measure or portion of eternity—"a strip of time between two eternities"—graduated by the motions of the heavenly bodies. "Apparent time" is that reckoned by the sun, so that the sun's center passes over the meridian at precisely 12 o'clock (noon). "Mean time" is that indicated by a perfect clock, rightly adjusted, which slightly differs from the sun or apparent time.

Ursa Major (the Great Bear)—An important constellation in the northern hemisphere, containing eighty-seven visible stars, of which one is of the first magnitude and three of the second. It is situated between the Little Bear on the north and the Little Lion on the south, and is one of the most conspicuous and noted in this hemisphere. Among its remarkable features is the cluster of

seven stars familiarly known as the "dipper," the "plow," or "Charles' Wain." Although there is no resemblance whatever to a bear or other animal, it is stated that both the remote American Indian tribe of Iroquois and the earliest Arabs in Asia, probably without having ever communicated with each other, gave this constellation the name of "Great Bear."

Ursa Minor (the Little Bear)—Another constellation of the northern hemisphere, containing twenty-four stars, of which the seven principal ones form a figure resembling that in the Great Bear, only the "dipper" is reversed and about half as large as the one noticed above. The first star in its handle is the present polar star, and the others revolve constantly about it. All the stars in the group, being situated near the pole of the heavens, seem to move very slowly around it in circles so small that they never sink below the horizon. (See POLAR STAR.)

Vertical—Pertaining to the zenith—as planets are vertical when directly overhead.

Vertex—Another term for the zenith—the top of a perpendicular line.

Virgo (the Virgin)—The sixth sign of the zodiac, and a constellation situated next east of the Lion and about halfway between Erience's Hair on the north and the Crow on the south. It covers a large field in space, and contains 110 stars, including only one of the first magnitude. (*Flamsteed*.)

Vesta—One of the asteroidal planets in our solar system, discovered by Dr. Olbers of Bremen, March 29, 1807, in the constellation of the Virgin. It appears like a star of the fifth or sixth magnitude, shining with a steady radiance, and can be seen with the naked eye. Its orbit is so eccentric that it is sometimes farther from the sun than either Ceres, Pallas, or Juno, although its average distance is many millions of miles less than theirs. Its orbit crosses those of all three in two opposite points.

Vulcan—A planet discovered in 1859, situated between Mercury and the sun. According to Professor Tice's estimate, it is as large as Uranus, having a diameter of 33,000 miles. It was rediscovered by Professor Watson, at Rawlins, Kas.

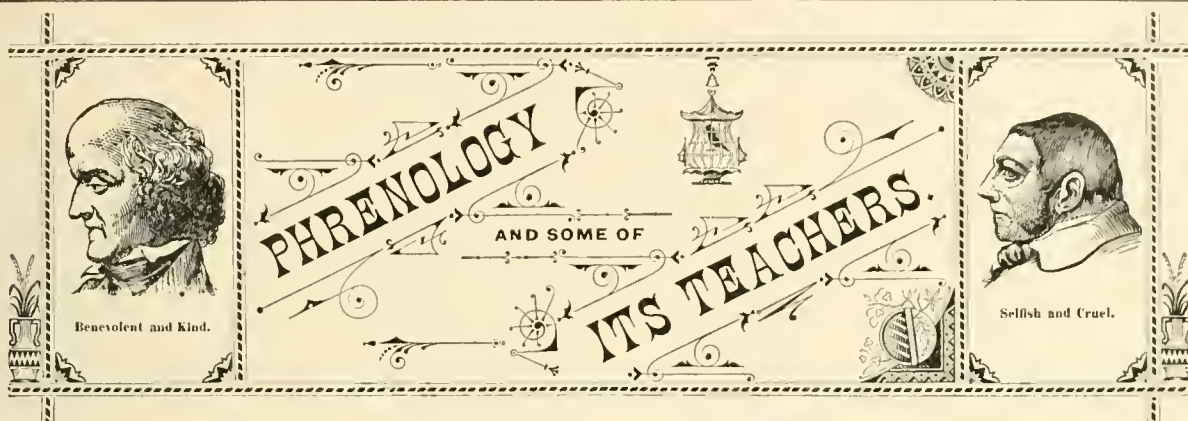
Winter—That season of the year when, in the northern hemisphere, the sun is in the tropic of Capricorn, and at his greatest declination from the equator; known as the coldest portion of the year in countries north of the equator.

Zenith—The vertical point of the heavens, ninety degrees distant from the horizon.

Zodiac—A zone, or girdle, about sixteen degrees in breadth, extending quite around the heavens, and including all the heavenly bodies within eight degrees on each side of the ecliptic. It includes, also, the orbits of all the planets, except some of the asteroids, since they are never seen beyond eight degrees either north or south of the ecliptic. (*Burritt*.) It has also twelve constellations within its bounds, which are called the twelve signs of the zodiac. See SIGNS, and ECLIPTIC.

Zone—A division of the earth's surface, of which there are five, distinguished according to the degree of heat to which each part is exposed, into two temperate, two frigid, and one torrid zone, the latter being central.





What Causes Good and Evil Actions Among Men.



Was man
made sim-
ply to de-
monstrate
that he

could be created, or was he placed here for a purpose, living his brief time on earth and then passing on to other spheres of existence where, with broader opportunities, he may fill a grander destiny than falls to the lot of most men here? All this is a matter of speculation, and yet faith leads to the belief that this life is not all.

The mechanic does not construct a machine to simply demonstrate that he can make it. On the contrary, he designs it for a purpose. Reason teaches that the Supreme would not create man for the brief and purposeless existence which he passes here. Were that all, life would not be worth the living. What then would be the object of man's creation?

We are forced, in the examination of this subject, to the conclusion that there is a beyond toward which we are all drifting. What that future is none may absolutely know on earth. We may conjecture, but the certainty is withheld because it would not be well for us to know the future. Aspiration, anticipation, hope—would all die if we knew to an absolute certainty the duties of the morrow.

If there is a sphere in which man will retain his individuality beyond this existence, what will be his condition there? That is a question about which, again, there is nothing definitely known. The inference is, however, that if man retains his individuality in another existence, the hopes entertained, the loves cherished, and the wisdom acquired here will be retained and possessed there.

WHAT is the object of man's creation? That is a matter of question. Why he should, without choice of his own, be brought into existence, and forced to pass through life—possibly a long life-time—with trouble on every side, is a mystery that no one can solve.

Our future condition, then, will depend upon the life daily lived on earth. This leads us to a study of man, and to an examination of the causes which influence his action and develop his character.

It was a former belief with many people that all good actions were the result of an angel influence acting upon the individual from the outside; that all evil was the work of an evil spirit. A study of human nature, however, brought a change of opinion on this subject. It was discovered that men possessed various grades of intellectual capacity and moral development, depending upon parentage and education. That human action thus was the result of training and surrounding influences, but even when this belief was arrived at it was not fully determined that character and intellectual capacity could be told by the appearance of the face and the contour of the head.

Dr. Gall.

To map out the several faculties of the mind was the work of Joseph Franz Gall, who was born at Tiefenbronn, in Baden, March 9, 1758, and died at Montrouge, near Paris, August 22, 1828.

Dr. Gall had pursued his literary studies at Baden, had studied anatomy and natural history at Strasburg, and afterwards received his diploma as a physician at Vienna.

From boyhood he had observed the difference of talents displayed by his companions, and particularly had he noticed that all those students who excelled in committing compositions to memory, had large eyes. Commencing with the idea that individual characteristics could be determined by certain outward manifestations, he continued the study, visiting lunatic asylums, prisons, universities of learning, and other places where certain grades of intellectuality and morality could be found, until he had determined that all the manifestations of the mind had their seat in the brain instead of in the heart, as had been before supposed.

After twenty years of study he decided the location of some twenty of the different organs of the mind, and satisfied himself that the activity of these could be determined by the protuberances on the head. In accord with this discovery he published a general medical work in 1791, and began lecturing on the subject in 1796, at Vienna, where the novelty of the theory created a marked sensation.



Joseph Franz Gall,

Distinguished Phrenologist who First Mapped Out and Designated the Phrenological Organs.

His first written exposition on phrenology appeared in a paper published at Wieland, in 1798.

Spurzheim.

About this time Johann Gaspar Spurzheim, who was born at Longwich, in 1776, espoused the theory of Dr. Gall, and did much to popularize the doctrine. In 1802 Gall's lectures were forbidden by the Austrian government as dangerous to religion. In company with Spurzheim, Gall then lectured for the succeeding eleven years* in central and northern Europe, finally settling in Paris, in 1807, where his theories met with much opposition, but gradually made headway.

Spurzheim remained with Gall until 1813, and then commenced lecturing on the brain and its manifestations. He delivered a series of lectures in Great Britain in 1823, and afterwards went to the United States, where, in Boston, he delivered several lectures in 1832, in which year he died.



Spurzheim.
Distinguished Teacher of Phrenology and Early Disciple of Dr. Gall.

through the *Phrenological Journal*, "Life Illustrated," and their many books relating to the science of mind and the laws of health, did a great and most beneficial work in the educating of the masses in a correct knowledge of the laws of life.

The Fowlers withdrew from the firm in 1863, L. N. going to London the same year, where he established himself as a phrenological lecturer. Since then he has lectured repeatedly throughout Great Britain, besides publishing various works, among his principal books being "The Synopsis of Phrenology and Physiology," "Marriage, its History and Philosophy, with Directions for Happy Marriages," etc.

O. S. Fowler has been an indefatigable worker in the cause from the time he first entered the field. Aside from almost continuous lecturing in all parts of the United States and Canada, he has issued numerous books, among them being: "Memory and Intellectual Improvement Applied to Self-

Education," "Physiology, Animal and Mental, Applied to Health of Body and Power of Mind," "Matrimony, or Phrenology Applied to the Selection of Companions," "Self-Culture and Perfection of Character," "Hereditary Descent, its Laws and Facts Applied to Human Improvement," "Love and Parentage Applied to the Improvement of Offspring," "A Home for All," and "Sexual Science."

In the past twenty years, through the efforts of an army of lecturers in the field, the subject of phrenology has been very thoroughly taught in nearly every village and hamlet in the land.

George Combe.

It was during the visit of Gall and Spurzheim to Scotland, in 1816, that George Combe, who was born in Edinburgh, in 1788, became interested in the subject, and at last a firm believer in phrenology. Combe subsequently issued "Essays on Phrenology" and his "Constitution of Man," the latter of which had a large sale.

In company with his brother Andrew, he established, in 1823, the *Edinburgh Phrenological Journal*, and for twenty-three years thereafter was a contributor to its pages.

Accompanied by his wife, Combe visited the United States in 1838, and remained here two years, during which time he delivered 158 lectures. He died in 1858, at Moor Park, in England.

O. S. Fowler.

Orson Squire Fowler, who was born at Cohocton, N. Y., in 1809, had become interested in the subject of phrenology through the lectures of Spurzheim, and after his graduation at Amherst college, in 1834, he commenced lecturing upon the subject, and, in company with his brother, Lorenzo Niles, he opened an office in New York city, in 1835. They jointly published, in 1836, a work entitled "Phrenology Proved, Illustrated and Applied," and together they issued, in 1849, "The Self-Instructor in Phrenology and Physiology."

In 1838, O. S. Fowler issued, in Philadelphia, the first number of the *American Phrenological Journal*, where it was published during the succeeding four years, when it was removed to New York in 1842, and published by O. S. and L. N. Fowler until 1844. Mr. S. R. Wells, a brother-in-law of the Fowlers, became associated with them, the firm being known as Fowler & Wells for twenty-three years, during which time this widely-known publishing-house,



O. S. Fowler.
Lecturer and Teacher of the Science of Mind and the Laws of Life.

Physiognomy.

People instinctively judge of the mental ability of the persons whom they see. No one could fail to determine in his own mind the intellectual capacity of the different heads as shown in Fig. 1, entitled "Varying Grades of Intelligence." While the profile of the extreme right, with thick lips, sloping chin and forehead, bears the evidence of small intellect, the face at the left we readily discover to be the possessor of vigorous mind and strong intellectual power. We judge these faces by the shape of head, the nose, the chin, and the lips; by the texture of the hair, the brilliancy of the eye, the color of the skin, and the changing expression of the face as we converse with the individual.

Two Faces.

Again, we quickly determine the mental status of the two faces, Figs. 2 and 3.

In Fig. 2 are shown all the evidences of vulgarity and ignorance—a face that no amount of training could make into anything but a low order of human being. On the contrary, in Fig. 3, we see a face that exhibits certain well-defined characteristics which are evidences of superior mental endowment. Examination shows an eye sharp and brilliant, a nose that indicates character, a forehead that shows a

well-defined perceptive talent, and a mouth and chin that reveal decision of purpose.

While the first would be a menial, we at once recognize the fact that the latter is a face full of culture, refinement and power.

Three faces and heads are placed before us, differing in shape and expression. In the one, Fig. 4, we see the scowl and the wrinkles, which indicate fear and anxiety. This individual, fearful that he may come to want, and thinking only of himself, hoards his money and ignores the wants and sufferings of others.

Another face, Fig. 5, stands out in contrast with this: a face beaming with a genial and pleasant expression. We intuitively recognize this man as good and kind. With a kindly regard for the wants of all, he is particularly distinguished for his benevolence.

A third face, Fig. 6, is in the group. No one would accuse the possessor of this face of being miserly, and no one would attribute to him any benevolence. In short, his appearance indicates only a disposition to gratify his lower appetites. Such we judge him and such is a fact.

Divisions of the Brain.

The steps will be readily perceived which led up to the classification of the different organs of the mind. Thus, in Fig. 7, we have lines drawn which clearly define the difference in the shape of heads.

The line drawn from *c* to *d* divides the brain into two portions, the one below being called the basilar and the one above the coronal. Observation proved that if the brain above this line was larger than that below, then the moral and intellectual sentiments would have the ascendancy. If, on the contrary, the brain lay mostly below this line, then the animal nature would predominate.

Figs. 7 and 8 reveal two distinct types of faces often seen, the peculiarities of which are as different as are the shapes of the faces. Thus, while in Fig. 8 there is large perceptive power shown by the protuberance above the eyes, the reflective faculties and the moral are so wanting as to show depression at *i*. In such a head as this the discoverers of phrenology found the moral and reflective faculties lacking, and the lower nature in control of the individual. The sharp, perceptive faculty would make the individual keen and active, but in cases of emergency the man could not be

relied upon implicitly for steadiness of moral purpose.

In Fig. 7 it was found there was so much of the brain in front of *a* and *b* which gave intellectual power, and so much above *d* and *e* which gave moral strength, that the man possessing such a head could be depended upon as a person of moral integrity, however adverse might be the circumstances about the individual.

A long series of examinations and experiments convinced Gall that there were seven prominent divisions of the brain which might be mapped out as shown in Fig. 9; that the upper part pertained to the spiritual, the front to the intellectual, and the lower part behind the ears related to the propensities.

Further study convinced him also that each division, provided it was developed in harmony and balanced with the others, was essential to man's progress and happiness; that the animal propensities were necessary to the procreation of the species, and that they cared for self and gave force of character; that the intellectual enabled the individual to grapple with the difficulties of life, while the moral nature guided into the higher and better ways.

For general convenience the phrenologist divides the brain into three distinct compartments, as shown in Fig. 10.

What Phrenology Has Taught.

The advocates of phrenology do not claim that it is yet complete as a science, but they affirm that they have demonstrated beyond question that the brain is the organ through which the mind manifests itself, and that each faculty of the mind has a separate and distinct organ in the brain; that the organs relating to each other are grouped together in the brain as shown in the moral faculties, the propensities, etc.; that other things being equal, the power of the brain may be estimated by its size; that the manifestations of brain are affected by the bodily conditions; that every faculty of the mind is devised for a good purpose, but may be perverted, and every faculty may be cultivated and enlarged by exercise, or may be lessened by neglect.

Most phrenologists and physiognomists claim also that character can be determined by many evidences existing outside the contour of the head.

After showing the conformation of the head, they note the features of the face, the color of the hair and eyes, the complexion of the



Fig. 1--Varying Grades of Intelligence.

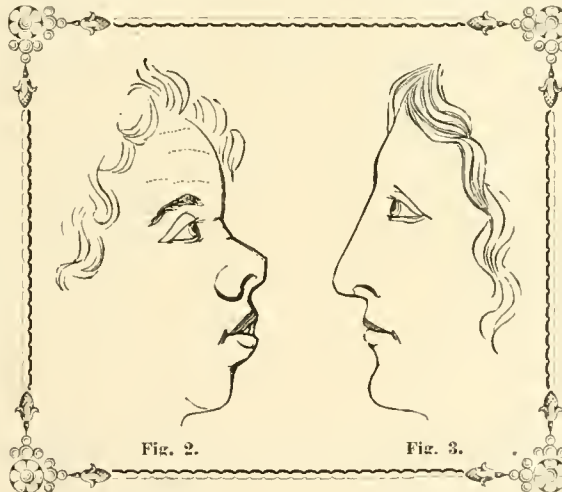


Fig. 2.
Coarse, Vulgar, Brutal and Ignorant.

Fig. 3.
Bright, Intelligent and Educated.

skin, the shape of mouth, nose and face, brilliancy of the eyes, arch of the eyebrows and nose, fineness of the hair, length and size of neck, breadth of chest, strength of lungs, size of body, shape of feet and hands.

Even beyond and outside all these physical characteristics, it is claimed that the mental peculiarities of the individual can be seen and known in the tone of voice, the rapidity of speech, the sprightliness of motion, the firmness of step, the heartiness of a laugh, and the grasp of the hand.

Temperaments.

It is a well-known fact that many men with large heads do not accomplish as much as others who have heads and bodies of much less size. This fact is cited as one of the objections to the claim that mental ability can be determined by the size of the brain.

The phrenologist answers by saying that there are four temperaments, called the lymphatic, the sanguine, the bilious and the nervous; that every person possesses more or less of these in his physical constitution; that the lymphatic temperament is indicated by the predominance of stomach, which makes roundness of form, softness of flesh, a weak pulse, and a languid condition of the system. With such the hair is light, complexion pale, eyes blue and dull.

The sanguine temperament largely depends upon a preponderance of the arterial system. The person possessing it will have light hair and blue eyes, will be fairly rounded in muscle, will be ardent, active, enthusiastic, impressible, and will possess much greater energy than the person who is under the control of the lymphatic.

With the bilious temperament the liver is taken as the basis. This temperament is indicated by black eyes and hair, a dark and tawny skin, solid and spare flesh, angular form, great energy, activity, and, if coupled with superior mental development, large power.

The nervous temperament rests upon a preponderance of the nervous

system. Those possessing it are known by their delicacy of health, thin and angular features, light, thin hair, rapid movements, keenly sensitive natures, and mental activity.

These temperaments are, fortunately, generally found blended more or less with each other, and out of the combination the phrenologists designate another class of temperaments called the *motive*, the *rital*, and the *mental*.

The persons possessing the motive temperament in a large degree will be known by large, angular frames, prominent features, hair

abundant, strong, and usually dark; are active, robust, energetic, capable of endurance, and are noted for executive force. If possessed of a high order of brain, the person will be an intellectual power. If deficient in mental capacity, the person will be noted for brute force.

The vital temperament is shown in the full chest, the rounded form, fondness for outdoor exercise, debate, and sport. Those who possess this temperament are good liver, liable to excesses in eating and drinking, and naturally genial, but are liable to be passionate,

and are prone to go to extremes, though not always so if the temperament is balanced by a good organization.

The mental temperament gives its possessor a slight frame, a large forehead, light, soft hair, clear-cut features, a graceful figure, refinement, love of the artistic and beautiful, sensitiveness, and keen emotions.

Quality of Brain.

The phrenologist rests his case also on other conditions, without which, he admits, we cannot determine the mental power of the individual. Among these are quality of the brain, which is indicated by the muscles of the body; that a loose and flabby flesh reveals a soft and spongy brain; that a close-knit frame, firm flesh, and favorable temperaments, show a compact brain and correspondingly strong intellectual power.

Added to this must be taken into account the state of the health of the individual. If in perfect health, the brain will be strong in proportion. If in ill-health, the manifestations of brain will be weak.

To give the brain ample opportunity for a full display of its power, there must be lungs sufficiently large to take in a full supply of air with which to vivify the blood, which blood must have a full and free circulation without the least restraint.

The powers of digestion must also be in perfect condition, aided by a sufficiency of exercise, which will each day produce a perspiration through the pores of the skin, the pores being kept

open by a daily application of moisture, and rubbing.

The mind should be free from undue excitement, the sleep should be all that the individual requires, the occupation should be congenial, the associates agreeable, and all the habits of the individual should be temperate.

When these conditions are fully understood, the power of the brain may be readily estimated, and the mental ability and character of the individual may be told by the form of the person, the shape of the face, and the contour of the head.



Fig. 4---Miserly.

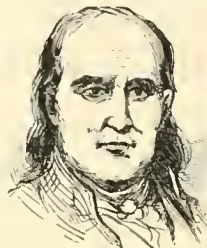


Fig. 5---Benevolent.



Fig. 6---Idiotic.



Fig. 7.

Reflectives (large).



Fig. 8.

Perceptives (large).

THE PHRENOLOGICAL ORGANS.

Step by step the advocates and students of phrenology have discovered and determined the location of some forty-two of the distinct divisions of the human mind, of which number Dr. Gall definitely located twenty.

Definition of the Organs.

1. AMATIVENESS, Love between the sexes—desire to marry.

A. CONJUGALITY, Matrimony—love of one—union for life.

2. PARENTAL LOVE, Regard for offspring, pets, etc.

3. FRIENDSHIP, Adhesiveness—sociability—love of society.

4. INHABITIVENESS, Love of home and country.

5. CONTINUITY, One thing at a time—consecutiveness.

E. VITATIVENESS, Love and tenacity of life—dread of annihilation.

6. COMBATIVENESS, Resistance—defense—courage—opposition.

7. DESTRUCTIVENESS, Executiveness—force—energy.

8. ALIMENTIVENESS, Appetite—hunger—love of eating.

9. ACQUISITIVENESS, Accumulation—frugality—economy.

10. SECRETIVENESS, Discretion—reserve—policy—management.

11. CAUTIOUSNESS, Prudence—provision—watchfulness.

12. APPROBATIVE-NESS, Ambition—display—love of praise.

13. SELF-ESTEEM, Self-respect—independence—dignity.

14. FIRMNESS, Decision—perseverance—stability—tenacity of will.

15. CONSCIENTIOUS-NESS, Integrity—love of right—justice—equity.

16. HOPE, Expectation—enterprise—anticipation.

17. SPIRITUALITY, Intuition—faith—"light within"—credulity.

18. VENERATION, Reverence for sacred things—devotion—respect.

19. BENEVOLENCE, Kindness—goodness—sympathy—philanthropy.

20. CONSTRUCTIVENESS, Mechanical ingenuity—sleight of hand.

21. IDEALITY, Refinement—love of beauty—taste—purity.

B. SUBLIMITY, Love of grandeur—infinity—the endless.

The different organs of the brain, as they have been finally classified, located and numbered, are shown in Fig. 11, a brief synopsis of which numbers are shown herewith. For a fuller description of these, see other pages.

Definition of the Organs.

22. IMITATION, Copying—patterning—mimicry—following examples.

23. MIRTHFULNESS, Perception of the absurd—jocoseness—wit—fun.

24. INDIVIDUALITY, Observation—desire to see and examine.

25. FORM, Recollection of shape—memory of persons and faces.

26. SIZE, Cognizance of magnitude—measuring by the eye.

27. WEIGHT, Balancing—climbing—perception of the law of gravity.

28. COLOR, Perception

and judgment of colors, and love of them.

29. ORDER, Perception and love of method—system—arrangement.

30. CALCULATION, Cognizance of numbers—mental arithmetic.

31. LOCALITY, Recollections of places and scenery.

32. EVENTUALITY, Memory of facts and circumstances.

33. TIME, Cognizance of duration and succession of time—punctuality.

34. TUNE, Sense of harmony and melody—love of music.

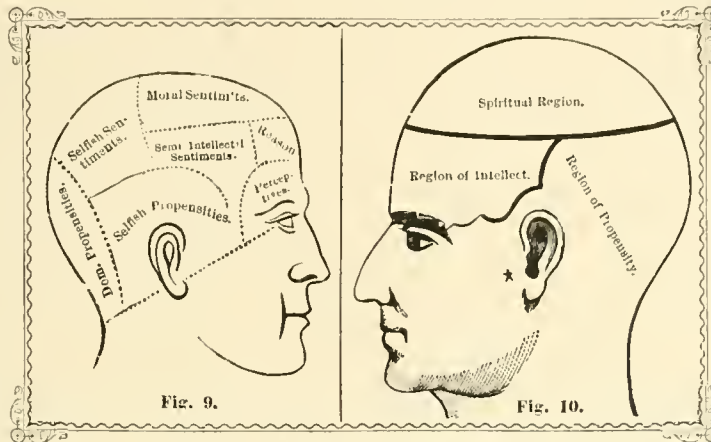
35. LANGUAGE, Expression of ideas—memory of words.

36. CAUSALITY, Applying causes to effect—originality.

37. COMPARISON, Inductive reasoning—analysis—illustration.

C. HUMAN NATURE, Perception of character and motives.

D. AGREEABLENESS, Pleasantness—suavity—persuasiveness.



The Subdivisions of the Brain.
And the General Grouping of the Phrenological Organs.

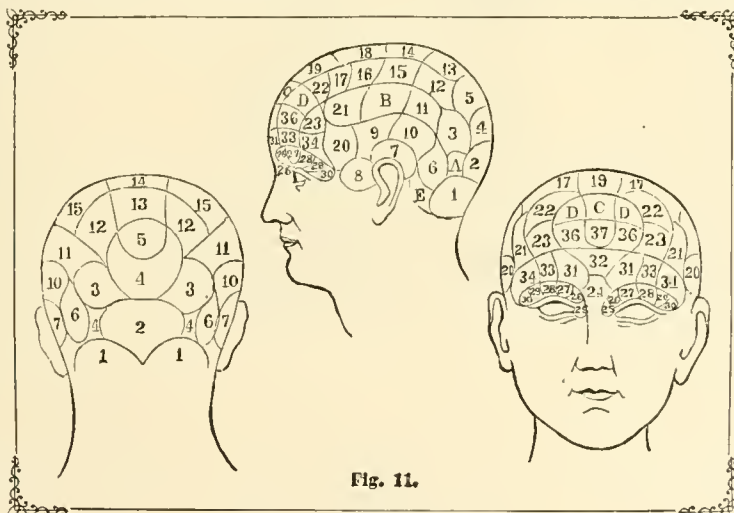


Fig. 11.

Location of Phrenological Organs.

The student in the study of phrenology is much assisted by the phrenological bust which shows a well-balanced head, with all the organs located and distinctly marked. The best school, however, for the acquisition of a practical knowledge of the subject is to study the characteristics of various people.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DIFFERENT ORGANS OF THE BRAIN.

The exact location of the different organs of the brain are quite fully shown in Fig. 12, accompanying which is the following description of the organs as determined from their size, taken from the "Self-Instructor in Phrenology," published by Fowler & Wells, New York. It may be remarked also that this descrip-

tion, which is greatly condensed, does not do the subject justice. It is only by a study of all the organs in combination that we may understand the mental characteristics. The "Self-Instructor" and the larger phrenological works very fully explain all this.

1. AMATIVENESS.

Conjugal love; attachment to the opposite sex. desire to love, be loved, and marry; adapted to perpetuate the race. It causes those mutual attractions which exist between the sexes; creates love; induces marriage; eventuates in offspring; renders woman winning, persuasive, urbane, affectionate, loving, and lovely, and develops all the feminine charms and graces; makes man noble in feeling and bearing; elevated in aspiration; tender and bland in manner; affectionate toward woman, pure in feeling; highly susceptible to female charms, and clothes him with that dignity, power, and persuasiveness, which accompanies the masculine. Perverted, it occasions a grossness and vulgarity in expression and action; licentiousness in all its forms; a feverish state of mind, and depraves all the other propensities; treats the other sex merely as a minister to passion, now caressing, and now abusing them, and renders the love-feeling every way gross, animal, and depraved.

Large—Is strongly attracted toward the opposite sex; admires and loves their beauty and excellent qualities; easily wins their affectionate regard, or kindles their love; has many warm friends, if not admirers, among them, loves young and powerfully, and wields a potent influence for good or evil over the destinies of its subject, according as it is well or ill placed.

Average—Is capable of fair sexual attachments and conjugal love, provided it is properly placed and fully called out; experiences a greater or less degree of love in proportion to its activity; renders the son quite attached to mother and sisters, and fond of female society, and endowed with a fair share of masculine element, yet not remarkable for its perfection; makes woman quite winning and attractive, yet not particularly susceptible to love; renders the daughter fond of father and brothers, and desirous of the society of men, yet not extremely so, and capable of a fair share of conjugal devotedness under favorable circumstances.

Small—Feels little conjugal or sexual love and desire to marry; is cold, coy, distant, and reserved toward the other sex; experiences but little of the heart-fusing and elevating influence of love, and should not marry, because incapable of appreciating its relation and making a companion happy.

2. PHILOPROGENITIVENESS.

Parental love; attachment to one's own offspring, love of children, pets, and animals generally, especially those young or small; adapted to that infantile condition in which man enters the world, and to children's need of parental care and education. This faculty renders children the richest treasure of their parents; casts into the shade all the toil and expense they

cause, and lacerates them with bitter pangs when death or distance tears them asunder. It is much larger in woman than in man, and nature requires mothers to take the principal care of infants. Perverted, it spoils children by excessive

perverted, it forms attachments for the low, vulgar, or vicious, and leads to bad company. Adapted to man's requisition for concert of action, copartnership, combination, and community of feeling and interest, and is a leading element of his social relations.

Large—Is a warm, cordial, ardent friend; readily forms friendships, and attracts friendly regard in return; must have society of some kind.

Average—Is capable of tolerably strong friendships, yet their character is determined by the larger faculties; enjoys present friends, yet sustains their absence.

Small—Thinks and cares little for friends; dislikes copartnership; is cold-hearted, unsocial, and selfish; takes little delight in company, but prefers to be alone; has few friends, and, with large selfish faculties, many enemies, and manifests too little of this faculty to exert a perceptible influence upon character.

A. UNION FOR LIFE.

Attachment to one, and but one conjugal partner for life. Adapted to the pairing principle in man and animals, and is located between Adhesiveness and Amativeness. Some birds, such as geese, eagles, robins, etc., pair for life, and remain true to their conjugal attachment; while hens, turkeys, sheep, horses, and neat cattle, associate promiscuously, which shows that it is a faculty distinct from Amativeness and Adhesiveness.

Large—Seeks one, and but one sexual mate; experiences the keenest disappointment when love is interrupted; is perfectly satisfied with the society of that one, and can truly love no other, and retains that love even after its object is dead; may love and marry another, but it will be more from motives of policy than pure conjugal union; and should exert every faculty to win the heart and hand of the one beloved, nor allow anything to alienate their affections, because certain ruin to mind and body is consequent thereon.

Average—Is disposed to love but one for life, yet is capable of changing its object.

Small—Cares but little for first love, and seeks the promiscuous society and affection of the opposite sex, rather than a single partner for life.

4. INHABITIVENESS.

The home feeling; love of house, the place where one was born or has lived, and of home associations. Adapted to man's need of an abiding place, in which to exercise the family feelings; patriotism. Perversion—homesickness when away from home.

Large—Has a strong desire to locate young, to have a home or room exclusively to itself; leaves home with great reluctance, and returns with extreme delight; soon becomes attached to house, sleeping-room, garden, fields, furniture,

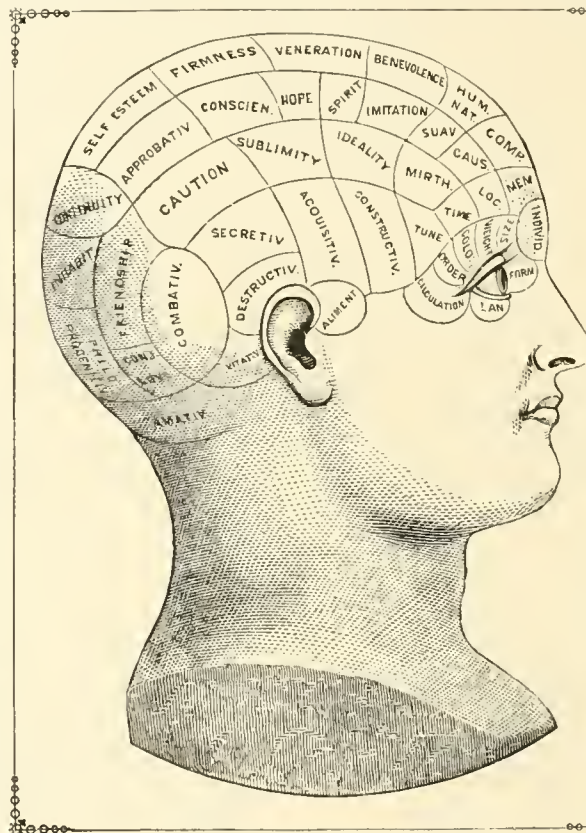


Fig. 12.—The Human Head, And the Location of the Various Organs of Mind.

fondness, pampering, and humoring.

Large—Loves its own children devotedly, values them above all price, cheerfully endures toil and watching for their sake, forbears with their faults, wins their love, delights to play with them, and cheerfully sacrifices to promote their interest.

Average—Loves its own children tolerably well, yet cares but little for those of others.

Small—Cares little for its own children, and still less for those of others.

3. ADHESIVENESS.

Friendship; social feeling; love of society; desire to congregate, associate, visit, seek company, entertain friends, form and reciprocate attachments, and indulge friendly feelings. When

etc.; and highly prizes domestic associations, nor is satisfied till it has a place on which to expend this home instinct.

Average—Loves home tolerably well, yet with no great fervor, and changes the place of abode as the other faculties may dictate; takes no great interest in house or place, as such, or pleasure in their improvement, and is satisfied with ordinary home comforts.

Small—Cares little for home, leaves it without much regret, contemplates it with little delight, takes little pains in its improvement, and, with Acquisitiveness large, spends reluctantly for its improvement.

5. CONTINUITY.

A patient dwelling upon one thing till it is finished, consecutiveness and connectedness of thought and feeling. Adapted to man's need of doing one thing at a time. Perversion—prolixity, repetition, and excessive amplification.

Large—Gives the whole mind to the one thing in hand till it is finished; completes as it goes; keeps up one common train of thought, or current of feeling, for a long time; is disconcerted if attention is directed to a second object, and cannot duly consider another.

Average—Can dwell upon things, or divert attention to others, as occasion requires; is not confused by interruption, yet prefers one thing at a time.

Small—With activity great, commences many things, yet finishes few; craves novelty and variety; puts many irons into the fire; lacks application; jumps rapidly from premise to conclusion, and fails to connect and carry out ideas; is a creature of impulse; lacks steadiness and consistency of character; may be brilliant, yet cannot be profound; humming-bird like, flies rapidly from thing to thing, but does not stay long; has many good thoughts, yet they are scattered; and talks on a great variety of subjects in a short time, but fails sadly in consecutiveness of feeling, thought, and action.

A. VITATIVENESS.

Tenacity of life, resistance to death, love of existence as such, dreads annihilation, loves life, and clings tenaciously to it for its own sake.

Large—Struggles resolutely through fits of sickness, and will not give up to die till it is absolutely compelled to do so.

Average—Enjoys life, and clings to it with a fair degree of earnestness, yet by no means with passionate fondness.

Small—Likes to live, yet cares little about existence for its own sake.

6. COMBATIVENESS.

Resistance, opposition, defense, defiance, boldness, courage, resentment, spirit, willingness to encounter, self-protection, presence of mind, determination, get-out-of-my-way, let-me-and-mine-alone; adapted to man's requisition for overcoming obstacles, contending for rights, etc. Perversion—anger, contrariety, fault-finding, contention, ill-nature, and fighting.

Large—Imparts a bold, resolute, fearless, determined spirit; disposes to grapple with and remove obstacles, and drives whatever it undertakes; loves debate and opposition; gives great coolness, intrepidity and presence of mind in time of danger, and nerves one for encounter.

Average—Evinces the combative spirit according to circumstances; when vigorously opposed, or when any of the other faculties work in conjunction with Combativeness, shows a good degree of the opposing, energetic spirit; but, when any of the other faculties, such as large Cautiousness or Approbativeness work against it, it evinces irresolution, and even cowardice.

Small—Is inefficient, can accomplish little, never feels its own strength, and with large moral and intellectual organs, is too gentle and easily satisfied.

7. DESTRUCTIVENESS.

Executiveness, severity, sternness, the destroying and pain-causing faculty, harshness, extermination, indignation, disposition to break, crush, and tear down, the walk-right-through spirit, adapted to man's destroying whatever is prejudi-

cial to his happiness; performing and enduring surgical operations, undergoing pain, etc. Perversion—wrath, revenge, malice, disposition to murder, etc.

Large—Imparts that determination, energy, and force which removes or destroys whatever impedes its progression.

Average—Manifests itself in a similar manner as when full, due allowance being made for diminished power.

Small—With large moral faculties, possesses too tender a soul to enjoy our world as it is, or to endure hardships or cruelties.

8. ALIMENTIVENESS.

Appetite, the feeding instinct, relish for food, hunger, adapted to man's need of food, and creating a disposition to eat. Perversion, it produces gormandizing and gluttony, and ends in dyspepsia and all its evils.

Large—Has a hearty relish for food, sets a high value upon table enjoyments, and solid, hearty food.

Average—Enjoys food well, and eats with a fair relish; yet rarely over-eats except when rendered craving by dyspeptic complaints.

Small—Eats with long teeth, and little relish; hardly knows or cares what or when he eats, and should pay more attention to duly feeding the body.

9. ACQUISITIVENESS.

Economy; frugality; the acquiring, saving, and hoarding instinct; laying up of surplus, and allowing nothing to be wasted; desire to possess and own; the mine and thine feeling; claiming of one's own things; love of trading and amassing property. Adapted to man's need of laying up the necessities and comforts of life against a time of future need. Perversion—a miserly, grasping, close-fisted penuriousness.

Large—Saves for future use what is not wanted for present; allows nothing to go to waste; turns every thing to a good account; buys closely, and makes the most of all it gets; is industrious, economical, and vigorously employs means to accumulate property and desires to own and possess much.

Average—Loves property; yet the other faculties spend quite as fast as this faculty accumulates.

Small—Holds money loosely; spends it often without getting its full value; cares little how his money goes.

10. SECRETIVENESS.

Self-government, ability to restrain feelings, policy, management, reserve, evasion, discretion, cunning. Adapted to man's requisition for controlling his animal nature. Perversion, it causes duplicity, double-dealing, lying, deception, and all kinds of false pretensions.

Large—Throws a veil over the countenance, expression, and conduct; appears to aim at one thing while accomplishing another; loves to surprise others; is enigmatical, mysterious, guarded, foxy, politic, shrewd, managing, employs humbug, and is hard to be found out.

Average—Maintains a good share of self-government, except when under excitement, and then lets the whole mind out fully.

Small—Is perfectly transparent; seems to be just what, and all that, it really is; disdains concealment in all its forms; is no hypocrite, but passive and unequivocal in all it says or does.

11. CAUTIONSNESS.

Carefulness, watchfulness, prudence, provision against want and danger, solicitude, anxiety, apprehension, security, protection, avoiding prospective evils, the sentinel. Adapted to those dangers which surround us, and those provisions necessary for our future happiness. Perversion—irresolution, timidity, procrastination, indecision.

Large—Is always on the look-out; takes ample time to get ready; provides against pros-

pective dangers; makes every thing safe; guards against losses and evils; means in his mind that it may sure find; with large Combativeness, Hope, and an active temperament, drives, Jehu like, whatever is undertaken, yet drives cautiously.

Average—Has a good share of prudence, whenever this faculty works in connection with the larger organs, yet evinces but little in the direction of the smaller organs.

Small—Is rash, reckless, luckless; and with large Hope, always in trouble; with large Combativeness, plunges headlong into difficulties in full sight, and should assiduously cultivate this faculty.

12. APPROBATIVENESS.

Desire to be esteemed, regard for character, appearance, etc.; love of praise, desire to excel, ambition, affability, politeness, desire to display and show off; sense of honor, desire for a good name, for notoriety, fame, eminence, distinction, and to be thought well off, pride of character, sensitiveness to the speeches of people, and love of popularity. Adapted to the reputable and disgraceful. Perversion—vanity, affectation, ceremoniousness, aristocracy, pomposity; eagerness for popularity, outside display, etc.

Large—Loves commendation, and is cut by censure; is keenly alive to the smiles of public opinion; minds what people say; strives to show off to advantage, and is affable, courteous, and desirous of pleasing; loves to be in company, stands on etiquette and ceremony; aspires to do and become something great; sets much by appearances, and is mortified by reproach; with large Cautiousness and moderate Self-Esteem is careful to take the popular side, and fears to fare the ridicule of others; yet with Conscience and Combativeness large, sticks to the right, though it is unpopular, knowing that it will ultimately confer honor.

Average—Evinces only a respectable share of this faculty, except when it is powerfully wrought upon by praise or reproach.

Small—Cares little for the opinion of others, even of friends; is comparatively insensible to praise; disregards style and fashion; despises etiquette and formal usages; never asks what will persons think, and puts on no outside appearance for their own sake; with large Self-Esteem, Firmness, and Combativeness, is destitute of politeness, devoid of ceremony, and not at all flexible or pleasing in manner; with large Combativeness and Conscientiousness, goes for the right regard less of popularity, and is always making enemies.

13. SELF-ESTEEM.

Self-appreciation and valuation, self-respect and reliance, magnanimity, nobleness, independence, dignity, self-satisfaction and complacency; love of liberty and power, an aspiring, self-elevating, ruling instinct, pride of character, manliness, lofty-mindedness, and desire for elevation. Adapted to the superiority, greatness, and exalted dignity of human nature. Perversion—haughtiness, forwardness, over-bearing, tyranny, egotism, and superciliousness.

Large—Puts a high estimate upon itself, its sayings, doings, and capabilities; falls back upon its own unaided resources; will not take advice, but insists upon being its own master; is high-minded; will never stoop or demean itself; aims high; is not satisfied with moderate success, or a petty business, and comports and expresses itself with dignity, and perhaps with majesty, and is perfectly self-satisfied.

Average—Shows this faculty mainly in combination with those that are larger.

Small—Feels diminutive in its own eyes; lacks elevation and dignity of tone and manner; places a low estimate on self, and with Approbativeness large, is more anxious to appear well in the eyes of others than in its own.

14. FIRMNESS.

Stability, decision, perseverance, fixedness of purpose, tenacity of will, and aversion to change. Adapted to man's requisition for holding out to the end. Perversion—obstinacy, willfulness, mulishness, stubbornness, unwillingness to change, even though reason requires.

Large—Is set in its own way, sticks to and carries out what it commences, holds on long and hard, continues to the end, and may be fully relied upon.

Small—With activity great, and the head uneven, is fiffal, impulsive, and, like the weather, vane, shifts with every changing breeze, and is ruled by the other faculties, and as unstable as water.

15. CONSCIENTIOUSNESS.

Moral principle, integrity, perception and love of right, innate sense of accountability and obligation, love of justice and truth, regard for duty, desire for moral purity and excellence; disposition to fulfill promises, agreements, etc.; the internal monitor which approves the right and condemns the wrong, sense of guilt, contrition, desire to reform, penitence, forgiveness. Adapted to the rightness of right, and the wrongness of wrong, and to the moral nature and constitution of things. Perverted, it makes one do wrong from conscientious scruples, and torments with undue self-condemnation.

Large—Loves the right as right, and hates the wrong; is honest, faithful, upright in motive; means well; consults duty before expediency; feels gaily when conscious of having done wrong; desires forgiveness for the past, and to do better in future; with strong propensities, will sometimes do wrong, and then be exceedingly sorry therefor; and with a wrong education added, is liable to do wrong, thinking it to be right, because these propensities warp conscience, yet means right.

Average—When not tempted by stronger faculties does what is about right, generally justifies itself, and does not feel particularly indignant at the wrong, or commendatory of the right.

Small—Has few conscientious scruples, has little penitence, gratitude, or regard for moral principle, justice, duty, etc., and is governed mainly by the larger faculties.

16. HOPE.

Expectation, anticipation of future success and happiness. Adapted to man's relations with the future. Perverted, it becomes visionary and castle-building.

Large—Expects much from the future; contemplates with pleasure the bright features of life's picture; never desponds; overrates prospective good, and underrates and overlooks obstacles and evils; calculates on more than the nature of the case will warrant; expects, and hence attempts a great deal, and is therefore always full of business; is sanguine, and rises above present trouble by hoping for better things in future, and though disappointed, hopes on still; builds some air castles, and lives in the future more than in the present.

Average—Expects and attempts too little, rather than too much; with large Cautiousness, dwells more on difficulties than encouragements; is contented with the present rather than lays out for the future.

Small—Expects and undertakes very little; with large Cautiousness, puts off till it is too late; is always behind; may embark in projects after every body else has succeeded, but will then be too late, and in general knocks at the door just after it has been bolted, with large Cautiousness, is forever in doubt; with large Approbativeness and Cautiousness, though most desirous of praise, has little hopes of obtaining it, and therefore is exceedingly backward in society.

17. SPIRITUALITY.

Faith, prescience, the "light within," trust in divine guiding, perception and feeling of the spiritual; interior perception of truth, what is about to transpire, etc. Adapted to a spiritual state of mind and feeling. Perverted—superstition, witchcraft, and with Cautiousness large, fear of ghosts.

Large—Perceives and knows things independent of the senses or intellect, or as it were by spiritual intuition, experiences an internal consciousness of what is best, and that spiritual communion with God which constitutes the essence of true piety; loves to meditate, bestows a species of waking clairvoyance, and is as it were "forewarned of God;" combined with large

Veneration, holds intimate communion with the Deity, for whom it experiences profound adoration, and takes a world of pleasure in that calm, happy, half-ecstatic state of mind caused by this faculty.

Average—Has some spiritual premonitions and rudiments, yet they are not always sufficiently distinct to secure their being followed.

Small—Perceives spiritual truths so indistinctly as rarely to admit them; is not guided by faith, because so weak; like unbelieving Thomas, must see the fullest proof before it believes; has very little credulity, and doubts things of a superhuman origin or nature; has no premonitions, and disbelieves in them.

18. VENERATION.

Devotion, adoration of a Supreme Being, reverence for religion and things sacred, disposition to pray, worship, and observe religious rites. Adapted to a belief in the existence of a God, and the pleasures and benefits experienced by man in worshipping him. Perverted, it produces idolatry, bigotry, religious intolerance, etc.

Large—Experiences an awe of God and things sacred, loves to adore the Supreme Being, especially in his works; feels true devotion, fervent piety, and love of divine things; takes great delight in religious exercises; has much respect for superiority; regards God as the center of hopes, fears and aspirations.

Average—Will adore the Deity, yet often makes religion subservient to the larger faculties.

Small—Experiences little devotion or respect, and is deficient in fervor; cares little for religious observances, and is not easily impressed with the worshipping sentiment.

19. BENEVOLENCE.

Kindness, humanity, desire to make others happy, a self-sacrificing disposition, philanthropy, generosity, the accommodating, neighborly spirit. Adapted to man's capability of making his fellow-men happy. Perverted—misplaced sympathies.

Large—Delights to do good; makes personal sacrifices to make others happy; cannot witness pain or distress, and does what it well can to relieve them; manifests a perpetual flow of disinterested goodness.

Average—Manifests kindness only in conjunction with Adhesiveness and other large faculties; and with only full Adhesiveness, if kind is so for selfish purposes.

Small—Cares little for the happiness of man or brute, and does still less to promote it.

20. CONSTRUCTIVENESS.

The making instinct, the tool-using talent; sleight of hand in constructing things. Adapted to man's need of things made, such as houses, clothes, and manufacturing articles of all kinds. Perverted, it wastes time and money on perpetual motion, and other like futile inventions.

Large—Loves to make; is able to, and disposed to tinker, mend, and fix up, build, manufacture, employ machinery, etc.; shows mechanical skill and dexterity in whatever is done with the hands; with large Causality and perceptive, is given to inventing.

Moderate—Is rather awkward in the use of tools, and in manual operations of every kind.

Small—Is deficient in the tool-using capability, awkward in making and fixing up things, poor in understanding and managing machinery, takes hold of work awkwardly and wrong end first, writes poorly, and lacks both mental and physical construction.

21. IDEALITY.

Perception and admiration of the beautiful and perfect, good taste and refinement, purity of feeling, sense of propriety, elegance, and gentility, polish and imagination. Adapted to the beautiful in nature and art. Perverted, it gives fastidiousness and extra niceness.

Large—Appreciates and enjoys beauty and perfection wherever found, especially in nature; is graced by purity and propriety of expression

and conduct; by gracefulness and polish of manners, and general good taste; is pure-minded; enjoys the ideal of poetry, elegance and romance; longs after perfection of character, and desires to obviate blemishes, and, with Conscientiousness large, moral imperfections.

Average—Prefers the plain and substantial to the ornamental, and is a utilitarian; with large intellectual organs, prefers sound, solid matter to the ornament of style, and appreciates logic more than eloquence.

Small—Shows a marked deficiency in whatever appertains to taste and style, also to beauty and sentiment.

B. SUBLIMITY.

Perception and appreciation of the vast, illimitable, endless, omnipotent, and infinite. Adapted to that infinitude which characterizes every department of nature. Perverted, it leads to bombast, and a wrong use of extravagant ideas.

Large—Appreciates and admires the grand, sublime, vast, magnificent, and splendid in nature and art; admires and enjoys exceedingly mountain scenery, thunder, lightning, tempest, vast prospects, and all that is awful and magnificent, also the foaming, dashing cataract, a storm at sea; the lightning's vivid flash, and its accompanying thunder; the commotion of the elements, and the star-spangled canopy of heaven, and all manifestations of omnipotence and infinitude; with large Veneration, is particularly delighted by the infinite as appertaining to the Deity, and his attributes and works.

Average—Possesses considerable of this element, when it is powerfully excited, yet, under ordinary circumstances, only an ordinary share of it.

Small—Shows a marked deficiency in this respect, and should earnestly cultivate it.

22. IMITATION.

Ability and disposition to copy, take pattern, and imitate. Adapted to man's requisition for doing, talking, acting, etc., like others. Perverted, it copies even their faults.

Large—Has a great propensity and ability to copy and take pattern from others; do what is seen done.

Average—Can copy tolerably well when this faculty is strongly excited, yet is not a mimic, nor a natural copyist.

Small—Copies even commonplace matter with extraordinary difficulty and reluctance; is original, and generally does everything in its own way.

23. MIRTHFULNESS.

Intuitive perception of the absurd and ridiculous, disposition and ability to joke and make fun, and laugh at what is improper, ill-timed, or unbecoming; pleasantness; facetiousness. Adapted to the absurd, inconsistent, and laughable. Perverted, it makes fun on solemn occasions, and where there is nothing ridiculous at which to laugh.

Large—Enjoys a hearty laugh at the expressions and absurdities of others exceedingly, and delights to make fun out of every thing not exactly proper or in good taste, and is always ready to give as good a joke as it gets.

Average—Is generally serious and sedate, except when this faculty is excited, yet then often laughs heartily, and evinces considerable wit.

Small—Makes little fun, is slow to perceive, and still slower to turn jokes; seldom laughs, and thinks it foolish or wrong to do so.

24. INDIVIDUALITY.

Observation, desire to see and examine, cognizance of individual objects. Adapted to individual existence, or the thingness of things, and is the door through which most forms of knowledge enter the mind. Perverted, makes the starrer and the impudently observing.

Large—Gives a great desire to see, know, examine, experience, etc.; is a great and practical observer of men and things, sees whatever is

transpiring around, what should be done, etc.; is quick of perception; knowing.

Average — Observes only the more conspicuous objects around it, and these more in general than in detail, and what especially interests the larger faculties.

Small — Observes only what is thrust upon his attention, and is quite deficient in this respect.

25. FORM.

Cognizance and recollection of shape, memory of countenances and the looks of persons and things seen, perception of resemblances, family likenesses, etc. Adapted to shape. Perverted, sees imaginary shapes of persons, things, etc.

Large — Notices, and for a long time remembers, the faces, countenances, forms, looks, etc., of persons, beasts, and things once seen; knows by sight many whose names are not remembered.

Average — Has only a fair natural recollection of shapes, countenances, etc.; yet with much practice may do tolerably well, but without practice will be comparatively deficient in these respects, and should cultivate this faculty.

Small — Has a poor recollection of persons, books, etc.; often meets persons the next day after an introduction, or an evening interview, without knowing them; with Eventuality large, may remember their history, but not their faces; with Locality large, where they were seen, but not their looks, etc.

26. SIZE.

Cognizance of bulk, magnitude, quantity, proportion, etc.; ability to measure by the eye. Adapted to the absolute and relative magnitude of things. Perverted, it is pained by slight departures from proportion, or architectural inaccuracies.

Large — Has an excellent eye for measuring angles, proportions, disproportions, and departures therefrom, and with large Constructiveness, gives a good mechanical eye, and judges correctly of quantity in general; loves proportion, and is pained by disproportion, and is necessary to artisans, mechanics, all kinds of dealers, students, etc.

Average — Has a fair eye for judging of bulk, weight, by the size, etc., and with practice would do tolerably well in this respect.

Small — Is obliged always to rely on actual measurements, because the eye is too imperfect to be trusted.

27. WEIGHT.

Intuitive perception and application of the laws of gravity, motion, etc. Adapted to man's requisition for motion. Perverted, it runs imminent risk of falling.

Large — Has an excellent faculty for preserving and regaining balance; riding a fractious horse, skating, carrying a steady hand, etc.; easily keeps from falling, when aloft, or in dangerous places; throws a stone, ball, or arrow straight; is pained at seeing things out of plumb; judges of perpendiculars very exactly; loves to climb, walk on the edge of a precipice, etc.

Average — Similar, only less gifted in this respect; with only average Constructiveness and perceptive, should never engage in working machinery, because deficient in this talent.

Small — Is quite liable to sea-sickness, dizziness when aloft, etc., and naturally clumsy; with large Cautiousness, is afraid to walk over water, even on a wide plank, and where there is no danger; never feels safe while climbing, and falls easily.

28. COLOR.

Perception, recollection, and application of colors, and delight in them. Adapted to that infinite variety of coloring interspersed throughout nature. Perverted, is over-particular to have colors just right.

Large — Can discern and match colors by the eye with accuracy; with Comparison large, can compare them closely, and detect similarities and differences.

Average — Possesses a fair share of this talent, yet is not extraordinary.

Small — Can tell the primitive colors from each other, yet rarely notices the color of dress, eyes, hair, etc.; cannot describe persons and things by them, and evinces a marked deficiency in this respect.

29. ORDER.

Method, system, arrangement. Adapted to heaven's first law. Perverted, it overworks, and annoys others to keep things in order, and is tormented by disarrangement.

Large — Has a desire to conduct business on methodical principles, and to be systematic in every thing; with large Acquisitiveness and Causality, has good business talents; with large Locality, has a place for every thing, and every thing in its place; with large Time, has a time for every thing, and every thing in season; with large Continuity, Comparison and the mental temperament, has every idea, paragraph, and head of a subject in its proper place; with large Constructiveness, has its tools where it can always lay hands upon them in the dark.

Average — Likes order, yet may not always keep it, and desires more than it practically secures.

Small — Has a very careless, inaccurate way of doing every thing; leaves things where it happens; can never find what is wanted; takes a long time to get ready, or else goes unprepared, and has every thing in perpetual confusion.

30. CALCULATION.

Cognizance of numbers, ability to reckon figures in the head, mental arithmetic. Adapted to the relations of numbers.

Large — Excels in mental arithmetic, in adding, subtracting, multiplying, dividing, reckoning figures, casting accounts, etc., in the head; with large perceptive, has excellent business talents, and large Locality and Causality added, excels as a mathematician.

Average — Can learn arithmetic and do quite well by practice, yet is not naturally gifted in this respect.

Small — Is dull and incorrect in adding, subtracting, dividing, etc.; dislikes figuring; is poor in arithmetic, both practical and theoretical, and should cultivate this faculty.

31. LOCALITY.

Cognizance of place; recollection of the looks or places, roads, scenery, and the location of objects, where on a page ideas are to be found, and position generally; the geographical faculty; desire to see places, and the ability to find them. Adapted to the arrangement of space and place. Perverted, it creates a cosmopolitan disposition, and would spend every thing in traveling.

Large — Remembers the whereabouts of whatever it sees; can carry the points of the compass easily in the head, and is lost with difficulty either in the city, woods or country; desires to see places, and never forgets them; studies geography and astronomy with ease, and rarely forgets where things are seen.

Average — Recollects places and positions seen several times, yet in city or roads is occasionally lost; has no great geographical talent, yet by study and practice can do tolerably well.

Small — Is decidedly deficient in finding places, and recollects them with difficulty even when perfectly familiar with them.

32. EVENTUALITY.

Memory of facts, recollection of circumstances, news, occurrences, and historical, scientific, and passing events; what has been said, seen, heard, and once known. Adapted to action, or those changes constantly occurring around or within us.

Large — Has a clear and retentive memory of historical facts, general knowledge, what has been seen, heard, read, done, etc., even in detail; considering advantages, is well informed and knowing; desires to witness and institute experiments; find out what is and has been, and learn anecdotes, particulars, and items of information, and readily recalls to mind what has once entered it; has a good general matter-of-fact memory, and picks up facts readily.

Average — Recollects leading events and

interesting particulars, yet is rather deficient in memory of items and details, except when it is well cultivated.

Small — Has a treacherous and confused memory of circumstances, often forgets what is wanted, what was intended to be said, done, etc.; has a poor command of knowledge, and should strenuously exercise this remembering power.

33. TIME.

Cognizance and recollection of duration and succession, the lapse of time, when things occurred, etc., and ability to carry the time of the day in the head punctually. Adapted to periodicity. Perverted, it is excessively pained by bad time in music, not keeping steps in walking, etc.

Large — Can generally tell when things occurred, at least the order of events and the length of time between one occurrence and another, etc.; tells the time of the day without timepiece or sun, well, and keeps an accurate chronology in the mind of dates, general and particular.

Average — With practice, has a good memory of dates and successions, yet without it rather deficient.

Small — Has a confused and indistinct idea of the time when things transpired, and forgets dates.

34. TUNE.

Ability to learn and remember tunes by rote; the music instinct and faculty. Adapted to the musical octave. Perversion—excessive fondness for music to the neglect of other things.

Large — Loves music dearly; has a nice conception of concord, melody, etc., and enjoys all kinds of music.

Average — Has fair musical talents, yet to be a good musician, requires considerable practice; can learn tunes by rote, yet with some difficulty.

Small — Learns to sing or play tunes with great difficulty, and that mechanically, without emotion or effect.

35. LANGUAGE.

Expression of ideas and feelings by words, written or spoken; gesture, looks, and action; the communicative faculty and instinct in general. Adapted to man's requisition for holding communication with man. Perverted, it creates garrulity, excessive talkativeness, telling what does harm, etc.

Large — Expresses ideas and feelings well, both verbally and in writing; can learn to speak languages easily; recollects words and commits to memory well; gives freedom, copiousness, and power of expression.

Average — Has fair communicating talents, yet not extra.

Small — Has poor lingual and communicative talents; hesitates for words, speaks with extreme difficulty and very awkwardly, and should cultivate this faculty by talking and writing much.

36. CAUSALITY.

Perception and application of causes; adaptation of ways and means to ends. Adapted to the institution in nature of causes and effects. Perverted by selfishness, it reasons in favor of untruth, and attains injurious ends.

Large — Desires to know the why and wherefore of things, and to investigate their laws; reasons clearly and correctly from causes to effects, and from facts to their causes; gives uncommon capabilities of planning, contriving, inventing, creating resources, and making the head save the hands; kills two birds with one stone; predicts results, and arranges things so as to succeed; synthesizes, and puts things together well.

Average — Plans and reasons well in conjunction with the larger faculties, but poorly with the smaller ones.

Small — Is deficient in reasoning and planning power; needs perpetual telling and showing; seldom arranges things beforehand, and then poorly; should work under others; lacks force of idea and strength of understanding.

37. COMPARISON.

Inductive reasoning; ability and disposition to classify, compare, draw inferences from analogy, etc. Adapted to those classifications which pervade universal nature. Perverted, is too redundant in proverbs, fables, and figures of speech.

Large—Reasons clearly and correctly from conclusions and scientific facts up to the laws which govern them; discerns the known from the unknown, detects error by its incongruity with facts; has an excellent talent for comparing, explaining, expounding, criticising, exposing, etc.; employs similes and metaphors well; puts this and that together, and draws inferences from them.

Average—Shows this talent in a good degree in conjunction with the larger faculties, but is rather wanting in reference to the smaller ones.

Small—Has a poor talent for drawing infer-

ences; lacks appropriateness in every thing, and should cultivate this faculty.

C. HUMAN NATURE.

Discernment of character, perception of motives, intuitive physiognomy. Adapted to man's need of knowing his fellow-men. Perverted, it produces suspiciousness.

Large—Reads men intuitively from their looks, conversation, manners, and walk, and other kindred signs of character; with Individuality and Comparison large, notices all the little things they do, and finds a correct estimate upon them, and should follow first impressions touching persons; with full Secretiveness and large Benevolence added, knows just how to take men, and possesses much power over mind.

Average—Has fair talents for reading char-

acter, yet is not extra in this respect, and may safely cultivate it.

Small—Is easily imposed upon by others; with large Conscientiousness and small Secretiveness, thinks every body tells the truth; is too confiding, and fails sadly in knowing where and how to take things.

D. AGREEABLENESS.

Persuasiveness, pleasantness, blandness, etc. Adapted to please and win others.

Large—Has a pleasing, persuasive, conciliatory mode of addressing people, and of saying things.

Average—Has a good share of pleasantness in conversation and appearance, except when the selfish faculties are excited, but is then repulsive.

Small—Says even pleasant things very unpleasantly, and fails sadly in winning the good graces of people.

SIZE OF HEAD AS INFLUENCING CHARACTER.

Size of head and organs, other things being equal, is the great phrenological condition. Though tape measurements, taken around the head, from Individuality to Philoprogenitiveness, give some idea of the size of brain, the fact that some heads are round, others long, some low, and others high, so modifies these measurements that they do not convey any very correct idea of the actual quantity of brain. Yet these measurements range somewhat as follows: Least size of adults compatible with fair talents, $20\frac{1}{4}$; $20\frac{1}{2}$ to $21\frac{1}{4}$, moderate; $21\frac{1}{4}$ to 22, average; 22 to $22\frac{1}{2}$, full; $22\frac{1}{2}$ to $23\frac{1}{4}$, large; above $23\frac{1}{4}$, very large. Female heads, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ below these averages.

Large—One having a large-sized brain, with activity average, will possess considerable energy of intellect and feeling, yet seldom manifest it, unless it is brought out by some powerful stimulus, and will be rather too indolent to exert, especially his intellect; with activity full, will be endowed with an uncommon amount of the mental power, and be capable of doing a good deal, yet require considerable to awaken him to that vigorous effort of mind of which he is capable. If his powers are not called out by circumstances, and his organs of practical intellect are only average or full, he may pass through life without attracting notice or manifesting more than an ordinary share of talent, but if the perceptive faculties are strong, or very strong, and his natural powers put in vigorous requisition, he will manifest a vigor and energy of intellect and feeling quite above mediocrity—be adequate to undertakings which demand originality of mind and force of character—yet, after all, be rather indolent. With activity great, or very great, he will combine great power of mind with great activity, exercise a commanding influence over those minds with which he comes in contact; when he enjoys, will enjoy intensely, and when he suffers, suffer equally so; be susceptible of strong excitement, and, with the organs of the propelling powers and of practical intellect large or very large, will possess all the mental capabilities for conducting a large business, for rising to eminence, if not pre-eminence, and discover great force of character and power of intellect and feeling. With activity moderate, when powerfully excited, will evince considerable energy of intellect and feeling, yet be too indolent and too sluggish to do much; lack clearness and force of idea, and intensity of feeling; unless literally driven to it, will not be likely to be much or to do much, and yet actually possess more vigor of mind and

energy of feeling than he will manifest. With activity small, will border upon idio-

Very Large—One having a very large head, with activity average or full, on great occasions or when his powers are thoroughly roused, will be truly great, but upon ordinary occasions, will seldom manifest any remarkable amount of mind or feeling, and perhaps pass through life with the credit of being a person of good natural abilities and judgment, yet nothing more. With great activity and strength and large intellectual organs, will be a natural genius, endowed with very superior powers of mind and vigor of intellect, and, even though deprived of the advantages of education, his natural talents will surmount all obstacles, and make him truly talented. With activity very great, and the organs of practical intellect and of the propelling powers large, or very large, will possess the first order of natural abilities; manifest a clearness and force of intellect which will astonish the world, and a power of feeling which will carry all before him, and, with proper cultivation, enable him to become a bright star in the firmament of intellectual greatness, upon which coming ages may gaze with delight and astonishment. His mental enjoyment will be most exquisite, and his sufferings equally keen.

Full—One having a full-sized brain, with activity great, or very great, and the organs of practical intellect and of the propelling powers large, or very large, although he will not possess greatness of intellect, nor a deep, strong mind, will be very clever; have considerable talent, and that so distributed that it will show to be more than it really is; is capable of being a good scholar, doing a fine business, and with advantages and application, of distinguishing himself somewhat, yet he is inadequate to a great undertaking; cannot sway an extensive influence, nor be really great. With activity full, or average, will do only tolerably well, and manifest only a common share of talent; with activity moderate, or small, will neither be nor do much worthy of notice.

Average—With activity great, manifests a quick, clear, sprightly mind, and off-hand talents, and is capable of doing a fair business, especially if the stamina is good. With activity very great, and the organs of the propelling powers and of practical intellect large, or very large, is capable of doing a good business, and may pass for a man of fair talent, yet will not be original or profound; will be quick of perception; have a good practi-

cal understanding; will do well in his sphere, yet never manifest greatness, and out of his sphere, be commonplace. With activity only average, will discover only an ordinary amount of intellect; be inadequate to any important undertaking; yet, in a small sphere, or one that requires only a mechanical routine of business, may do well. With moderate or small activity, will hardly have common sense.

Moderate—One with a head of only moderate size, combined with great or very great activity, and the organs of the propelling powers and of practical intellect large, will possess a tolerable share of intellect, yet be more showy than sound; with others to plan for and direct him, will execute to advantage, yet be unable to do much alone; will have a very active mind, and be quick of perception, yet after all, have a contracted intellect; possess only a small mental calibre, and lack momentum, both of mind and character. With activity only average or fair, will have but a moderate amount of intellect, and even this scanty allowance will be too sluggish for action, so that he will neither suffer nor enjoy much. With activity moderate, or small, will be idiotic.

Small, or Very Small—One with a small or very small head, no matter what may be the activity of his mind, will be incapable of much intellectual effort, of comprehending even easy subjects, or of experiencing much pain or pleasure; in short, will be mentally imbecile.

SIZE OF BRAIN AS AFFECTING MENTALITY.

Most great men have great heads. Webster's head measured over 24 inches, and Clay's considerably above 23; and this is about Van Buren's size; Chief Justice Gibson's, the greatest jurist in Pennsylvania, $24\frac{1}{4}$; Napoleon's reached nearly or quite to 24, his hat passing easily over the head of one of his officers, which measured 23 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Hamilton's hat passed over the head of a man whose head measured 23 $\frac{1}{2}$. Burke's head was very large; so was Jefferson's, while Franklin's hat passed over the ears of a 24-inch head. Small and average-sized heads often astonish us by their brilliancy and learning, and, perhaps, eloquence, yet they fail in that commanding greatness which impresses and sways mind. The phrenological law is, that size, other things being equal, is a measure of power, yet these other conditions, such as activity, power of motive, health, physiological habits, etc., increase or diminish the mentality, even more than size.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

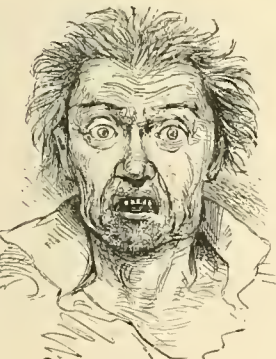


Fig. 4.

How Training and Circumstances MAY CHANGE THE MIND.

What the Boy May Become.

IN THE success and failures of life much allowance must be made for training and circumstances. The inheritance at birth of a favorable temperament, physical constitution, and mental organization, is, in the beginning, a most important circumstance toward the accomplishment of grand purposes in life. To be born of bad parentage, to inherit weaknesses and bad appetites, to have had training in infancy—these are circumstances that will very probably strongly tend to consign the individual to the lower walks of life. And yet, notwithstanding bad parental influence and inferior mental endowment, the course of life can be so regulated through education as to enable the person to become a respected and honored citizen. On the contrary the individual, though the possessor of naturally superior qualities of mind, may pursue a course which will bring sorrow and unhappiness through life.

The illustrations upon this page show two boys, each well gifted in phrenological development. Temptation crossed the pathway in youth. Possibly one received wise counsel at an opportune time, and was enabled to resist the evil. No guiding hand coming to the rescue, or adverse influences being at work undoing the good admonitions, the other fell into evil ways and wrecked the happiness and usefulness of his after-life.

There is a lesson in this for parents and teachers. In faces Figs. 1 and 2 are the evidences of a noble future for each, with the right training.

In Figs. 3 and 4 the effect of moral training is plainly shown. The marks of dissipation are rapidly leaving their impress on the one. Bad company, late hours, strong drink, and vicious thoughts reveal themselves in the face. The index of a pure heart is expressed in the face of the other. A well-spent Sabbath, early hours to bed, temperance in eating and drinking, moral reading, cleanliness in habits, good boys for associates—all these are doing the work toward preparing him for a noble manhood.

In Figs. 5 and 6, the evidences of good or bad training in youth is very distinctly seen. While the one has developed into the loafer, diseased and useless from the effect of bad habits, the other is a useful man, serving a most worthy mission in life.

Figs. 7 and 8 tell their own story more plainly than words can portray. In these are revealed the truth of that assertion, "As ye sow, so shall ye also reap." The youth "sowed to the wind and reaped the whirlwind." An early life governed by bad circumstances has developed the old man who walks our streets a mendicant, unless, possibly, he has found refuge in an asylum, or is confined in some prison. In Fig. 8 is seen the serene old age, a happy and glorious closing of a life well lived.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.

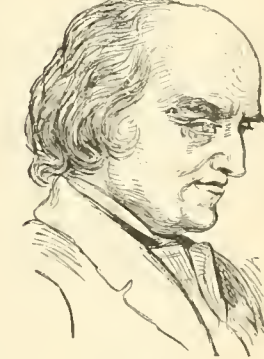


Fig. 8.



A Sketch of Some of Those Who Have Made People Laugh.

CHARLES F. BROWNE.

CHARLES FARRAR BROWNE, (Artemus Ward), was born at Waterford, Me., April 26, 1834. He was by trade a printer, working in Maine, in Boston and on various papers in Ohio, finally settling down for a four years' stay on the *Plaindealer*, in Cleveland, where he established himself as a humorist of the first class. It was while here that the following letter, purporting to come from a traveling showman, written in 1858, went the rounds of the papers. It was so true to human nature, and withal, so comical as to commend itself at once to the laughter-loving people, and directly established the reputation of the author. In 1862 his first book appeared, entitled, "Artemus Ward: His Book," which was followed by three others.

Commencing as a humorous lecturer in 1861, he afterwards went on a successful lecturing tour to England in 1866, where he died of consumption. The following is the first article of his which had a general circulation.

Letter From a Traveling Showman.

To the Editor of the —

SIR—I'm movin' along—slowly along—down tords your place. I want you should rite me a letter, sayin' how is the show bizness in your place. My show at present consists of three moral Bares, a Kangaroo (a amoozin' little Raskal—t'would make you larf yerself to deth to see the little cuss jump up and squeal) wax figgers of G. Washington Gen. Tayler John Bunyan Capt. Kidd and Dr. Webster in the act of killin' Dr. Parkman, besides several miscellanyus moral wax statoots of celebrated pirnts & murderers, &c., &c., ekalled by few & exceed by none. Now Mr. Editor, scratch orf a few lines sayin' how is the show bizness down to your place. I shall hav my hanbills dun at your offiss. Depend upon it. I want you should git my hanbills up in flamin' stile. Also get up a tremenjous excitement in yr. paper 'bout my onparaled Show. We must fetch the public sumhow. We must work on their feelins. Cum the moral on 'em strong. If it's a temperance community tell 'em I sined the pledge fifteen minits arter Ise born, but on the contrary of your peple take their tods, say Mister Ward is as Jenial a feller as we ever met, full of conviviality, & the life an sole of the Soshul Bored. Take, don't you! If you say anythin' abowt my show say my snakes is us harmless as the new born Babe. What a interestin' study it is to see a zewological animal like a snake under perfeck subjeeshun! My kangaroo is the most larfable little cuss I ever saw. All for 15 cents. I am anxys to skewer your infloouance. I repeat in regard to them hanbills that I shall git 'em struck

orf up to your printin' office. My perlitercal sentiments agree with yourn exactly. I know thay do, becawz I never saw a man whoos didn't.

Respectively yures,

A. WARD.

P. S.—You scratch my back & I'll scratch your back.

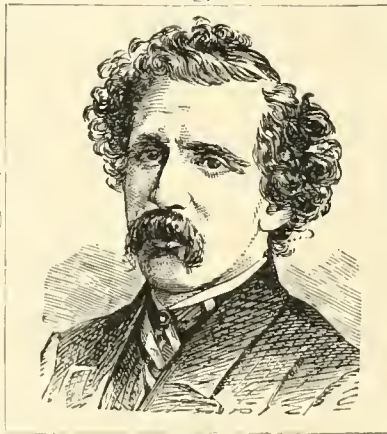
CHARLES B. LEWIS,

CHARLES B. LEWIS is a native of Liverpool, Ohio; was an apprentice in the office of the *Lansing Journal* at the age of fourteen; served in the war, where he won a lieutenantancy; after which he followed journalism in various localities. A steamboat explosion on the Ohio, in which he was a victim, being taken from the water, piled with others for dead on the beach, and afterwards taken to the morgue, where he revived, formed the basis of a funny article, which started him on the road to fame. In 1870 he became connected with the *Detroit Free Press*, in the columns of which he has poured forth a steady stream of humorous sketches, which have been widely quoted and have had great circulation in the past ten years.

ROBERT T. BURDETTE.

THE subject of this sketch was born at Greensboro, Pa., July 30, 1844; removed with his parents to Peoria in his boyhood; graduated at the Peoria high school; served in the Forty-seventh Illinois volunteers throughout the war; returned home and became night editor upon the *Peoria Transcript*, in 1870; was city editor of the same paper afterwards, and subsequently of the *Review*, of which he was part owner. In this latter journal Burdette commenced to win his reputation as a humorist. Funny paragraphs, however, could not keep it alive. Upon its suspension, his services were solicited and obtained for the *Burlington Hawkeye*, with which paper he has been connected for several years, a portion of his time being spent in travelling as a lecturer. He is a very versatile writer, his sketches covering a wide variety of subjects; and whether put in prose or verse, his articles have the true ring of the genuine humorist.

Several of his best papers have been collected in an attractive volume, oddly entitled, "Rise and Fall of the Monstache."



CHARLES F. BROWNE.

David R.



D. R. Locke.

Locke.

Prominent Satirist, Widely Known as Petroleum V. Nasby.



EW SATIRISTS in the language have been quoted so extensively as "Nasby."

His letters, usually purporting to come from a Democratic politician, had such a political significance, mingled with satire and ridiculous spelling, as to make them of very general service in the Republican papers, where they have been published.

It was while publishing the *Findlay Jeffersonian*, in Ohio, that he wrote and issued in his paper a letter that purported to come from a whisky-loving, ignorant, penniless, proslavery Democrat, in Kentucky, who wanted to be a postmaster. This letter, over the signature of the "Rev. Petroleum Vesuvius Nasby,"

had a large circulation, and paved the way for the multitude of other letters that followed.

D. R. Locke was born at Vestal, N. Y., September 20, 1833. He learned the printing trade at Portland, N. Y., from which point he drifted westward, and became a reporter on various papers, and afterwards a newspaper publisher in several of the interior towns in Ohio, the "Nasby" letters commencing their appearance about 1860.

Later, Mr. Locke becoming connected with the *Toledo Blade*, the letters were transferred to that journal, in which they have been issued for several years, finally appearing in book form under various titles. One of his last enterprises is that of play-writing. A popular comedy of his, entitled "Widow Bedott," is at this writing meeting with good success on the theatrical boards.

NASBY GIVES AN ACCOUNT OF HIS FIRST MARRIAGE---WHAT HE EXPECTED AND WHAT HE GOT.

[Toledo Blade.]

CONFEDERIT X ROADS (wich is in the State uv Kentucky), February 15, 1881.—I wuz a young man, and singlerly averse to work. Work never agreed with me. My principle employment wuz to lay under trees all day and commune with Nacher, unless ther wuz a grocery convenyent, wich wuz liable to ask the house up to take suthin. I didn't feel the need uv much eggsercise, but wat I needed I cood git at playin' seven-up or euker in the grocery I hev mensioned. Shuttin and dealin kverds develops the muscles uv the arms wonderful. Billyards wuz alluz too much for me.

The time cum, however, when it becum necessary to do suthin for a livelhood. I wuz too yung to go into politix, and the old man, my father, he got to that age when it was all that he cood do to lorrer for hisself. He wuz a gittin old and wuznt ez strong ez he wunst hed him. He intimatid to me that the sooner I shifted for myself the better he'd be pleased. Wot cood I do? I hed no perfeshen that woud enable me to live without labor, and labor I woudnt.

My father solved the problem. "Marry a widder," said he,—"a widder with a farm, and make her do the work. Yoo are ekal to overseen a farm. Aint yer?"

I remarked that I cood see other men swet without materially fatiguin myself, and that I thot his suggestion a good one. I woud adopt it.

Handy wuz the widder Thompson, wich wuz the owner uv one uv the best farms of the seekshun. It wuz 200 akers of good land, well-improved and well-stocked. She wuznt eggskagmish wud wood be called a handsome woman, and wuz 15 years older than me, but I didn't mind that. What cared I that her teeth wuz all out, and that she hed a goiter, and weighed 200 pounds? Wat cared I that she hed a habit uv goin about with her stockings down at her heels, and that she considered the time spent in comin hair ez wastid? She hed a farm, and that wuz enuff for me.

I laid siege to this venerable female, and to my delite found her not averse to a second chance at matrimony. I wuz a helthy young man, and not bad lookin, and looked ez tho I mite run two or three farms to wunst. She wuz rather lonesome on the farm, and it cost a pile uv money to hire help, and then they needed a man to look after

'em; and, to make a long story short, she accepted me, and we wuz yoonited in the holy bonds uv matrimony.

For a few days I lived in a clysium, watever that may be. I hed the best iv eatin, suthin the Nasby family did not indulge in, and Mrs. Nasby wuz ez complaisant ez a woman cood be. I hed cider to drink, the late Thompson left a good supply uv terbaker, and things wuz a goin ez smooth ez cood be.

The fourth day Mrs. Nasby remarked that we hed hed a long rest, and it wuz time we got about our work.

"Pete," said she, "Yoo want to take the oxen this mornin and go and break that lot behind the barn. It must be done to wunst, and shoed hev been a week ago, but for this marryin biznis."

"Excuse me, Mrs. Nasby," sez I, goin out and layin down under a apple tree, with my pipe lightid, "breakin ground is not my best hold. This soots nie better. I didn't marry to break ground."

"What," she eggsklaimed.

"I merely say that I shall not break grounds. My biznis on this farm is merely ornamental. I am willin to go and lay down in the field to be broke and oversee the breakin, pervidid there is a shade-tree under which I kin lay. But ez for takin hold uv a plow myself, never."

The woman looked at me in a dazed sort of way, for a minit. She hed in her rite hand a pale of soapnds wich she was agoin to pour on the roots uv a grape-vine near me. Without a word uv warnin she hustid that buckit of suds, hot ez it wuz, all over me, and in another second hed me by the hair. It wuz time that I assertid myself. I made up my mind to whale her then and there, wunst for all, and hev in establish my sooperiority, hev it all my way, ever afterward.

Assertin one's sooperiority is all well enuff, but yoo want to be shoer about your strength, that bein the main pint in any assertin biznis. I riz and grappled her, and found that assertin wuz one thing and establishin quite another. In less than a minit that infortiatid and muskeler female hed me on my back, and wuz a makin me bald-headid at a rate wich I never dreamed possible. She tore out my hair by the handful, she peeled my face in a minit, and in less than four minits I

looked very much like an old-fashioned frigate after an encounter at short range.

"Yoo won't work, won't ye? well I guess you will! Yoo'll work on this farm, or ye won't eet. Yoo won't work, won't ye?"

And then, ez if that thot incited her to madnis, she tore out wat little hair I hed left, and knocked the last bit uv skin off my face, and dragged me out to the lot.

There is the plow, there is the oxen, and there is the ground. Yoo sooperintint! I'll do that end uv the biznis. Git to work, yoo broot, er—"

I saw she wuz in earnest, and I yoked them oxen meekly, and went to work in the hot sun and she sot down under a shadetree and kept me at it, without a minit's rest, till nite.

Her sooperiacy wuz assertid and established. Whenever I dared to murmur she woud exhibit a lock uv my hair, which she kept by her, and that wuz enuff. I dared not question her authority.

Two miztable yeers I spent on that farm,—two yeers uv agonizin labor. When she died I disklivered that the place wuz mortgaged for all it wuz worth, and that the money she got for it she hed bequeathed to a neece of hern, and I wuz turned out on a cold world, with nothin 'cept wat I managed to git off the place the night before I left.

That wuz why I went into politix. After driftin some time, subsistin on wat chance threw in my way nites, I found that men uv my caliber are needed in politix, and that it is a shooser livin than marryin widders; and I likewise made up my mind that ef I ever shood marry another widder it woud be one which didn't weigh more than ninety pounds; and that I shood eggskamine the records afore the ceremony wuz perfonned, and see that the farm didn't hev no incombrence onto it. Eggspierience is the only teacher.

But I shel never do it. Age has dimmed my arder, and long eggspierience in borreerin enables me to live in suthin like comfort, ef not in luxury. And then so long ez there is a Democrisy sich men ez me are in demand, and jist before cleckshuns I am shoer uv enuf to drink anybow. I kin alluz pick up enuf to eat, and close are not diffient to come by in a keerlis and confidin kentry. Possibly I have did ez well ez though the widder cood hev hin molded to my will.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY.



Newspaper Reporter, Lecturer and Humorist.

SAMUEL L. CLEMENS, humorist, was born at Florida, Mo., November 20, 1835. He was an apprentice to the printing business in the *Courier* office at Hannibal, at the age of thirteen, and subsequently worked at his trade in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and New York.

Becoming acquainted with steamboating, he secured a situation as pilot on a Mississippi river steamer in 1855; was a private secretary to his brother, the Secretary of the Territory of Nevada, in 1861; worked at mining for a time; was city editor of the *Virginia City, Nev., Enterprise*, in 1862; afterwards, for several months, was a reporter on the *Morning Call* newspaper, in San Francisco; went to the Hawaiian Islands in 1866;

returned to San Francisco a few months afterwards, and engaged successfully in lecturing through California and Nevada.

In 1867 he accompanied a large party of travelers in the "Quaker City" on a pleasure excursion to Egypt and the Holy Land, from which journey he gathered the material for a humorous volume, entitled "The Innocents Abroad," a work that had a large sale. "Roughing It," "The Gilded Edge," "Tom Sawyer," "The Tramp Abroad," and other books of his, have each had a large circulation.

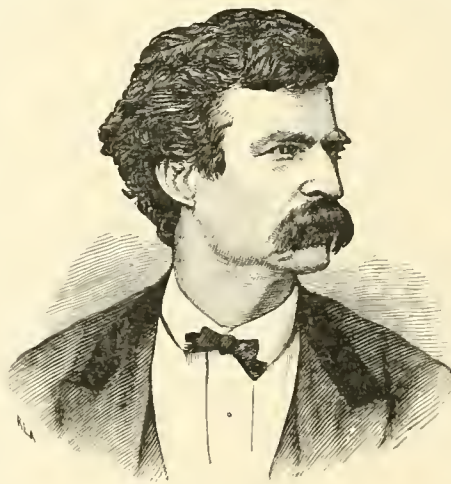
In 1872 and 1873 he was engaged in lecturing in England. He has spent considerable time of late years in Europe, though his residence is in Hartford, Conn.

The following was one of Twain's first sketches:

The Jumping Frog of Calaveras County.

In compliance with the request of a friend of mine, who wrote me from the East, I called on good-natured, garrulous old Simon Wheeler, and inquired after my friend's friend, Leonidas W. Smiley, as requested to do, and I hereunto append the result. I have a lurking suspicion that Leonidas W. Smiley is a myth; that my friend never knew such a personage; and that he only conjectured that if I asked old Wheeler about him, it would remind him of his infamous Jim Smiley, and he would go to work and bore me to death with some exasperating reminiscence of him as long and as tedious as it should be useless to me. If that was the design, it succeeded.

I found Simon Wheeler dozing comfortably by the bar-room stove of the dilapidated tavern in the decayed mining camp of Angel's, and I noticed that he was fat and bald-headed, and had an expression of winning gentleness and simplicity upon his tranquil countenance. He roused up, and gave me good-day. I told him a friend of mine had commissioned me to make some inquiries about a cherished companion of his boyhood named Leonidas W. Smiley—Rev. Leonidas W. Smiley, a young minister of the gospel, who he had heard was at one time a resident of Angel's Camp. I added that if Mr. Wheeler could tell me



Samuel L. Clemens,
Distinguished humorist, better known as "Mark Twain."

anything about this Rev. Leonidas W. Smiley, I would feel under many obligations to him.

Simon Wheeler backed me into a corner and blockaded me there with his chair, and then sat down and reeled off the monotonous narrative which follows this paragraph. He never smiled, he never frowned, he never changed his voice from the gentle-flowing key to which he tuned his initial sentence, he never betrayed the slightest

suspicion of enthusiasm; but all through the interminable narrative there ran a vein of impressive earnestness and sincerity, which showed me plainly that, so far from his imagining that there was anything ridiculous or funny about his story, he regarded it as a really important matter, and admired its two heroes as men of transcendent genius and finesse. I let him go on in his own way, and never interrupted him once.

"Rev. Leonidas W. H'm, Reverend Le—well, there was a feller here once by the name of Jim Smiley, in the winter of '49—or may be it was the spring of '50—I don't recollect exactly, somehow, though what makes me think it was one or the other is because I remember the big flume warn't finished when he first come to the camp; but any way, he was the curiousest man about always betting on anything that turned up you ever see, if he could get anybody to bet on the other side; and if he couldn't he'd change sides. Any way that suited the other man would suit him—any way just so's he got a bet he was satisfied. But still he was lucky, uncommon lucky; he most always come out winner. He was always ready and laying for a chance; there couldn't be no solitary thing mentioned but that feller'd offer to bet on it, and take any side you please, as I was just telling you. If there was a horse-race, you'd find him flush or you'd find him busted at the end of it; if there was a dog-fight, he'd bet on it; if there was a cat-fight, he'd bet on it; if there

was a chicken-fight, he'd bet on it; why, if there was two birds setting on a fence, he would bet you which one would fly first; or if there was a camp-meeting, he would be there reg'lar to bet on Parson Walker, which he judged to be the best exhorter about here, and so he was, too, and a good man. If he even see a straddle-bug start to go anywhere, he would bet you how long it would take him to get to—wherever he was going to, and if you took him up, he would foller that straddle-bug to Mexico but what he would find out where he was bound for and how long he was on the road. Lots of the boys here has seen that Smiley, and can tell you about him. Why, it never made no difference to him—he'd bet on *any* thing—the dangdest feller. Parson Walker's wife lay very sick once, for a good while, and it seemed as if they warn't going to save her; but one morning he came in, and Smiley up and asked him how she was, and he said she was considerable better—thank the Lord for his inf'nit mercy—and coming on so smart that with the blessing of Providence she'd get well yet; and Smiley, before he thought, says, "Well, I'll resk two and a half she don't anyway."

Thish-yer Smiley had a mare—the boys called her the fifteen-minute nag, but that was only in fun, you know, because of course she was faster than that—and he used to win money on that horse, for all she was so slow and always had the asthma, or the distemper, or the consumption, or something of that kind. They used to give her two or three hundred yards start, and then pass her under way; but always at the fag-end of the race she'd get excited and desperate-like, and come cavorting and straddling up, and scattering her legs around limber, sometimes in the air, and sometimes out to one side amongst the fences, and kicking up m-o-r-e dust and raising m-o-r-e racket with her coughing and sneezing and blowing her nose—and *always* fetch up at the stand just about a neck ahead, as near as you could cipher it down.

And he had a little small bull-pup, that to look at him you'd think he warn't worth a cent but to set around and look ornery and lay for a chance to steal something. But as soon as money was up on him he was a different dog; his under-jaw'd begin to stick out like the fo'castle of a steam-boat, and his teeth would uncover and shine like the furnaces. And a dog might tackle him and bully-rag him, and bite him, and throw him over his shoulder two or three times, and Andrew Jackson—which was the name of the pup—Andrew Jackson would never let on but what he was satisfied, and hadn't expected nothing else—and the bets being doubled and doubled on the other side all the time, till the money was all up; and then all of a sudden he would grab that other dog jest by the j'int of his hind leg and freeze to it—not chaw, you understand, but only just grip and hang on till they throwed up the sponge, if it was a year. Smiley always come out winner on that pup, till he harnessed a dog once that didn't have no hind legs, because they been sawed off in a circular saw, and when the thing had gone along far enough, and the money was all up, and he come to make a snatch for his pet holt, he see in a minute how he'd been imposed on, and how the other dog had him in the door, so to speak, and he 'peared surprised, and then he looked sorter discouraged-like, and didn't try no more to win the fight, and so he got shucked out bad. He give Smiley a look, as much as to say his heart was broke, and it was *his* fault, for putting up a dog that hadn't no hind legs for him to take holt of, which was his main dependence in a fight, and then he limped off a piece and laid down and died. It was a good pup, was that Andrew Jackson, and would have made a name for himself if he'd lived, for the stuff

was in him and he had genius—I know it, because he hadn't no opportunities to speak of, and it don't stand to reason that a dog could make such a fight as he could under them circumstances if he hadn't no talent. It always makes me feel sorry when I think of that last fight of his'n, and the way it turned out.

Well, thish-yer Smiley had rat-tarriers, and chicken-cocks, and tom cats and all them kind of things, till you couldn't rest, and you couldn't fetch nothing for him to bet on but he'd match you. He ketch'd a frog one day, and took him home, and said he calc'lated to educate him; and so he never done nothing for three months but set in his back yard and learn that frog to jump. And you bet you he *did* learn him, too. He'd give him a little punch behind, and the next minute you'd see that frog whirling in the air like a doughnut—see him turn one summerset, or may be a couple, if he got a good start, and come down flat footed and all right like a cat. He got him up so in the matter of ketching flies, and kep' him in practice so constant, that he'd nail a fly every time as fur as he could see him. Smiley said all a frog wanted was education, and he could do 'most anything—and I believe him. Why, I seen him set Dan'l Webster down here on this floor—Dan'l Webster was the name of the frog—and sing out, "Flies, Dan'l, flies!" and quicker'n you could wink he'd spring straight up and snake a fly off'n the counter there, and flop down on the floor ag'in as solid as a gob of mud, and fall to scratching the side of his head with his hind foot as indiffer-



The Jumping Frog.

ent as if he hadn't no idea he'd been doin' any more'n any frog might do. You never see a frog so modest and straightforward as he was, for all he was so gifted. And when it come to fair and square jumping on a dead level, he could get over more ground at one straddle than any animal of his breed you ever see. Jumping on a dead level was his strong suit, you understand; and when it come to that, Smiley would ante up money on him as long as he had a red. Smiley was monstrous proud of his frog, and well he might be, for fellers that had traveled and been everywhere, all said he laid over any frog that ever *they* see.

Well, Smiley kep' the beast in a little lattice box, and he used to fetch him down town sometimes and lay for a bet. One day a feller—a stranger in the camp, he was—come acrost him with his box, and says:

"What might it be that you've got in the box?"

And Smiley says, sorter indifferent-like, "It might be a parrot, or it might be a canary, maybe, but it ain't—its only just a frog."

And the feller took it, and looked at it careful,

and turned it round this way and that, and says, "It'm—so 'tis. Well, what's *he* good for?"

"Well," Smiley says, easy and careless, "he's good enough for *one* thing, I should judge—he can outjump any frog in Calaveras county."

The feller took the box again, and took another long, particular look, and give it back to Smiley, and says, very deliberate, "Well," he says, "I don't see no p'int about that frog that's any better'n any other frog."

"Maybe you don't," Smiley says. "Maybe you understand frogs and maybe you don't understand 'em, maybe you've had experience, and maybe you ain't only a amateur, as it were. Anyways, I've got *my* opinion and I'll resk forty dollars that he can outjump any frog in Calaveras county."

And the feller studied a minute, and then says, kinder sad like, "Well, I'm only a stranger here, and I ain't got no frog; but if I had a frog I'd bet you."

And then Smiley says, "That's all right—that's all right—if you'll hold my box a minute, I'll go and get you a frog." And so the feller took the box, and put up forty dollars along with Smiley's, and set down to wait.

So he set there a good while thinking and thinking to hisself, and then he got the frog out and prized his mouth open and took a teaspoon and filled him full of quail shot—filled him pretty near up to his chin—and set him on the floor. Smiley he went to the swamp and slopped around in the mud for a long time, and finally he ketched a frog, and fetched him in, and give him to this feller, and says:

"Now, if you're ready, set him alongside of Dan'l, with his fore-paws just even with Dan'l's, and I'll give the word." Then he says, "One—two—three—*git!*" and him and the feller touched up the frogs from behind, and the new frog hopped off lively, but Dan'l give a heave, and hysted up his shoulders—so—like a Frenchman, but it warn't no use—he couldn't budge; he was planted as solid as a church, and he couldn't no more stir than if he was anchored out. Smiley was a good deal surprised, and he was disgusted, too, but he didn't have no idea what the matter was, of course.

The feller took the money and started away; and when he was going out at the door, he sorter jerked his thumb over his shoulder—so—at Dan'l, and says again, very deliberate, "Well," he says, "I don't see no p'int about that frog that's any better'n any other frog."

Smiley he stood scratching his head and looking down at Dan'l a long time, and at last he says, "I do wonder what in the nation that frog throw'd off for—I wonder if there ain't something the matter with him—he 'pears to look mighty baggy, somehow." And he ketched Dan'l by the nap of the neck, and hefted him, and says, "Why blame my cats, if he don't weigh five pound!" and turned him upside down and he belched out a double handful of shot. And then he see how it was, and he was the maddest man—he set the frog down and took out after that feller, but he never ketched him. And—"

[Here Simon Wheeler heard his name called from the front yard, and got up to see what was wanted.] And turning to me as he moved away, he said: "Just set where you are, stranger, and rest easy—I ain't going to be gone a second."

But, by your leave, I did not think that a continuation of the history of the enterprising vagabond Jim Smiley would be likely to afford me much information concerning the Rev. Leonidas W. Smiley, and so I started away.

At the door I met the sociable Wheeler returning, and he button-holed me and re-commenced:

"Well, thish-yer Smiley had a—" However, lacking both time and inclination, I did not wait to hear further about Smiley, but took my leave.



Thomas Nast.

Brilliant Caricaturist and Artist.

NANDAU, Bavaria, was the birthplace, September 27, 1840, of Thomas Nast, an artist whose caricatures of noted politicians and social pests have made him famous throughout the United States. Coming to this country when about six years old, and possessing natural talents of a high order as a draughtsman, we find him engaged at the age of fourteen in preparing pictures for *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Paper*. When about sixteen he made a journey

to England to sketch the heroes and incidents of the notorious prize fight between John C. Heenan and Thomas Sayers, and these draw-

ings appeared among the attractions of the *New York Illustrated News* of that period. Not long afterwards he attached himself to the military force of Garibaldi, the Italian patriot, with whom he entered Naples and witnessed the sieges of Gaeta and Capua, as the sketching correspondent of the *London News*, the *New York Illustrated News* and the *Paris Illustrated World*. In July, 1862, having returned safely to New York from the seat of war in Italy, he formed an engagement with the proprietors of *Harper's Weekly* to regularly provide that paper with drawings of heroes and scenes of the war of the rebellion and of noted politicians and their peculiar weaknesses. This engagement resulted in signal benefit to the *Harper's* and the country at large, his striking illustrations adding greatly to the popularity of the paper, while the moral illustrated in the war pictures made a deep impression on the public mind and greatly strengthened the North. When his war-work was ended his ready pencil and sarcastic humor

found a fruitful field in the exposure of the enormous frauds of the political "rings" of New York, in which "Boss" William M. Tweed was the principal conspirator. Week after week and month after month, he illustrated with great fidelity, through the columns of the *Harper's*, the rascality of the men who had robbed the city treasury to enrich themselves under the cover of alleged "public improvements." These sketches excited both laughter and anger: laughter at the ridicule which Nast heaped upon Tweed and his companions, and anger at the frauds which had been perpetrated by these officials. The attempt of these ring thieves to screen themselves by throwing the blame upon others, made the subject of one of

Nast's famous cartoons, which is herewith represented, entitled "Who Stole the Money?" This illustration, with others, which were widely noted at the time, originally appeared in the *Weekly* and afterwards in *Harper's Monthly*. One of his most remarkable achievements as an artist was the painting with water colors, within thirty days, in 1866, for a pictorial paper of New York, sixty caricatures of prominent editors, politicians, actors and artists, on sheets varying in size from four



WHO STOLE THE PEOPLES MONEY? - DO TELL. N.Y. TIMES.

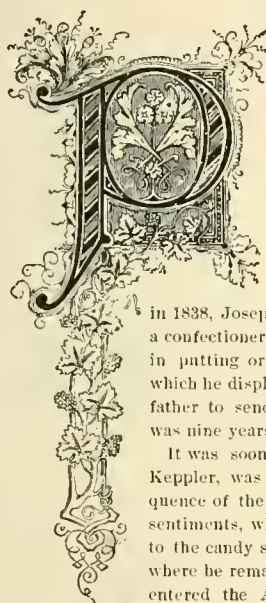
'T WAS HIM.

feet by three to six feet by four. Several years ago he began a brief career as a public lecturer in the chief cities of the Union, drawing during his discourses caricatures illustrating their salient points. Mr. Nast has not confined his peculiar talents to humorous sketches for the papers and platform exhibitions, but has produced many important illustrations of serious character to embellish various books and periodicals. At this writing his facile pencil is yet busy affording amusement and instruction through the various publications of the *Harpers*.



JOSEPH KEPPLER.

Joseph Keppler, the Well-Known Caricaturist of "Puck,"
and Some of His Assistants.



PUCK NEEDS no introduction to our readers. With its original, striking, colored illustrations, tempered with wit, satire, and generally containing a moral, it is to-day one of the best known publications in the United States. The personal history of its author, however, is not so well known, and hence the object of this writing.

It was in Vienna, Austria, that, in 1838, Joseph Keppler was born. His father was a confectioner, and it fell to the lot of Joseph to aid in putting ornaments upon the candies, a work in which he displayed such originality as to induce his father to send him to a drawing-school when he was nine years old.

It was soon after this that his father, Johann Keppler, was obliged to flee from Austria in consequence of the too free expression of his political sentiments, which necessitated the return of Joseph to the candy store as an assistant of his mother, where he remained until twelve years old, when he entered the Academy of Design two years earlier than the regulations allowed, because of the proficiency he exhibited in his examination. He was an apt student, but was a severe trial to his teachers, because of his disposition to draw figures and forms outside of his lessons. Tiring, after a two-years' stay, of the restrictions of the school, he returned again to the confections, where he remained some years, but only to dream of some day becoming a great artist.

With a view to becoming a master of his art, he resolved upon a visit to Italy, to accomplish which he commenced his journey on foot across the country, his expenses being paid by portrait-making on his way. It was at this time, when he was seventeen years old, that the opportunity offered for him to join a theatrical troupe, with which he returned to Vienna, where he continued on the boards for three years, interspersing his time with retouching negatives for the photographers and drawing cartoons for the *Cock-a-doodle-doo*, a sort of *Puck*, then and yet published in Vienna.

A letter about this time from his father brought him to New York, and thence to Missouri, where his father resided. In St. Louis he

went upon the stage again, at the Apollo Theater, which he left at the end of six months, having commenced with Frederick Herrold the publication of *Puck*, which was discontinued at the end of two years in consequence of the death of Mr. Herrold.

He then came to New York, entered the employ of Frank Leslie, where he continued for three years, when he established a partnership with A. Schwarzmann, publisher of the *New Yorker Musik Zeitung*. They together revived *Puck* in the year 1876, and printed it for six months only in German, when the demand of the English-speaking public became such as to cause it to be afterwards issued in both German and English. Taking a liberal, radical, and independent stand on the current topics of the day, *Puck* has been a success from the first, its circulation rapidly reaching up into the tens of thousands.

Some of the cartoons of Mr. Keppler have caused the paper to increase in circulation many thousands in a single week. The illustration at the time of Madame Restell's death, representing the strong and healthy women in contrast with the weak and sickly, made so by abortion, increased the circulation over 10,000. The spider picture, showing the pitfalls which surround the country merchant when he goes to the metropolis to buy goods, had an enormous sale, as have also the political cartoons both on the Republican and Democratic sides.

Mr. Keppler is ably assisted by Mr. J. A. Wales and Mr. F. Oppen, either of whom, if they turn their pencil against a man deserving of censure, will be very likely to make him wish that he had never been born.

Frederick Oppen, who is of German descent on his father's side, was born at Madison, Ohio, January 2, 1857. Was for a time a printer and compositor at Madison, but, coming to New York, went into picture-making on *Wild Oats* at the age of eighteen. Afterwards he served two years with Frank Leslie, when his love of the funny and his genius for delineation of the grotesque and the humorous carried him to *Puck*.

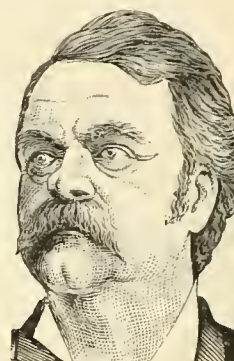
J. A. Wales is a native of Clyde, Ohio, where, in his boyhood, he assisted his father, who was a merchant in that town. His love of picture-making took him into the work of engraving, first at Cleveland, and afterwards in Chicago, and other large cities. Like many others of the best engravers, he also drifted to New York, where his facile pencil found ready work on *Wild Oats*, *Leslie's*, *Harper's Weekly*, and finally on *Puck*.



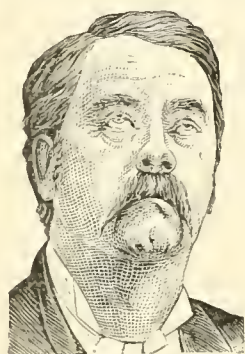
MIRTH.



Prof. A. A. Griffith.



MACBETH.



HYPOCRISY.

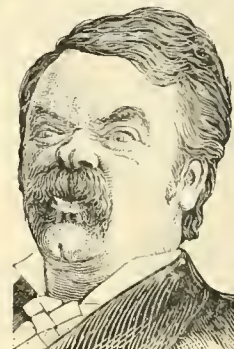
Character and Feeling,

Illustrated by Expression of the Face.

FOR THE instruction of the reader are given illustrations herewith of facial expression, as presented by Prof. A. A. Griffith, prominent as an elocutionist, whose work on this subject has been a standard for some years.

Professor Griffith was born in Wyoming county, N. Y., in 1831, but received his early education in Ohio, where his parents removed in his youth. He was a great admirer of Murdoch in his boyhood, and from him he received a few suggestions on the subject of that which he has made his life-work.

Among other educational institutions in which he has taught, he was elected to a professorship of English literature and elocution at the normal school of Michigan, in 1870, and seven years afterwards he was appointed to the presidency of the Illinois college, of Fulton, Ill., which position he resigned some three years afterwards to engage in lecturing on facial expression, in the treatment of which he is a pioneer and a representative man.



MEDDLER.



MEDITATION.



GERMAN



SHYLOCK.



SCIENTIST.



DRUNKARD.



FRENCHMAN.



LOVER.

Facial Expression,

As Illustrated by Prof. Griffith.



THE POWER of mimicry through the muscles of the face is well shown in the illustrations herewith presented. From the natural face of Professor Griffith, shown on the opposite page, are seventeen distinct characters, every one of which will be readily recognized as a very natural expression.

In examining these we at once discover their naturalness. From the intense earnestness of *Macbeth*, we glance at *Mirth*, and are ourselves disposed to laugh, a feeling which is checked, however, by a study of the face representing *Hypocrisy*.

No one could fail to recognize the *Meddler*, who is continually poking his nose into other people's business, and we see the *Shylock* in the sinister expression and nearly closed eyes of that character. The anxious, phlegmatic *German* is well-known, and so also is that representing *Meditation*.

Turning to this page we see the thoughtful face of the *Scientist* in contrast with the bleared eyes of the *Drunkard*, who tries to appear wise, but whose ideas are all befogged. The jolly *Frenchman*, who is all suavity and expression, shrugs his shoulders, and has his own opinion about the *Lover*, who is trying to look his very sweetest.

The man who breaks down at discouragement and gives vent to his sorrow in tears is well represented by the *Booby*, who contrasts strongly with the self-poised, solid *Douglas*, who was always strongest when in the midst of opposition.

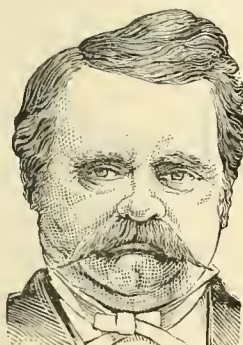
The middle face on the right clearly expresses *Fright*, and is quite unlike the *Tippler*, who evidently has too little sense to be afraid of anything. The stern face of *The Judge* indicates that he is disposed to mete out full punishment to law-breakers, and he will undoubtedly do full justice to the person beside him, whose close-shut mouth, rolling eye, and gross face plainly reveals *Brutality* in his character.



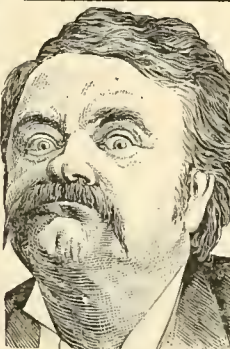
A BOOBY.



FRIGHT.



DOUGLAS.



BRUTALITY.



THE JUDGE.



TIPPLER.

Eminent Lawyers.

B. F. BUTLER. SIR WILLIAM BLACKSTONE. CHARLES O'CONOR.



BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, the American lawyer, politician and soldier, was born at Deerfield, N. H., in 1818. Few men of modern times have attained such proficiency in the knowledge of international law. He was educated at the Lowell high school and at Waterville, Maine, college; was admitted to the bar in 1841, and became a prosperous attorney, being especially successful in criminal cases. In 1853 he was elected a member of the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature, and in 1859 a State senator. In 1860 he was chosen a delegate to the National Democratic convention at Charleston, S. C., and when the con-

vention divided he went to Baltimore with the seceders, but withdrew because he would not remain in a convention that approvingly advocated the slave-trade, which by the laws of the country is piracy. In 1860 he was also Democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts, but was defeated. At the first call for Union troops at the breaking out of the Southern rebellion, in 1861, he took command of the eighth Massachusetts regiment and was placed in charge of the military district, extending from Annapolis to Baltimore, Md. In May, 1861, he became commander of the department of Virginia; in August of that year he commanded the Union troops at the capture of Fort Hatteras, and organized the expedition against New Orleans. The federal fleet, under Admiral Farragut having virtually captured New Orleans in the following spring, General Butler took possession of the city on the first of May and governed it with a firm discipline until November, 1862, when he was recalled. In November, 1863, he became commander of the eighteenth army corps, and, in 1864, of the troops operating on the James river, in Virginia, in conjunction with General Grant's campaign against Richmond. From this last-named command he was relieved in 1865. Since then he has represented his State in congress for several terms, and has been, two or three times, an unsuccessful candidate for governor of Massachusetts on the Democratic and National-Greenback tickets.



Benjamin F. Butler,
Prominent Lawyer, Politician and Congressional Representative.

WHILE jurist, Sir William Blackstone, son of a silk merchant, was born in London in 1723. He was educated at the Charter House seminary and Pembroke college, Oxford, and at both institutions exhibited superior talents. At twenty years of age he composed for his own use a "Treatise on the Elements of Architecture." Having decided to adopt the legal profession, he entered upon its study in the Middle Temple, London, in 1741, at which time he wrote his elegant valedictory poem, entitled "The Lawyer's Farewell to his Muse." In 1743 he was elected a fellow of All-Souls' college, and in 1746 he was admitted to the practice of the law, but obtained very little business. For several years he lived in comparative obscurity, but in 1753 he began to deliver, at Oxford, his lectures on the English law. These were published in 1765-'69, and formed his celebrated "Commentaries on the Laws of England," which have, by common consent, become a standard publication. In consequence of these lectures his

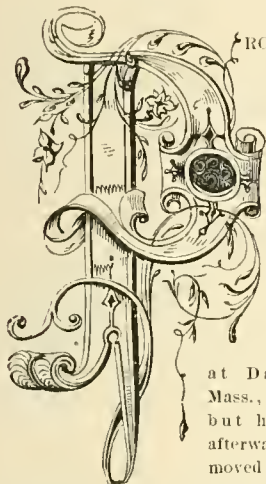
business greatly increased, and he was elected Vinerian professor of law in the Oxford university. In 1761 he entered parliament as the member for Hindon, and was appointed king's counsel and solicitor-general to the queen. In 1770 he was made a judge of the king's bench, and soon afterwards was transferred to the court of common pleas. Besides his "Commentaries," he published, in 1762, a series of law tracts, and prepared two folio volumes of "Law Reports," which were printed after his death. Of him it is said that he was "the first who wrote on the dry and repulsive subject of English law in such a manner as not to excite disgust in a reader of taste." He died in 1780.

CHARLES O'CONOR.

AN AMERICAN lawyer, Charles O'Conor, was born in New York city, in 1804. He was instructed in the primary English branches and in the Latin and French languages. He also studied

law, and was admitted to its practice in 1824. From the start he appears to have held a prominent position as an advocate, and from 1835 to 1874 he was employed in lawsuits involving great public interests and large sums of money, such as, the slave Jack, the Lisenard will, the Forrest divorce, Mason will, Lemmon slave, "Boss" Tweed, and other cases. For more than a year he was United States district attorney for New York, and was a member of the two conventions to form new constitutions for New York, in 1846 and 1864. He was twice nominated for the presidency by labor-reform bodies.

Rufus Choate. Caleb Cushing.



PROMINENT as a lawyer in the early part of the century was Rufus Choate, who was greatly admired for his excellent judgment, superior tact in the management of lawsuits, and convincing oratory. He was born at Essex, Mass., in 1799, and was educated at Dartmouth college, where he graduated in 1819, and where he remained as tutor for a year longer. Adopting the profession of the law, after devoting himself for some time to its study, he began to practice

at Danvers, Mass., in 1824, but he soon afterwards removed to Salem.

In 1825 he was elected a member of the Massachusetts legislature; in 1827 he became a State senator, and was elected to the lower house of Congress in 1832. On the expiration of his term he declined a re-election, and established himself in the practice of his profession at Boston, where he soon achieved the highest reputation as an acute lawyer and an able advocate. Daniel Webster having retired from the United States senate, to enter President Harrison's cabinet as Secretary of State, in 1841 Mr. Choate was elected his successor in the senate, but in 1845, at the expiration of his term, he returned to Boston and resumed the practice of law. In 1853 he was made attorney-general of the State, and from that time until his death, at Halifax, N. S., in 1859, his career as a lawyer was brilliant and uninterrupted. Not only was he an eloquent and effective pleader, but he was also distinguished by his addresses and orations on several public occasions, including a eulogy on President Harrison, one on Daniel Webster, and an address on the landing of the pilgrims at Plymouth.

CALEB CUSHING.

CALEB CUSHING proved himself an acute diplomatist, and in the public service of the United States obtained an enviable reputation. His birth occurred at Salisbury, Mass., in 1800. He was educated at Harvard college, where he graduated in 1817. For two years he was a tutor in the college, then turned his attention to the law, and in 1825 was admitted to the bar. He first practiced law at Newburyport, Mass., and at this period became a contributor of historical and legal articles to the *North American Review*. In 1825 he was also elected a member of the Massachusetts legislature, and in 1826 he was chosen a State senator. In 1829-'31 he visited

Europe, and on his return he published two volumes: "Reminiscences of Spain" and "A Review of the Revolution of the 'Three Days' in France, and the Consequent Events in Europe." In 1833 he was re-elected to the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature from Newburyport, in which he remained for two years. In 1834 he was elected as a whig to Congress, and was re-elected for three successive terms, remaining there until 1843. Upon the accession of President Tyler, after the death of Mr. Harrison, in 1841, Mr. Cushing became an adherent of Mr. Tyler's rather unpopular administration. His appointment as Secretary of the Treasury, in 1843, was rejected by the senate. Mr. Tyler thereupon appointed Mr. Cushing a national commissioner to China, and it was in this position that he concluded the first American treaty with the Chinese government. This was done in 1844. When Mr. Cushing returned from his mission

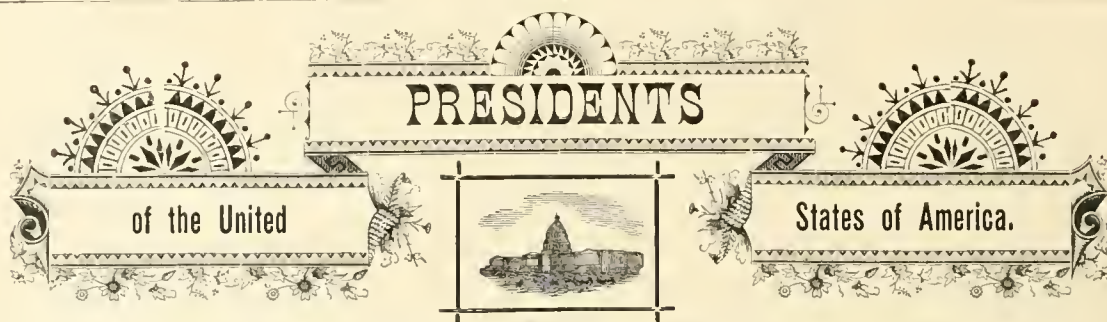
he was re-elected a member of the Massachusetts legislature. In that assembly, in 1847, he urged a measure to raise and equip a regiment of soldiers to participate in the Mexican war. The measure was defeated, but Mr. Cushing raised the regiment and equipped it at his own expense, and then accompanied it, as its commander, to Mexico. Soon afterwards he was appointed a brigadier-general by General Taylor. After his return from the war he was chosen one of the justices of the supreme court of Massachusetts, and in 1853 President Pierce appointed him Attorney-General of the United States. In 1857-'59 he was again in the State legislature. In 1860 he presided over the national Democratic convention, at Baltimore, that nominated John C. Breckinridge for president. In 1866 he was appointed by President Johnson one of the three commissioners to codify and revise the federal laws. He was also active in preparing the treaty by which Russia sold Alaska to the United States,

and in 1869 he consummated a treaty with the government of the United States of Columbia (known as the Cushing treaty), which permits our country to construct a ship-canal across the isthmus of Darien. In 1872 he was one of the counsel for the settlement of the claims against the British government for damages done to American citizens by the confederate cruiser "Alabama;" and in 1873 he published a book, called "The Treaty of Washington," in which he sharply criticised the conduct of the British arbitrator. In December, 1873, he was nominated for United States Minister to Spain, and in the following month for Chief Justice of the United States; but both nominations failed, the latter being withdrawn by President Grant. Cushing was not popular in ladies' society, and never sought it, but he finally married Caroline Wildes, a judge's daughter, and a woman with tastes as studious as his own. He had a passion for light reading, and when not very busy would keep a novel near by to read in his spare moments. He possessed a vast fund of information, and could always quote authorities. He died in 1879.



Rufus Choate,

Widely Known, Successful Boston Lawyer.



Their Place of Birth, Occupation and Principal Events in Their Lives.



GEORGE WASHINGTON—First President. Served eight years. His part in freeing the United States from the domination of Great Britain, is related elsewhere in this volume, in the chapter on "Military Heroes;" was the primary President of the newly-organized republic. His first inauguration occurred April 30, 1789, and both of his administrations (for he was elected to a second term) were marked by the same calm firmness, prudence and ability that distinguished his previous private and military career. He was born at Westmoreland, Va., February 22, 1732; was Chief Magistrate from 1789 to 1797, and died December 14, 1799. Of him it has been truly said that he was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." The nation that he founded has survived the initial century of its existence, and is the wonder and admiration of foreign powers.



JOHN ADAMS—Second President. Served eight years. Born in Massachusetts, October 19, 1735, and was from early manhood distinguished for sterling business talents and sagacity. Began his career as a lawyer at Quincy, Mass., in 1759; married Miss Abigail Smith in 1764; was a powerful advocate for the independence of the American colonies; aided in forming the Federal Congress, in 1774, and in preparing the Declaration of Independence; also organized the war-system of the colonies, the foreign department of the new government, and assisted in negotiating treaties with Great Britain, France and Holland; was chosen Vice President, under Washington, and President in 1797, and after a successful administration retired. He died July 4, 1826, a few hours after President Jefferson to private life, breathed his last.



THOMAS JEFFERSON—Third President. Served eight years. Born at Shadwell, Va., April 2, 1743; he received a collegiate education, and was admitted to the bar in 1766; at twenty-five, he was a member of the Virginia State Legislature; in 1775 he was elected a member of the Continental Congress, and, in 1776, drafted the Declaration of Independence; in 1777-79 he assisted in the revision of the laws of Virginia, and in the latter year was chosen Governor of the State; in 1783 was re-elected to Congress; in 1784 was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to aid in effecting commercial treaties with foreign nations, and from 1785 to 1789 was United States Minister to France; in 1793 was appointed Secretary of State by President Washington; was Vice-President in 1797, and Chief Magistrate from 1801 to 1809. He died at Monticello, Va., July 4, 1826.



JAMES MADISON—Fourth President. Served eight years. Born at King George, Va., March 16, 1751, the eldest of seven children; he received a liberal education, graduating from Princeton College in 1771, and subsequently pursued a course of legal, theological, and literary study. In 1776 was elected a member of the Virginia Convention, and also a member of the Virginia State Legislature; in 1787, at Philadelphia, assisted in framing the Federal Constitution, in 1791 became a member of the first American Congress, and was elected President of the United States, serving until 1817, his administration being distinguished by the second war with Great Britain, 1812-14, and other important political events. At the close of his executive term, in 1817, he retired from public life, spending his latest years in agricultural pursuits on his farm, where he died June 28, 1836.



JAMES MONROE—Fifth President. Served eight years. Born in Westmoreland county, Va., April 28, 1758, he received his education at William and Mary College (Va.), joined the Revolutionary army in 1776; afterwards studied law with Thomas Jefferson; was sent, in 1783, to Congress, in 1787 was elected to the Legislature; in 1788 was a member of the Virginia Constitutional Convention; in 1790 was chosen United States Senator; from 1794 to 1796 was Minister to France; was Governor of Virginia from 1799 to 1802, was sent to France, in 1802, to negotiate for the purchase of Louisiana, and to England to secure American seamen against impressment. Subsequently chosen Governor of Virginia, was appointed Secretary of State and then Secretary of War, was elected President in 1817, and again in 1821. Died in New York city, July 4, 1831.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS—Sixth President. Served four years. Born at Braintree, Mass., July 11, 1767; was educated at Harvard college; was admitted to the bar in 1791, and practiced in Boston; in 1794 was appointed Minister to Holland, and, in 1797, Minister to Prussia; was elected State Senator in 1801, and United States Senator in 1804; in 1806 became professor of rhetoric in Harvard college; three years later, went to Russia as United States Minister; in 1814 assisted in negotiating peace with England; in 1817 President Monroe appointed him Secretary of State; in 1824 Jackson, Adams, and Crawford ran for the Presidency, but there being no choice, the succeeding session of Congress gave the office to Mr. Adams, who filled it until 1829, in 1829 he was elected a member of Congress from Massachusetts, continuing there until his death, at Washington, D.C., February 23, 1848.



ANDREW JACKSON—Seventh President. Served eight years. Born in Mecklenburg county, N.C., March 15, 1767; became a lawyer; settled at Nashville, Tenn., in 1791; became district attorney of the State; in 1795 was elected the first Congressman from Tennessee; in 1797 was chosen United States Senator; resigned his seat the following spring, and was elected a justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee by the Legislature; resigned in 1804; in 1812 commanded a detachment of the Tennessee militia; became a Major-General in 1814, and January 8, 1815, fought his famous battle of New Orleans; in 1818 was fighting the Seminole Indians, in Florida, of which he was, in 1821, appointed Governor; in 1823 was again elected United States Senator from Tennessee; in 1828 was elected President, and re-elected in 1832. He died near Nashville, June 8, 1845.



MARTIN VAN BUREN—Eighth President. Served four years. Born at Kinderhook, N.Y., December 5, 1782, in 1812 was elected State Senator, and from 1815 to 1819 was Attorney-General of the State; in 1816 he was re-elected State Senator, and in 1818 became the leader of the famous Democratic clique known as the "Albany Regency," in 1821 he was chosen United States Senator, and re-elected in 1827, but becoming Governor of the State in 1828, he resigned his seat in the Senate; in 1829 was appointed Secretary of State by President Jackson, but, in 1831, was sent as Minister to England; in 1832 was elected Vice-President on the Jackson ticket; in 1836 was elected President over Harrison, and in 1840 Harrison defeated him and became President; in 1848, on the "Free-soil" ticket, was defeated by General Taylor. Died at Kinderhook, July 24, 1862.



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON—Ninth President. Served one month. Born at Berkeley, Va., February 9, 1773; at nineteen he engaged in the war against Western Indians; in 1797 was appointed Secretary of the Northwestern Territory, from which, in 1799, he was chosen a delegate to Congress; in 1801 was appointed Governor of Indiana Territory, comprising the present States of Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin; in 1811 he defeated the hostile Indian Chief Tecumseh, at Tippecanoe; in 1812 commanded the Northwestern frontier; in 1813 completely routed the British at the battle of the Thames, October 3; in 1816 was elected to Congress, and in 1824 a United States Senator; in 1828 Minister to Colombia, S.A., returning in 1829; in 1840 was elected President on the Whig ticket, but died one month after his inauguration, April 4, 1841.



JOHN TYLER—Tenth President. Served nearly four years. Born in Charles City county, Va., March 29, 1790; was admitted to the bar in 1809; in 1811, and for five years more, was a member of the Virginia Legislature; in 1816 was elected to Congress, and twice re-elected, resigning before the close of his last term; in 1825 was chosen Governor by the Legislature, and re-elected at the next session; in 1827 was chosen United States Senator, and re-elected in 1833, resigning in 1836; in 1840 was elected Vice President, and on the death of President Harrison succeeded to the Presidency; having twice vetoed a bill authorizing a national bank, a favorite Whig measure, his Cabinet resigned. Mr. Tyler was a member of the Confederate Congress when he died, at Richmond, Va., January 17, 1862.



Sketch of the Presidents in Civil, Political and Military Life.

Achievements as Civilians and Successes as Military Heroes.



POLK.

Washington, the retirement, in 1849, he died at Nashville, Tenn., June 15.

JAMES KNOX POLK—Eleventh President. Served four years. Born in Mecklenburg county, N. C., November 2, 1795, and educated at the University of North Carolina. The family removed to Tennessee in 1806. In 1820 he was admitted to the bar; in 1823 was elected a member of the Tennessee Legislature, and, in 1835, a member of Congress, retaining the latter office fourteen years, during which he was twice chosen Speaker of the House; in 1839 was elected Governor of Tennessee, but failed of a re-election in 1841; in 1844 the Democrats elected him President, with George M. Dallas as Vice-President, his administration being distinguished by the war with Mexico, the creation of the Interior Department and adoption of the low tariff, etc. Three months after his retirement, in 1849, he died at Nashville, Tenn., June 15.



TAYLOR.

and success; in 1818 was elected President as a Whig, with Millard Fillmore as Vice-President. He died at Washington, July 9, 1850.

ZACHARY TAYLOR—Twelfth President. Served sixteen months. Born in Orange county, Va., September 24, 1781, son of a Revolutionary officer. The family removed to Kentucky, in 1789, occupying a plantation near Louisville, and there Zachary was employed until his twenty-fourth year. In 1808 he succeeded his dead brother, Hancock, as a Lieutenant in the army; in 1812 commanded Fort Harrison, on the Wabash river, defending it successfully, with fifty-two men, against a large force of Indians; served through the war, when he resigned; served in the Black Hawk and Seminole Indian wars of 1832, 1836-1840; then in the Southwest, and was actively engaged in the war with Mexico, 1845-47, winning renown by his bravery and success; in 1848 was elected President as a Whig, with Millard Fillmore as Vice-President. He died at Washington, July 9, 1850.



FILLMORE.

1813; in 1847 he was elected Comptroller of the State, and in 1848 was elected Vice-President. Became President in 1850. He died March 8, 1874.

MILLARD FILLMORE—Thirteenth President. Succeeded Taylor. Born at Summerhill, N. Y., January 7, 1800; receiving a limited education, he was apprenticed to a fuller when fourteen; six years afterwards he bought a release from his apprenticeship, and, in 1821, went to Buffalo, studied law, taught school and assisted the Postmaster; was admitted to the bar in 1823, and began to practice law at Aurora, N. Y., in 1827, and in 1829 began to practice as attorney and counselor in the State Supreme Court, removing to Buffalo in 1839; in 1828 was elected a member of the Legislature by the Anti-Masons, and twice re-elected; in 1832 was elected a member of Congress; in 1836, 1838 and 1840 was re-elected as a Whig, retiring in 1843; in 1847 he was elected Comptroller of the State, and in 1848 was elected Vice-President. Became President in 1850. He died March 8, 1874.



PIERCE.

1857 to 1860 he traveled in Europe, and on his return espoused the cause of the Confederates in the war of the Rebellion. Died at Concord, N. H., in 1869.

FRANKLIN PIERCE—Fourteenth President. Served four years. Born at Hillsborough, N. H., November 23, 1804; was educated at Bowdoin college; began legal practice at Hillsborough about 1827; was elected a member of the State Legislature in 1827 and 1831; in 1833 and 1835 was elected a member of Congress, and in 1837 was chosen United States Senator; in 1842 resigned; in 1847 he volunteered as a soldier, subsequently commanding a regiment, becoming afterwards Brigadier-General, serving under General Scott in the war with Mexico, and participating in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco; in 1850 presided over the New Hampshire State Constitutional Convention; in 1852 was elected President by the Democrats. From 1857 to 1860 he traveled in Europe, and on his return espoused the cause of the Confederates in the war of the Rebellion. Died at Concord, N. H., in 1869.



BUCHANAN.

President by the Democrats. In 1861 Mr. Buchanan retired permanently to private life, and died at Lancaster, Penn., June 1, 1868.

JAMES BUCHANAN—Fifteenth President. Served four years. Born at Stony Batter, Penn., April 23, 1791; graduated at Dickinson college, Carlisle, Penn., in 1809; in 1812, served as a volunteer in defense of Baltimore; in 1814 was elected a member of the State Legislature, and was, from 1821 to 1831, a continuous member of Congress; in 1831 was appointed Minister to St. Petersburg, where he concluded the first commercial treaty between Russia and the United States; from 1833 to 1844 was again a United States Senator, and then President Polk appointed him Secretary of State; in 1845 he retired to private life, but in 1853 President Pierce appointed him Minister to England, where he remained until 1856, when he returned and was elected President by the Democrats. In 1861 Mr. Buchanan retired permanently to private life, and died at Lancaster, Penn., June 1, 1868.

CHESTER ALLAN ARTHUR—Twenty-first President. Fifth child of a Baptist clergyman, was born in Fairfield, Franklin county, Vt., in 1831. He was prepared for college by tuition from his father, at home, and at schools in Greenwich and Schenectady, N. Y. He was a sophomore at Union college, Schenectady, at the age of fifteen, graduating in 1848; after two years' study of the law, he was admitted to the bar in 1850, and in 1853 he became a partner in the law practice of Hon. E. D. Culver, in New York City; before completing his law studies, however, he was for some time the principal of an academy at North Pownal, Vt. In his profession he was the strong advocate of the colored people, and in one or two trials he triumphed over the provisions of the Fugitive-slave law, and secured civil rights for his colored clients in public conveyances, etc. At the beginning of the war of the southern rebellion, in 1860, Mr. Arthur served the State of New York as quartermaster-general, performing

ABRAHAM LINCOLN—Sixteenth President.

Served four years and a month. Born in Hardin county, Ky., February 12, 1809; in 1816 his parents removed to Indiana, the lad being employed on the farm; in 1825 he managed a ferry across the Ohio river; in 1830 the family removed to the vicinity of Decatur, Ill., where he split rails and aided in clearing the farm; in 1831 he piloted the first steamboat on the Sangamon river, and enlisted as a private in the Black Hawk war; becoming captain; in 1834 the Whigs elected him a member of the Legislature, re-electing him in 1836, 1838 and 1840; in 1837 he practiced law successfully at Springfield; was elected to Congress in 1846; in 1848 held the famous debate with Douglas for the Senatorship, but was defeated. In 1860 and 1864 Lincoln was elected President, and was assassinated April 14, 1865, by Wilkes Booth.



LINCOLN.

ANDREW JOHNSON—Seventeenth President.

Served three years and eleven months. Born at Raleigh, N. C., December 29, 1808; at ten was apprenticed to a tailor; emigrated to Tennessee in 1826; in 1841 became a State Senator, and in 1843 was elected a member of Congress; for ten years, by re-elections, he held this office, working with the Democracy; in 1853 and 1855 was elected Governor of Tennessee, and, in 1857, United States Senator; in 1860 opposed secession, and was mobbed and burned in effigy on his return to Tennessee, in 1861; in 1862 President Lincoln made him Military Governor of Tennessee; in 1864 he was elected Vice-President on the Lincoln ticket. When Mr. Lincoln died, April 15, 1865, Mr. Johnson became President. In 1868 he proclaimed a full pardon to all persons concerned in the rebellion. He died at Greenville, Tenn., July 31, 1875.



JOHNSON.

ULYSSES S. GRANT—Eighteenth President.

Served eight years. Born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822; in 1839 entered the West Point Military Academy, graduating in 1843; served on the Missouri frontier, and, in 1845, joined General Taylor's army in the Mexican war, participating in several important battles; married Miss Dent, at St. Louis, in 1848; 1852-54 was stationed on the Pacific coast; then resigned and lived on a farm near St. Louis; then went into the leather trade at Galena, Ill.; in 1861 aided Governor Yates as mustering officer at Springfield, and, as colonel of a regiment, served in Missouri and Tennessee; was successful as a military officer; captured Vicksburg, and finally forced Lee to surrender, in 1865; in 1866 was made General of the army, and, in 1868, by a popular vote, was elected President of the United States, and again in 1872.



GRANT.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES—Nineteenth President.

Served four years. Born in Ohio, in 1827; studied law and practiced in Cincinnati; in 1852 married Miss Lucy W. Webb; was a Whig in 1852; in the war of the Rebellion was Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers, participating in the operations in West Virginia and the battles near Winchester, and was wounded in the contest at South Mountain; in 1864 was elected a member of Congress from Ohio; subsequently was twice chosen Governor of that State, and, in 1876, was nominated for President by the Republicans, in opposition to Samuel J. Tilden, whom he defeated at the election by such an uncertain majority that an electoral commission was created to decide the contest. The vote in the commission was eight to seven in favor of Mr. Hayes. Personally, both Mr. and Mrs. Hayes have been deservedly popular.



HAYES.

JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD—Twentieth President.

Born in Cuyaboga county, Ohio, November 19, 1831; during his youth he worked on the farm in summer and at the carpenter's bench in winter; when seventeen years old he worked on a canal-boat; then, preparing to enter college, he earned money for that purpose by teaching school and carpenter's work; was educated at Geauga (Ohio) Academy and Williams college, Mass., graduating in 1854; became tutor in, and then president of, Hiram (O.) Eclectic Institute, a Campbellite seminary; in 1859 was elected a State Senator; in 1861 entered the army of the Union, rising to the rank of major; was elected to the thirty-eighth and other Congresses up to the forty-sixth, from which he was elevated to the U. S. Senate. In 1880 elected President. Wounded by an assassin July 2, and died Sept. 19, 1881.



GARFIELD.



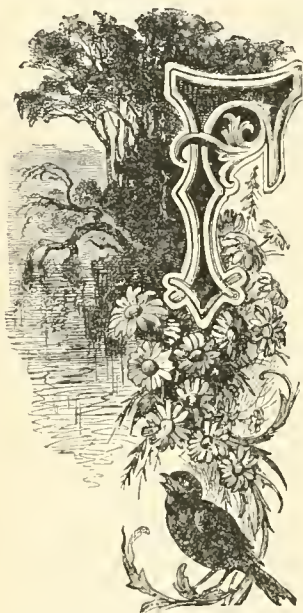
ARTHUR.

ing arduous duty in that position, and acting, also, as Adjutant-General and Inspector-General of State Troops. In 1864 he resumed the practice of his profession, and prospered. In 1871, and again in 1875, he was appointed by President Grant collector of customs of the port of New York, an office of great responsibility, which he very creditably filled. In June, 1880, at Chicago, Mr. Arthur was nominated for Vice-President, on the Republican ticket, with Gen. James A. Garfield for President; both were elected in the following November, and inaugurated in March, 1881. When President Garfield died, on the 19th of September, 1881, from wounds received from an assassin on the 2d of July, 1881, Chester A. Arthur became President of the United States. He was married, in 1859, to Miss Herndon, who died in January, 1881, having borne him a son and a daughter. Mr. Arthur began his administration under mournful circumstances, but acceptably to the people.



Musicians AND Composers.

Beethoven, Mozart and Clara Louisa Kellogg.



AMOUS AS a composer was Ludwig Van Beethoven, who was born at Bonn, Germany, in 1770. His musical education began when he was five years old, under the tuition of his father, who was a tenor singer in the chapel at Bonn. He received, also, at a later period, instruction from M. Pfeiffer, and learned organ-playing from M. Van Der Eden. In 1787 the great composer Mozart predicted the success of Beethoven. At Vienna, in 1792, Beethoven was the pupil of that other noted composer, Haydn, remaining with him until the latter went to London. Up to this time Beethoven appears to have exhibited more genius as an extemporary performer than as a composer of music. Taking up his residence in Vienna, he composed his first quartets. From 1800 to 1803 he was engaged in the composition of his oratorio of "Christ on the Mount of Olives." The opera of "Leonora" was finished in 1804, and in 1805 he wrote his opera of "Leonora," known, also, as "Fidelio." About this time he began to grow deaf, and this affliction continued to increase until he could only communicate with others by writing. Independent in spirit, far from being rich, he depended upon his musical creations for subsistence. The public taste also changed, and Italian music superseded the German in popularity. Beethoven, therefore, deemed it prudent to become a chapel-master under Jerome Bonaparte, then King of Westphalia, at a salary of about \$600 per annum, but changed his mind when the archduke Rudolph, of Austria, and the Princess Lobkowitz settled upon him an annuity of 4,000 florins (possibly \$1,200). In 1810 he brought out his first mass. In 1812 he won the friendship of Goethe. In 1813 were first performed "The Battle of Vitoria" and the "Symphony in A Major." In 1815 he wrote harmonies to Scotch songs for an Edinburgh gentleman. From this date domestic difficulties, his deafness, neglect and other causes rendered his life troublous, and produced bodily disorders that terminated in his death in 1827. Beethoven possessed a large head and brain, and was capable of intense application. Being fond of reading, he spent

a portion of his time among books for self-improvement, having a predilection for history. In politics he was early and for life a republican.

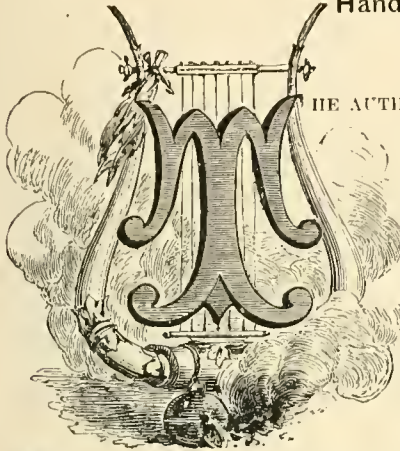
JOHANNES CHRYSOSTOMUS WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART.

A GERMAN composer, Johannes Chrysostomus Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, was born at Salzburg, Germany, in 1756. He began to display his musical talents when he was only three years old, and at six years he was listened to as a prodigy in various parts of Germany. In subsequent visits to France, England and Italy, he was everywhere received with enthusiastic applause. In his tenth year he earnestly set about studying the science of composition, forming his musical taste on the works of the most celebrated masters. In his fifteenth year he produced his first serious opera of "Mithridates," which was publicly performed for twenty nights. In 1777, with his mother, he made another journey to Paris, where his mother died, and he returned home in 1779. Some time after this he went to Vienna and entered the service of the emperor as "concert-master and court and cathedral organist," at a small salary. In 1782 he married Constanza Weber. Many tempting offers to leave the service of the emperor were made to him, but he remained in the royal service until his death, in his thirty-sixth year, December 5, 1792. His last production was his celebrated "Requiem." Of the twelve operas which he composed (besides his other works, which are too many to be even mentioned here) the principal are: "Idomeneo," "The Clemency of Titus," "Don Giovanni," "The Marriage of Figaro," and "The Enchanted Flute."

CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG.

THIS American soprano singer, whose reputation extends throughout this country and England, and whose parents were New England people, was born at Sumter, S. C., in 1842. Having a natural affinity for harmony, she read difficult music at sight when only seven years old. Her musical training was completed in the United States, and her first appearance as a public singer was made at the New York academy of music, in February, 1861, in the part of Gilda, in Verdi's "Rigoletto." In the following month she made her first bow to a Boston audience in "Linda di Chamounix." From that time her success was assured. From 1865 to 1868 she sang in Italian opera in New York and London, achieving a constantly-increasing fame. Another professional visit to London was made in 1872. During the winter of 1873 and 1874 she formed an English opera company, which visited the principal cities of the United States, and has since carefully maintained her musical prestige.

Handel, Haydn, Christine Nilsson and the Patti Sisters.



THE AUTHOR of the oratorio of "Belshazzar" and other musical works. George Friedrich Handel, was born at Halle, Saxony, in 1685. It was intended that he should follow the profession of the law, but the musical bent of the boy's mind led his father to consent to his instruction in music.



HANDEL.

At nine years of age he began to compose musical pieces. Eight years later he wrote music as easily as he did grammar. In 1702 he was installed as organist in the church at Halle. In 1703 he made music his profession, and at the age of twenty he went to Hanover and Hamburg. Winning reputation as he grew in years, he visited Italy in 1708, but at the end of two years he returned to Germany and entered into the service of the elector of Hanover, who was afterwards King George I., of England. When George ascended the British throne, Handel accompanied him to England. In 1720 Handel was placed at the head of the Italian opera, but his life for twenty years was an unprofitable struggle against pecuniary embarrassments and poverty. Almost discouraged, he relinquished opera, and by his oratorios regained a fortune of considerable magnitude. Eight years before his death, which occurred in London in 1759, he lost his sight, a fact that led to the production of his pathetic composition of "Total Eclipse, Without all Hope of Day," adapted from Milton's "Samson Agonistes." Handel was in many respects considered a matchless composer. Among his prominent works are found the operas of "Almeria," "Nerone," "Rodrigo," "Agrippina," "Rinaldo," and the oratorios of "Esther," "Messiah," "Samson," "Joseph and His Brethren," and "Jephthah."

JOSEPH HAYDN.

JOSEPH HAYDN, the author of the oratorio of "The Creation," was born of humble parents at Rohrau, Austria, in 1732. His father, who did not possess any knowledge of music, used to accompany the songs of his wife on a rude sort of harp, and a neighboring schoolmaster, seeing the delight of the lad and his correctness in beating time to his father's thrumming, gave him some musical instruction. When eight years old Haydn was admitted as one of the choristers at the cathedral of Vienna, where he remained under the tuition of Reuter until his voice broke, when he was dismissed. For several years he struggled against poverty by teaching and composing music, but after some time he was appointed director of music in the establishment of Count Marzin. This position he held until 1791, when he entered the service of Prince Anthony Esterhazy, as chapel-master. He remained with this

prince until the latter was succeeded by Prince Nicholas, into whose chapel-service Haydn then entered. The prince both loved and honored the composer, and kept him with him until the death of Haydn in 1809. Haydn's musical compositions numbered 1,300 or 1,300, including nineteen operas and five oratorios, and are remarkable for their blending of elegance with science. Among his most noted works, besides the "Creation," is "The Seasons," based on Thomson's poem of the same name. Twice Haydn visited England; once in 1790, when he remained there eighteen months, giving concerts and composing music with great popularity. In 1794 he returned to England, remaining about the same length of time.

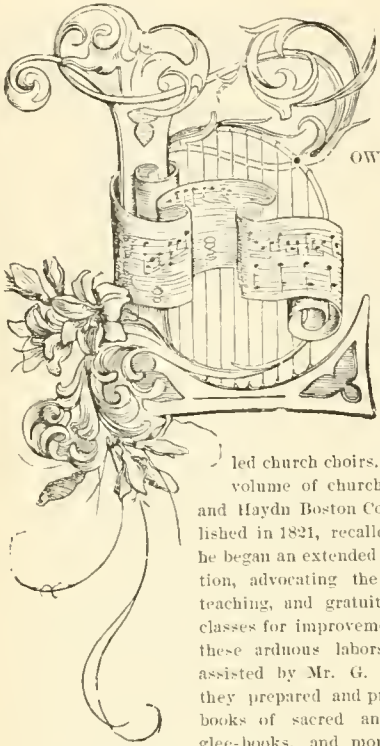
CHRISTINE NILSSON.

CHRISTINE NILSSON, daughter of an ardent admirer of music, and a leading singer in his church, at Hussaby, near Wexlo, Sweden, was born in 1843, the owner of a voice that has charmed the world. Her education was simple and domestic. Sometimes she was employed in household duties, and sometimes in the field. Her brother's fiddle was her delight, and with her songs and his playing they won money and applause at fairs and weddings to which they were invited. A neighboring magistrate, having heard them on one occasion, liberally offered to educate Christine at his own expense. In his family she was carefully trained in music, and from there she went to Stockholm and Paris, receiving instruction from prominent teachers. In October, 1864, she sang to a Parisian audience, at the Lyric theater, in the "Magic Flute," with encouraging success, and during her engagement at that theater and another at the academy of music, her popularity and the superiority of her genius were established. From Paris she went to England to win a new triumph at the Handel festival in the crystal palace, at London, before an audience of 34,000 spectators and musicians. Her singing was a perfect success, and she was engaged, for \$40,000 in gold, to sing in the principal towns in Great Britain. In 1870 she came to the United States, where a hearty welcome was accorded to her, and she appeared first in concerts and then in opera. In 1872 she married, in London, at Westminster abbey, a merchant of Paris, Mr. Auguste Ronzand, and in the following winter she sang at St. Peter-burg, Russia, with great success. In 1873 she returned to the United States and sang during the winter of 1873-'74. Her home is in Europe.

THE PATTI SISTERS.

SURROUNDED by musical influences, with parents who were professional vocalists, ADELINA MARIA CLORINDA PATTI was born at Madrid, Spain, in 1843. The following year the family removed to New York, where the musical education of the little girl received particular attention from her near relatives. At eight years of age Adelina sang in concerts, and in her sixteenth year she made her first public appearance, as a leading singer, in the opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor." She first appeared in London in 1861, and in Paris in 1862. In 1868, in London, she was married to the Marquis de Caux, a French nobleman. The union did not prove to be a happy one, and after a few years had passed they were legally separated.

CARLOTTA PATTI, a sister of Adelina, was born at Florence, Italy, in 1840, and both in the United States and Europe has distinguished herself in concerts by her powerful soprano voice and her faculty of expression. She has appeared successfully in opera, but a slight lameness is understood to have influenced her in seeking other channels for the exercise of her splendid talent.



Lowell Mason, Ole Bull and Jenny Lind.

LOWELL MASON, as a composer of music, attained a national reputation. Born at Medfield, Mass., in 1792, from his childhood he developed a marked love for music and a talent for teaching it. When about twenty years old he went to Savannah, Ga., where he gave instructions, superintended musical associations and led church choirs. The success of his first volume of church music, the old "Handel and Haydn Boston Collection," which was published in 1821, recalled him to Boston. There he began an extended career of musical instruction, advocating the Pestalozzian system of teaching, and gratuitously forming children's classes for improvement in vocal harmony. In these arduous labors he was for some time assisted by Mr. G. J. Webb, and, together, they prepared and published more than twenty books of sacred and church music, several glee-books, and more than a dozen juvenile musical collections. While Mr. Mason was an industrious adapter from the compositions of other persons, musical pieces of his own composing are found in all these books. His last work, "The Song Garden," was published in 1866. He died at Orange, N. J., in 1872.

OLE BULL.

OLE BORNEMANN BULL, well-known master of the violin, was a native of Bergen, Norway, where he was born in 1810. Music was with him, in his youth, a passion, which his father (a chemist) opposed, designing to educate the lad for the pulpit. Having been sent, at the age of eighteen, to the university at Christiania, he was given, on one occasion, temporary charge of the orchestra (whose leader was sick) at one of the theaters, and the result was his separation from the university.

He went to Cassel, Germany, in 1829, to study music, but not liking his instructor, he began to study law at Gottingen; his fondness for music, however, interfered with this design. Going to Minden, Prussia, he fought a duel and mortally wounded his antagonist. He then went to Paris, where he suffered so much for want of the comforts of life that he attempted suicide, but was rescued and found a friend in a lady who had lost a son whom he strongly resembled. She took him to her own house, and enabled him to make his first appearance as a violinist. With the means thus procured he made a musical tour through Italy, and subsequently, for seven years, he traveled and performed on the violin in Italy, France, Germany, England and Russia.

By this time he had become wealthy. In 1838, with his wife—a lady from Paris—he returned to Bergen, bought an estate and settled upon it. Five years later he made a professional visit to the United

States, remaining two years. From 1845 to 1852 he traveled and gave concerts in the principal cities of Europe; joined General Yusuf's campaign against the Kabyles, in Algeria; built a theater at Bergen, and projected national schools of literature and art in Norway, besides making some improvements in musical instruments.

At his theater he permitted political sentiments to be incorporated in the dramas, and this course brought him within the strong grip of the law, and inaugurated a ruinous series of lawsuits. Losing considerable money in this way, he came again to the United States. Having still sufficient means remaining, he purchased 120,000 acres of uncultivated land in Potter county, Pennsylvania, and attempted to form a colony. A few families gathered there, but the attempt failed, and the colony was broken up.

In 1854 he resumed his concerts, and leased the New York academy of music, with a view of establishing Italian opera in that city, but that project also proved a failure. Since then, residing in the United States, he has several times revisited Europe. In 1870 he married his second wife, in Wisconsin. He died in August, 1880.

JENNY LIND.

POPULARLY known as "the Swedish Nightingale," a vocalist possessing great range and sweetness of voice and an enviable reputation, Jenny Lind, was born at Stockholm, Sweden, in 1821. Her musical education began at an early age, and when nearly eleven years old she sang juvenile parts in public, manifesting considerable dramatic talent as well as musical genius. After performing for two years, it was discovered that her voice was becoming disagreeably affected, and she retired into obscurity for four years, studying instrumental music without singing. An accidental exercise of her vocal organs when she was about sixteen years old, showed that her voice was restored with increased power and purity. From that time, for about two years, she was the principal singer in the Stockholm opera performances. For the improvement of her voice she went to Paris, in 1841, and under the instructions of Garcia and the encouragement held out by Meyerheer, she was induced to sing at Berlin, in 1844, with such success that in Vienna and other empires of music she was received with great enthusiasm. In 1847 she first sang publicly in London, in the opera of "Robert le Diable," creating an almost unrivaled sensation. The next three years were years of triumph in England, Germany and Sweden. In 1850, under an engagement with P. T. Barnum, the American showman, she came to the United States and gave a series of concerts in several of the principal cities, and was received with the wildest enthusiasm, the choice of seats at her concerts bringing premiums of fabulous sums, one citizen, of New York, paying \$600 as his bonus for a choice. During her stay in America she was honored almost as greatly for her munificent gifts for various charitable purposes, and her estimable private character, as for her musical superiority. At Boston she was married to Otto Goldschmidt, a young pianist, who had accompanied her during her American concerts. Going to Europe, they dwelt for a while at Dresden, but in 1858 they made London their residence. Although she refused to sing again professionally, she has appeared in several public performances in behalf of the poor in London and elsewhere.

Kings and Queens.

Queen Elizabeth---Forty Years a Reigning Sovereign Over a Prosperous Kingdom.



IN THE palace of Greenwich, September 7, 1533, was born the English sovereign, Queen Elizabeth, known as "the Virgin Queen." She was the daughter of Henry VIII. and his second wife, Anne Boleyn. Her education was intrusted to Protestant teachers, and she acquired considerable knowledge of classical literature. In 1558, at the age of twenty-five years, she ascended the throne, the successor of another queen known in history as "Bloody Mary." Elizabeth's right to be the queen of England was denied by all the Catholics in that kingdom and in other countries, for the English Catholics looked upon the young and beautiful Mary, queen of Scots, as the rightful heir to the throne. Mary was a grandniece of Henry VIII., the father of Elizabeth, and daughter of James V. of Scotland. She had been trained in the Catholic religion at the French court. The year after Elizabeth became queen, Mary was married to Francis II., then a prince, who became king of France in the following year, but who died in the succeeding year. In 1561 Mary returned to Scotland and was received as its rightful sovereign. In 1558 the Catholic powers of Europe determined, if possible, to drive Elizabeth from the throne, and Spain fitted out that celebrated collection of vessels and armies of soldiers, called "the invincible armada," the largest fleet then ever known, to invade England. It consisted of 129 ships, 3,000 cannon and 20,000 men, while 34,000 other armed men composed a land force to co-operate with the fleet. The "armada" reached the English channel in July, 1588, and there encountered the British fleet of thirty vessels. The contest between the two fleets lasted for several days, and the superior character of the little English vessels enabled them to harass and drive the big ships of their enemies to the French coast. The Spanish commander then attempted to return to Spain by sailing his vessels around the north coast of Scotland, but furious storms scattered them hither and thither, destroying many, and only one-third of the great "invincible armada," and that in a bad condition, ever returned to report the disaster. The result was a weakening of the influence of Spain over other countries of Europe, and a strengthening of the cause of Protestantism. Elizabeth, fortunately for herself and her people, had two excellent advisers: Lord Burleigh, a wise statesman, who was her lord treasurer, and Sir Francis Walsingham, her secretary of state. For forty years she was guided by the advice of Lord Bur-

leigh, and during those years her reign was glorious, the nation was raised to a high degree of prosperity, and its enemies were baffled. Art, education, discoveries and literature thrived during her administration; the age produced Shakespeare and some others of the greatest men and women that the world has known, while commerce and manufactures experienced a vast improvement. Mary, queen of Scots, after her return to Scotland, met with great opposition from the Protestant supporters of Elizabeth. Seven years she braved these storms of wrath, but was at length compelled to flee to England to implore the pity of Elizabeth. The queen received her more as a prisoner of state than a suppliant for favor, and kept her in confinement for eighteen years. During these years numerous plots were formed by the Catholics to harass Elizabeth, until finally a law was passed that made Mary personally responsible, although a prisoner, for any conspiracy created against the queen by the friends of the captive. Soon afterwards a plot to assassinate Elizabeth was formed and discovered, and for this the unfortunate Mary was formally tried, sentenced to die, and beheaded, at the age of forty-five, in the year 1587. In the latter portion of her life the favorite noble of Queen Elizabeth was the earl of Essex, a young man, described as possessing great courage, but headstrong and weak, who presumed so far upon his favor with the queen that he became insolent to her, and one day she gave him a hearty box on the ear. In one of his freaks, afterwards, he attempted, in the streets of London, to raise an insurrection against her. For this he was arrested and condemned to die. At some previous time she had given Essex a certain ring, with instructions to send it to her whenever he might be in any danger, and now she waited to receive the ring. It did not come, and she unwillingly was obliged to sign his death-warrant. After his execution a lady confessed upon her dying bed that Essex had confided his ring to her to carry it to the queen, and that she had been induced by her husband, a bitter enemy of Essex, not to deliver it. On hearing this, the rage and grief of the queen, who had never been happy since the death of Essex, were terrible. Ten days and nights she lay upon the floor, refusing food and medicine; then falling asleep, she died, in her seventieth year, March 24, 1603. Possessing many good qualities, with numerous weaknesses of character, she derived glory from the national prosperity of England during her reign of forty-five years, and as a brilliant scholar. She was familiar with Greek and Latin, and, besides writing an original comment on Plato, some poetry and various prayers, meditations and speeches, she translated a play of Enripides, a dialogue of Xenophon, two orations of Isocrates, Salust's "Jugurthine War," part of Horace's "Art of Poetry," and Boethius' "Consolations of Philosophy."

Queen Victoria. Lady Jane Grey.

The One Successful and Prosperous; the Other Unfortunate.



THE PRESENT queen Victoria Alexandrina Guelph, of Great Britain and Ireland and empress of India, is the daughter and only child of Edward, duke of Kent, fourth son of George III., by his wife, Victoria Mary Louisa, of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, Germany. She was born at Kensington palace, England, May 24, 1819. Her father died in 1820, and her general education,

under her mother's supervision, was conducted by the duchess of Northumberland, and until within a few weeks before

she ascended the throne, she lived in comparative retirement, diversified by visits to various portions of the United Kingdom. The death of the reigning king, William IV., occurred in June, 1837, and on the 28th of that month Victoria, by royal succession, was crowned queen of Great Britain and Ireland at Westminster abbey. She came into power in a time of England's prosperity, and among her first acts was a prayer to God for strength and wisdom to rule her people aright. And it is remarkable that during her long reign Great Britain has enjoyed more and richer advantages in religion, science, art, commerce, and literature than under any other modern sovereignty. She immediately became a favorite with her people, and has managed to retain their esteem and affection up to the present moment by her womanly and queenly character. In 1840, Victoria was united to Albert, prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, second son of duke Ernest, who was born in Germany in 1819, and was in every way a suitable husband for the young and popular queen. He was a man of peaceful habits and refined taste, whose pursuits were of an exalted, benevolent and useful character; and he was a competent and active participator in public measures, which tended to increase the happiness and prosperity of the English people. Nine children were born to this royal couple, as follows: Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, who was married in 1858 to the crown prince, Frederick William, of Prussia; Albert Edward, prince of Wales, who was married in 1863 to the Princess Alexandra, of Denmark; Alice Maud

Mary, who was married in 1862 to Prince Louis, of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and died in 1878; Alfred Ernest, duke of Edinburgh, who was married in 1874 to the grand duchess Marie Alexandrovna, only daughter of the emperor of Russia; Helena Augusta Victoria, who was married, in 1866 to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany; Louise Caroline Alberta, who was married in 1871 to the marquis of Lorne, afterwards governor-general of Canada; Arthur William Patrick Albert, duke of Connaught; Leopold George Duncan Albert, and Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore. The duchess of Kent,

Queen Victoria's mother, died in March, 1861, and her dearly-beloved husband, Prince Albert, suddenly expired in the following December. The whole kingdom was thrown into grief by the death of the prince consort, and for many years she deeply mourned her heavy loss; indeed, that event has been the means of inducing continuous habits of seclusion in her private life, while she has continued to exercise her powers and duties as the sovereign of a mighty nation with great fidelity to her subjects. Her public history is that of Great Britain during the last forty-three years. As a wife, a mother and a queen she has experienced only the changes, the sorrows and joys which usually fall to the lot of ordinary women, but in all and through all she has proven herself an honor to her sex.



Victoria I, of England.

LADY JANE GREY.

LADY JANE GREY, who was the daughter of the duke of Dorset, was born at Bradgate, Leicestershire, England, in 1537. She was a great-granddaughter of King Henry VII. Her talents, which were of a superior order, were developed at an early age, so that when she was fifteen years old she had

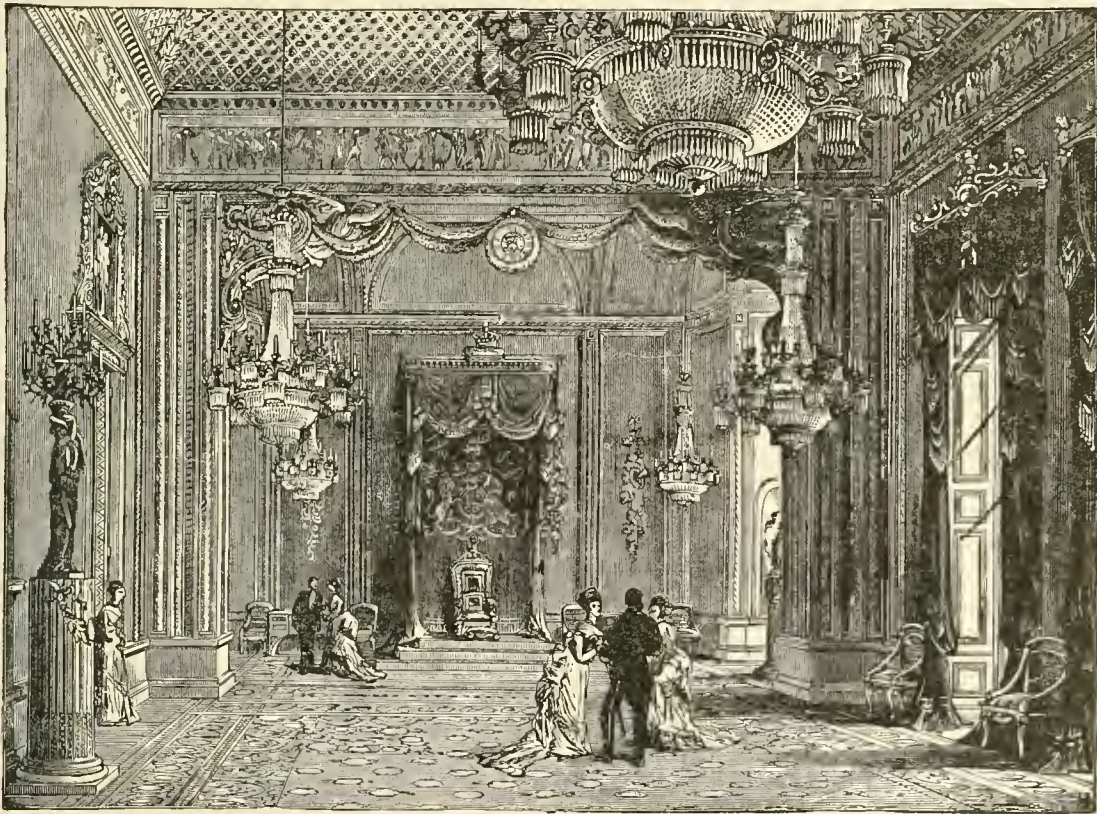
learned the Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Chaldee, Arabic, French and Italian languages. In 1553 she was married to Lord Guilford Dudley, son of the duke of Northumberland. Edward VI., reigning sovereign at that time, being opposed to the religious principles of his sister Mary, was disposed to bequeath his crown to Lady Jane. After his death she reluctantly accepted the crown of England. She reigned nine days, when Mary, Edward's sister, whom the Catholics had declared for as sovereign, became queen, and Lady Jane was committed as a prisoner, with her husband, to the tower of London, and in February, 1554, both were beheaded at the command of Queen Mary. Lady Jane refused to the last to renounce Protestantism.

Peter the Great,

Former Distinguished Emperor of Russia.

PETER I., ALEXEIEVITCH, one of the czars of Russia, commonly called "the Great," was born near Moscow, in that empire, in 1672. In 1682 he and his brother Ivan became joint heirs to the crown, and when Ivan died in 1696, Peter became the sole emperor. Early in his reign Peter began to form projects to increase the civilization and the greatness of Russia. His first attention was turned to mili-

repeatedly defeated, but at length the tide of battle turned, and he gained a decisive victory at Pultowa, in 1709, and wrested several provinces from the Swedes. Upon a part of the territory thus gained he founded the city of St. Petersburg, the present great capital city of the empire. In a war with the Turks, in 1711, he was surrounded by the enemy in force, on the banks of the river Pruth, and obliged to sign a disadvantageous treaty of peace. In a war against Persia



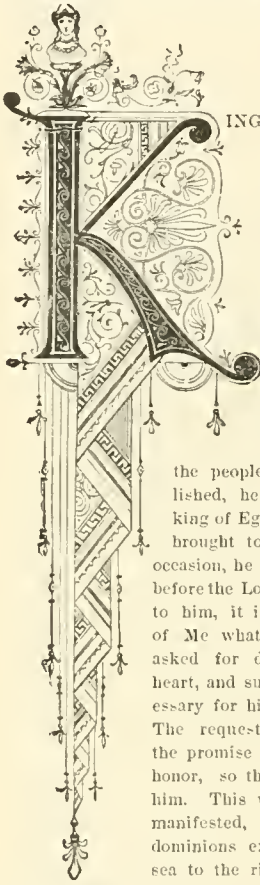
View of the English Throne-Room.

tary and naval improvements, and in these he was ably assisted by his confidential counselor, Lefort, a native of Geneva, Switzerland. Twice, once in 1697, and again in 1716, Peter made journeys in order to acquire knowledge. In the course of his first tour he came to Saardam, where he worked as a shipwright in the dockyard. He was also instrumental in inviting men of talent and mechanical skill in other countries to settle in Russia. From 1700 to 1721 he was engaged in a war with Sweden, at the beginning of which he was

he was more successful, and in 1723 he compelled that power to cede extensive possessions to Russia. In his latter years Peter was brought to sorrow by the undoubted unfaithfulness of his wife, Catharine, and the disobedience of Alexis, his son. He spared the life of the empress, but his son was arraigned for trial and put into prison, and it is believed that he was there put to death. The real greatness of Alexeievitch is found in the extensive internal improvements which he projected and carried to completion.

King Solomon.

Famous Philosopher of Olden Times.



KING SOLOMON was born at Jerusalem in the year 1033 before Christ. He was the son of King David and Bathsheba, his wife, of Israel. His education was superintended by his father, and was of such a character as befitted his station and the designs foreshadowed of his career. Adonijah, also a son of David by another wife, having attempted to assume the reins of government, Solomon was appointed his father's successor on the throne of Israel, and inaugurated amid the acclamations of the people. His reign having been established, he formed an alliance with Pharaoh, king of Egypt, whose daughter he married and brought to Jerusalem. At Gibeon, on one occasion, he offered a thousand burnt sacrifices before the Lord, and when he slept, God appeared to him, it is said, in a dream, and said, "Ask of Me what you desire." In reply, Solomon asked for divine wisdom, an understanding heart, and such other qualifications as were necessary for his good government of the people. The request, it is stated, was granted, with the promise of great prosperity, of riches and honor, so that there should be no king like him. This wisdom and prosperity were soon manifested, as his history shows. His dominions extended from the Mediterranean sea to the river Euphrates, from the Orontes to the Red sea and the Persian gulf, and it is recorded that he "had peace on all sides round about him." At that time the Hebrews were the ruling people in the west of Asia. The scriptural account of the glory of Solomon's reign is plain and decisive. It is found in the books of Kings and the Chronicles in the Christian Bible. The temple at Jerusalem, as a national house of worship for the Jews, was Solomon's first great undertaking, and in this he was directed both by the charge of his dying father and his own desire. In the needful preparations he derived important aid from Hiram, or Huram, the king of Tyre, the friend and ally of his father, and the Tyrians, then the most skillful mechanics and sailors in the world, were engaged in the service of the Hebrews. Timber from the forests of Lebanon was drawn to the Mediterranean sea, floated to the sea-port of Joppa, and paid for in the agricultural products of Judea. Probably 180,000 men were employed in the forests and the quarries where the stone was hewn for the temple, besides those engaged in preparing its site and in other labor. Seven and a half years this splendid fabric silently but rapidly proceeded toward

completion. Every part and material of the immense structure, even the largest beams and the most ponderous stones, were fitted to each other before they were brought to the building. It was the most costly and magnificent edifice of which an account is given in history. When it was completed it was dedicated to the service of God with much solemnity in the presence of all the Hebrews, the feast of dedication being kept for seven days, and concluded with a solemn assembly. When the temple was completed, Solomon erected other splendid buildings. His own palace occupied thirteen years in its construction at Jerusalem, and employed the utmost skill of the artificers of that day and the vast resources of wealth and power at his command. "The whole house was built of white marble, cedar, gold and silver, with precious stones upon the walls and ceiling," according to the account in Josephus' works. He had abundance of horses and chariots of war, and his court was a scene of unparalleled and gorgeous magnificence. His vast resources of wealth were various. A large income was derived from commerce with Tyre and other countries, as the trade of the civilized world then almost entirely passed under the control of Solomon and Hiram. Business was not conducted by individuals; the profits were not subject to much competition; all was controlled by kingly authority, and a large proportion of the advantages was gathered into the royal treasury. An inland trade from Egypt on the south, for linen and horses, through Judea to Syria and other countries to the north and east, brought considerable profits to Solomon, in addition to those resulting from the spice-merchants, or the Arabian caravans which traversed his kingdom, carrying all the precious commodities of the East, together with other caravans proceeding directly across Asia from Babylon and the Euphrates to Tyre. Solomon, it is claimed, was the wisest man of his time, and his reputation spread through all nations. "He was the greatest philosopher of antiquity, as well in natural history as in morals, being acquainted with the nature of plants and trees, also of beasts, of birds, of reptiles and of fishes. There was a concourse of strangers from all countries to hear his wisdom, and ambassadors from the most remote princes. He made gold and silver very abundant in Jerusalem, and cedars as plentiful as the sycamore trees in the valley." In his literary labors he was also famous for the composition or collection of 3,000 proverbs and 1,005 religious songs. Of his writings there remain to us only his book of "Proverbs," a portion of his "Psalms," his "Ecclesiastes," and his "Song of Songs," known in the Bible as "Solomon's Song." In his domestic arrangements he was extravagant, having 700 legitimate wives and 300 other women in his household. In his latter years he was led by some of his heathen wives to worship their idols, for whom he built temples, in which he burned incense and offered sacrifice. This delusion, it is calculated, overtook him about the thirty-fourth year of his reign and the fifty-fourth of his age. Whether he ever again turned to the worship of the Supreme God is not known. In his writings are purity, morality, and sublimity, leaving no intimation of anything but the excellence of his character.



Patrick Henry.

The Influence of Words Fitly
Spoken.

Famous Orators.



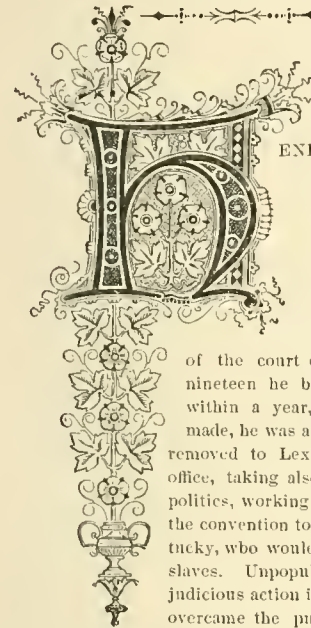
Geo. Whitefield.



Henry Clay.

The Magnetism of Graceful
Oratory.

The Power of Gesture, Expression and Voice.



HENRY CLAY, one of America's greatest statesmen, the son of a clergyman, was born near Richmond, Virginia, in a humble dwelling, in 1777. His education was elementary, and gained at the district school. At an early age he was employed as a copyist in the office of the clerk of the court of chancery at Richmond. At nineteen he began the study of the law, and within a year, such rapid progress had he made, he was admitted to practice. In 1799 he removed to Lexington, Ky., and opened a law office, taking also an active interest in public politics, working for the election of delegates to the convention to revise the constitution of Kentucky, who would favor the emancipation of the slaves. Unpopular as this effort was, Clay by his judicious action in regard to other State interests, overcame the public prejudices, and became a political favorite. In 1803 he was elected to the State legislature by a large majority. His skill in argument and eloquence of speech led to his election to the United States senate, in 1806, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of his predecessor, and there he soon acquired his lasting and brilliant reputation as an orator and judicious statesman. At the end of his term in the senate, he was again elected member of the Kentucky State legislature for two sessions. In 1809 he was re-elected to the United States senate, to fill a vacancy, and for two years he took a prominent part in the discussion of the political questions of the day. In 1811 he was elected a member of the lower house of Congress, and was chosen speaker, an office which he filled with general satisfaction until 1814, when he was sent as one of the United States commissioners to Ghent, to prepare the terms of a treaty of peace with England. In this mission he proved his ability as a skillful diplomatist. Returning to Kentucky in 1815, he was re-elected a member of Congress. During that term he became prominent by his advocacy of a protective tariff upon imports from abroad, and his active participation in the adjustment of the famous "Missouri Compromise,"

which provided that Missouri should be admitted into the Union as a slave holding State, but that in future slavery should never be established in any States formed from lands lying north of latitude thirty-six degrees, thirty minutes; a provision which was adopted by Congress. Owing to the condition of his private business, Mr. Clay retired for three years from public life, but in 1823 he was re-elected to Congress and again chosen speaker of the house. It was during this term that he ably seconded the efforts of Daniel Webster for the relief of the oppressed Greeks. When John Quincy Adams became President of the United States, Mr. Clay was appointed Secretary of State, a position which he honorably filled until after the election of Andrew Jackson to the presidency in 1828. In 1831 he was re-elected United States senator from Kentucky, and in 1832 was nominated for the presidency in opposition to Jackson, who defeated him, and was elected for a second term. In 1836 Mr. Clay was once more sent to the United States senate, serving until 1842. In 1844 the Whigs nominated him again for the presidency, against James K. Polk, and again he was defeated. In 1849 Mr. Clay was again returned to the senate, where he fought once more the policy of permitting slavery to extend its encroachments upon new States and Territories of the Union, and the "Compromise of 1850" was agreed upon. [Many persons who have heard of "Mason and Dixon's line" in connection with the old controversy between slavery and anti-slavery advocates without understanding its meaning, will be pleased to learn of its origin in this connection. Mason and Dixon were two English civil engineers who were authorized in 1763 to survey the disputed boundary line between Pennsylvania, a free State, and Maryland, a slave State. The line surveyed by them and their successors extended 310 miles due west from the northeast corner of Maryland.] Mr. Clay's health failing after this arduous contest, he sought to restore it by a voyage to the West Indies, but after returning to Washington he died there in June, 1852. He has left his epitaph in one of his sturdy sentences: "I would rather be right than President."

GEORGE WHITEFIELD.

THIS pulpit orator, who introduced into England the practice of open-air preaching, was born at Gloucester, England, in 1714. His father was an innkeeper, who had the lad educated at the Crypt school in his native city, and at Pembroke college, Oxford. It

was at this latter place that he became associated with John Wesley in the formation of a Methodist society, and he is esteemed as the founder of that branch of Methodism known as "Calvinistic." His religious enthusiasm led him to live rather a rigorous life. In 1736 he was ordained a deacon, and ere long the power of his eloquence began to be acknowledged, and he became quite popular as a preacher. In 1737 he made his first voyage to America, sailing for Georgia, in which colony he remained nearly two years. After having introduced the practice of open-air preaching into England, and meeting with astonishing success in his ministrations, he returned to Georgia, residing there until 1741. Subsequently he made five more visits to that colony, where, among other benefits conferred upon the people, he founded his orphan-house. About 1741 the difference of opinion between Whitefield and Wesley respecting the doctrine of "election" was manifested, and led to their separation, but not to extinction of their friendship. In 1748 Whitefield numbered among the converts to his preaching the Countess of Huntingdon, who appointed him her chaplain. Having visited many parts of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, he made his seventh and last voyage to America, in September, 1769, and died at Newburyport, Mass., in September, 1770. Mr. Whitefield was an untiring as well as an attractive and effective preacher of the gospel. He has left it on record that during the term of his ministry, thirty-four years, he preached more than 18,000 sermons, or an average of about eleven a week. His "short allowance" was nine sermons a week. Once, on Boston common, he preached to 20,000 persons. Great crowds attended his meetings both in England and America, and the amount of good performed by his ministrations is simply incalculable. The day before his death he preached two hours at Exeter, N. H.

PATRICK HENRY.

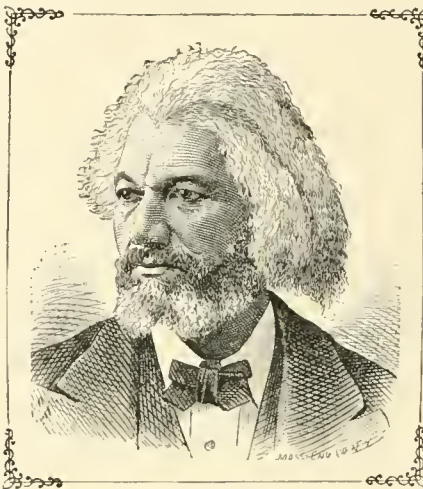
THIS orator and statesman came into the world in Virginia, in 1736. After receiving a common school education, and passing some time in commercial and agricultural pursuits, he studied law for six weeks and then began to practice it in the courts. For several years he struggled with poverty, without acquiring either fame or a profitable business as an attorney; but in 1763, by his adroit management of a case involving the income of the clergy, in which he opposed the claims of the latter, he obtained distinction and made the question one of importance in the politics of the colonies. In 1765 he was elected a member of the Virginia legislature, in which he boldly opposed the British "stamp-act," and had the honor of beginning the opposition to the measures of the "mother country" which terminated in the American revolution. He was also one of the delegates sent from Virginia to the first general congress of the colonies at Philadelphia, in 1774, and still further distinguished himself by the boldness and eloquence of his speeches in that assembly. In the spring of 1775, in a convention at Richmond, Va., Mr. Henry moved that the militia be organized and the colony be immediately put in a state of defense. His motion was looked upon as warlike, and opposed as too precipitate and ill-advised. It was then that Henry immortalized his name by exclaiming:

"There is no retreat but in submission and slavery. Our chains are forged. Their clanking may be heard on the plains of Boston. The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms! . . . I know not what course others may take; but as for me—give me liberty, or give me death!"

In 1776 he was appointed the first governor of Virginia, and to this office he was repeatedly re-elected. In 1786 he was appointed by the Virginia legislature one of the delegates to the convention, at Philadelphia, called to revise the federal constitution. In 1788 he was a member of the convention which met in Virginia to consider the constitution of the United States, and strenuously opposed it because it too little recognized State rights and was not sufficiently democratic. In 1794 he retired from the practice of the law. His death occurred at Red Hill, Va., in 1799. "Without extensive information upon political or legal topics," says one biographer, "he was a natural orator of the highest order, possessing great powers of imagination, sarcasm, and humor, united with great force and energy of manner, and a deep knowledge of human nature."

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

AS AN orator and journalist, Frederick Douglass, suffering under the disadvantages of having been a slave and a mulatto by birth, is a remarkable man. Born at Tuckahoe, Md., about the year 1817, of a negro mother, his father being a white man, he followed the "manifest destiny" of his race in the Southern States, and was reared until ten years old on a plantation. At that age he was sent to Baltimore to serve a relative of his master. It was there, while employed in a shipyard, having clandestinely learned to read, he secretly left his master, September 3, 1836, and went to New York, and from there to New Bedford, Mass. At the latter place he found employment in workshops and on the wharves, and married. At an anti-slavery convention at Nantucket, in 1841, he spoke upon the prevailing topic with much vigor and intelligence, and created such an interest in his behalf as to secure his appointment as agent of the Massachusetts anti-slavery society. For four years he visited New England towns and cities, lecturing upon the evils of slavery. In addition, he also published the story of his life. In 1845 he visited England, and lectured in the principal cities throughout the United Kingdom,



Frederick Douglass,
Famous Colored Orator, Born and Reared a Slave.

being received with great enthusiasm at almost every place. During his stay of nearly two years in Great Britain, his friends amassed about \$600 with which to purchase his freedom from his former master, for he was then, it must be remembered, but a fugitive slave. Returning to America, he took up his abode at Rochester, N. Y., and there, in 1847, established a weekly newspaper, first known as the *North Star*, and afterwards as *Frederick Douglass' Paper*, and its publication was continued for several years. His autobiography appeared in 1855, rewritten and enlarged, as "My Bondage and My Freedom," which is still extant. In 1855 he was suspected of complicity in John Brown's raid into Virginia to free the slaves of that commonwealth, and Governor Wise issued a requisition for his arrest upon the Governor of Michigan; but Douglass avoided this trouble by going to England. On his return home he resumed his editorial duties at Rochester. During the late war he advocated the use of colored troops and a general emancipation of the Southern slaves, and in 1863 he assisted in organizing negro regiments in Massachusetts and elsewhere. In 1870 he assumed editorial control of the *New National Era*, at Washington. In 1871 he was secretary of the national commission to San Domingo, and has since held prominent political positions of trust.

John B. Gough. Charles H. Spurgeon.



ALMOST every town and city of the United States, the peculiarities of John B. Gough, the popular lecturer, and his talents as an orator, are familiarly known. Born at Sandgate, England, in 1817, he emigrated to New York in 1829, learned the trade of a bookbinder, and became noted for his habits of intemperance. Through some influence he was induced to attend a temperance meeting in October, 1842, where he signed the temperance pledge, and from that time was thoroughly reformed. He not only practiced total abstinence, but began to advo-

cate it from the platform with the earnestness and eloquence for which he is now so greatly distinguished. His reputation as an orator widely increased as he traveled and lectured throughout the United States and Canada. His fame extended also to England, and in 1853 the London temperance league invited him to visit Great Britain. He did so, and eloquently advocated the temperance cause in all parts of England for about two years, when he returned to America. Up to this time, in the two nations, he had traveled more than 29,500 miles, delivered 1,045 lectures, and obtained many thousands of signatures to the temperance pledge. The beneficial effects of his labors are immeasurable. After his return he continued to labor in this manner, and in 1857 he again sailed for England, where he lectured with still greater success than on his former visit. In 1860 he came back to the United States. He now added lectures on other subjects to his course, and continued to maintain his popularity, amassing wealth by his eloquence, and building an elegant residence near Worcester, Mass. Once or twice it has been announced that he was going to retire from the platform, but he still appears at intervals before delighted audiences. In 1878 he made a third visit to England. His autobiography was published several years ago.



John B. Gough,
Distinguished Orator and Temperance
Lecturer.

teacher in a school at Newmarket. His friends desired him to become an Independent preacher, but as his preferences were in favor of the Baptist doctrines, he joined a "lay-preachers' association" at Cambridge, where he had also been employed as a teacher, and became a village preacher and tract-distributor at Faversham, near Cambridge. Here he was known as the "boy-preacher." A short time afterwards he was called to be the pastor of a small Baptist chapel at Waterbeach. He was not yet eighteen years old. Such was the power of his oratory that not only was the chapel filled, but crowds gathered outside of the building to hear the sound of his voice. Neighboring congregations called upon him to preach in their houses of worship, and his fame spread so widely that he was offered charge of the chapel in New Park-street, Southwark, London. His first appearance in the British metropolis was made in 1853, and such was the favor with which he was received that within two years it was found necessary to enlarge the building. While the workmen were engaged in making the necessary improvements in the chapel Mr. Spurgeon preached for four



Charles H. Spurgeon,
Eminent Baptist Clergyman and
Pulpit Orator.

months at Exeter hall, London, to crowded houses, and hundreds were unable to gain admittance. The enlargement of the Southwark chapel, too, proved insufficient to admit to it all Mr. Spurgeon's admirers, and to accommodate a larger number of hearers the services were conducted in the Surrey music hall. In 1856, a serious accident having occurred in the hall, the building of a new "tabernacle" at Newington Butts, which was opened to the public in 1861, was begun,

CHARLES HADDON SPURGEON.

THE English Baptist clergyman and pulpit orator, Charles Haddon Spurgeon, is the son and grandson respectively of two Independent clergymen—a sect who believe that every organized church is complete in itself, competent to govern itself, and independent of all other church authority. He was born at Kelvedon, England, in 1834, and educated at Colchester. He then became an assistant

and there he has continued to officiate. This chapel holds between 5,000 and 6,000 people, and is always well filled. During his ministrations Mr. Spurgeon has received probably about 20,000 persons into his church, and has erected about forty chapels in London, which have been supplied with ministers who were trained in a college also founded by himself. Numerous volumes of his sermons have been printed, and he has also written and published several other religious works, besides editing a periodical called the *Sword and Trowel*. Mr. Spurgeon is remarkable for the plainness of his discourses and the common sense, mingled with the deepest piety, which pervades them. His language is Anglo-Saxon, terse and comprehensive, but never coarse. The flowers of rhetoric receive less cultivation at his hands than the sterner truths and tender sentiments of the Christian religion. His eloquence consists mainly of his power in presenting the doctrines of his belief, and his earnestness in applying them to every phase of human necessity, so that they carry conviction to the mind and address themselves to the hearts and consciences of his audiences. His church is well filled, and stormy weather rarely prevents the attendance of his admirers.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll.

Eminent Liberalist, Political Speaker, Lawyer and Orator.



JOHN INGERSOLL, the father of the distinguished orator, was a native of Rutland county, Vermont.

Having graduated at Middlebury college and having wedded Miss Mary Livingstone, of Lisbon, N. Y., he entered upon the ministry as a Congregationalist in the Green Mountain State, in the town of Pittsford. Afterwards the family resided in Oneida county in New York, where the subject of

this sketch, Robert G. Ingersoll, was born about 1834, being the youngest of five children, of whom there were three sons and two daughters.

Of these John Ingersoll, jr., became a physician and settled in Wisconsin. One of the daughters became Mrs. Dr. Carter, whose residence is in Buffalo, N. Y., and the other, Mrs. Platt, some time since deceased, lived at Laporte, Ind. Ebon C. and Robert G., the other sons, settled in Illinois.

The early education of these children was such as would naturally come to a family whose parents were liberally educated, who changed their abode frequently and who always had the best of society. From New York they went to Ohio, thence to Wisconsin, and thence to Illinois, the Rev. Mr. Ingersoll preaching in these several States.

Having reached an age sufficiently mature to determine their choice of avocation, Ebon and Robert entered upon the study of the law in the office of Colonel Corwin, in Shawneetown, Ill., and in that town commenced their law practice.

It was here that Robert began to show his heretical tendencies. The first public demonstration was on one Fourth of July, when the orator of the day, having failed to make his appearance, Robert

was called upon at the last minute to supply his place.

In the course of his address on that occasion, which was of necessity extempore, the speaker, adverting to the history of American independence, strongly eulogized Thomas Paine. Whether Ingersoll would have espoused the cause of Paine thus had he had more time

for deliberation, is not certain. As it was he announced himself as an admirer of Paine, and in doing so he threw a fire-brand into the audience, which became a public theme of discussion for a long time afterwards. About that time Ingersoll was a candidate for the office of district attorney, which he lost, it is claimed, through his heretical opinions.

His brother Ebon in the meantime, had been elected to the Illinois legislature, and both the brothers, seeking a wider field for the exercise of their profession, resolved upon going to Peoria, where they located in 1857.

In this city they remained some twenty-two years, both growing into a large law practice, especially as railroad lawyers. Ebon was chosen the successor of Owen Lovejoy in Congress, and was four times elected to the office. Subsequently he settled in Washington, where he died in 1879.

In 1860 Robert was a Democratic candidate for Congress in his district, but was defeated because of his outspoken anti-slavery sentiments. He went out as the colonel of an Illinois regiment of cavalry during the rebellion, but failing health and a natural repugnance to shooting men, caused him to resign after being in the service for a little time. He said his hope was, whenever his men fired upon the enemy, that they would miss their mark.

He was appointed by Governor Oglesby and served during his appointment as attorney-general for Illinois, but declined to allow his name to be used for re-election. In 1868 he was a candidate for governor before the State convention for the nomination of State officers, but was again defeated because of his heterodox sentiments on religious questions.

He was urged by his friends to accept the position of minister to



Robert G. Ingersoll,

Distinguished Orator and Prominent Opposer of Orthodox Theology.

Berlin, in 1877, but this also was declined, his time then being too fully occupied in lecturing.

For years he had been regarded by those who knew him as one of the most effective public speakers in the country. The Republican convention, which met at Cincinnati, in 1876, for the purpose of selecting a presidential candidate, afforded the opportunity for making this reputation national. It was at this time, as the representative of the Illinois delegation in the convention, that he gave his reasons and proposed the name of James G. Blaine as presidential candidate in such a fitting and happy speech, as to win for himself the plaudits of the people everywhere. Although the candidate of his choice was not selected, he entered vigorously upon the work of the campaign, and made many speeches, which stamped him as a speaker of great eloquence and commanding power, an orator of the very first order.

He has latterly divided his time between law practice and the lecture field, his residence being in Washington, where he located in 1877, much to the regret of the citizens of Peoria, his former home, where he is remembered by the people who most intimately knew him, as a genial, large-hearted, public-spirited citizen. His family consists of his wife, formerly

Miss Eva Parker, whom he married at Groveland, Ill., near Peoria, in 1862, and two daughters, now nearly grown to womanhood.

Colonel Ingersoll is perhaps best known because of his severe criticism of the church and its beliefs. In defense of his positions he has delivered many lectures variously entitled "The Gods," "Ghosts," "Liberty for Man, Woman and Child," "Skulls," "Thomas Paine," the "Mistakes of Moses" and "The Great Infidels."

In his work on "The Gods" occurs this oft-quoted phrase:

"An honest God is the noblest work of man."

Phrenologically, Mr. Ingersoll has large combativeness, which disposes him to combat what he deems to be an evil. The social in his nature is largely developed, hence his eulogy of home and the family. Benevolence, causality and comparison, are all large; so also is ideality, which makes him passionately fond of the beautiful and the poetic in nature. He has a large brain, his head measuring twenty-three inches; an inch larger than the average head, which measures twenty-two. This brain is sustained by a strong body,

with large lung power. All these combined make him a man of great intellectual strength, and as an orator one of the foremost of the age.

Colonel Ingersoll's Funeral Sermon.

Below is the funeral sermon read by Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll at the burial of his brother, Ebon C. Ingersoll, ex-representative from Illinois. It was a touching tribute of brotherly affection and eulogy upon the dead man's life and character, and expressed in the very highest art of eloquence, of which Colonel Ingersoll is master. The love between the brothers was always a matter of comment among their associates, and it was the voice of affection which spoke:

"My Friends: I am going to do that which the dead often promised he would do for me. The dead and living brother, husband, father, friend, died when manhood's morning almost touched noon, and while the shadows were still falling toward the west. He had not passed on life's highway the stone that marks the highest point, but being weary for a moment he lay down by the way-side, and, placing his burden for a pillow, fell into that dreamless sleep that kisses down the eyelids still. While in love with life and enraptured with the world, he passed to silence and pathetic dust. Yet, after all, it may be best; just in the happiest, sunniest hour of all the voyage, while eager winds are kissing every sail, to dash against the unseen rocks, and in an instant hear the billows roar about the sinking ship; for whether at mid-sea or among the breakers of the farther shore, a wreck must mark at last the end of each and all and every life. No matter if its every hour is rich with joy, it will at its close become a tragedy as sad and deep and dark as can be woven of the warp and woof of mystery and death. This brave and tender man in every storm of life was oak and rock, but in the sunshine he was vine and flower. He was the friend of all heroic souls; he climbed the heights and left all superstitions far below, while on his forehead fell the golden dawning of a grander day. He loved the beautiful, and was with color, form and music touched to tears. He sided with the weak, and with a willing hand gave alms. With loyal heart and the purest hand he faithfully discharged all public trusts. He believed that happiness was the only good, reason the only torch, justice the only worshiper, humanity the only religion, and love the only priest. He added to the sum of human joy, and were every one for whom he did some loving service to bring a blossom to his grave, he would sleep to-night beneath a wilderness of flowers. Life is a narrow vale between the barren peaks of two eternities. We strive to look beyond the two heights; we cry aloud, and the only answer is the echo of our wailing cry. From the voiceless lips of the unreplying dead there comes no word, but in the night of death hope sees a star and listening love can hear the rustling of a wing. He who sleeps here, when dying, mistaking the approach of death for the return of health, whispered with lowest whisper, "I am better now." Let us believe, in spite of doubts and dogmas and tears and fears, that these dear words are true of all the countless dead. And now, to you who have been chosen from among the many men whom he loved, to do the last sad office for the dead, we give his sacred dust.

There was, there is, no greater, stronger, manlier man than him whom we now assign to your care for the moment that intervenes ere the grave receives him.

Daniel Webster.

A Distinguished Representative in the Councils of the Nation.

THE American orator and statesman, Daniel Webster, second son of a farmer in moderate circumstances, was born at Salisbury (now Franklin), N. H., in 1782.

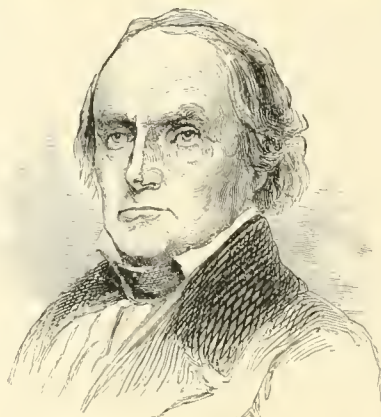
His earliest education was apparently derived

principally from the instruction of his parents. At fourteen years of age he was sent to the Phillips-Exeter academy. After remaining

for a while in the family of Rev. Mr. Wood, at Boscawen, he entered Dartmouth college in 1797, earning his living and fitting his brother Ezekiel for college by teaching school during the winter months. As a student he appears to have been earnest and industrious, and a persistent reader of history and general English literature. Already he began to manifest something of the oratorical powers that in after-life stirred senators and the people, in his addresses before college societies, some of which were published, and throughout his college career he was the foremost man of his class. In 1801 he graduated, and immediately afterwards he began to study law at Salisbury. During a part of 1802 he was principal of the Fryeburg academy in Maine, at a light salary, which he increased by copying in the recorder's office. He continued to study law at Salisbury until in February, 1804, when he removed to Boston, where he entered another law-office and completed his studies. In 1805 he was admitted to the bar, and during the ensuing year practiced as an attorney at Boscawen. In 1806 he was admitted to practice in the superior court of New Hampshire, and established himself in business at Portsmouth, then the capital of that State. In 1808 he was married to Miss Grace Fletcher, of Hopkinton, N. H. Rising rapidly in his profession, he also identified himself with the political party of federalists, and in 1812 was elected a member of Congress. In 1814 he was re-elected to Congress. Mr. Webster having lost by fire his house, library, and other valuables, at Portsmouth, N. H., he was induced to remove to Boston, Mass., which he did in 1816, at the close of his congressional term. For seven years he devoted himself almost exclusively to the practice

of the law in his new home, and built up a business and a reputation almost unsurpassed by that of any other member of his profession. In 1822 he was elected to Congress from Boston. In 1826 he was chosen United States senator from Massachusetts. In 1830 occurred

his famous controversy in the senate with Senator Hayne, of South Carolina, on the subject of Southern "nullification"—the right of a State to nullify, or make void, a law of Congress—a doctrine of so-called "State-rights," that Mr. Webster admirably refuted, and which, among other things, subsequently brought on the civil war of 1861-'5. In 1839 he made a tour of England, Scotland, and France. In 1841, under the administrations of Harrison and Tyler, Mr. Webster was Secretary of State, until 1843. In 1845 he again took his seat in the United States senate, as the successor of Mr. Choate. In 1847 he visited the Southern States, and was cordially received. In the spring of 1850 he made his much-criticised speech in support of the fugitive-slave law. In the summer of that year he was called to the cabinet of President Fillmore as Secretary of State. In 1852 he met with a severe carriage accident, and his health failed, so that he tendered his resignation, which was not accepted, and retired to his home at Marshfield, Mass. Grad-



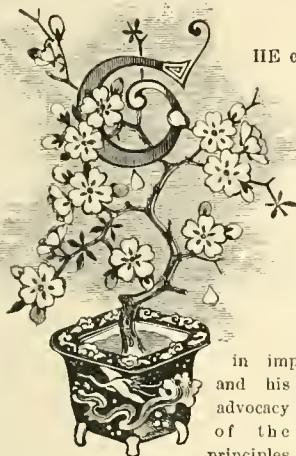
Daniel Webster,

Lawyer, Politician, Statesman, and Distinguished Orator.

nally his giant frame succumbed to his chronic diseases, and he died October 24, 1852, lamented and honored in his death, as in his life, by thousands of admirers and friends, and funeral orations and sermons were delivered throughout the country in great numbers. His remains were attended to his tomb at Marshfield by a great concourse, and there he rests from his arduous and important labors. It was not alone as a politician and statesman that Mr. Webster acquired distinction by his powerful oratory. In 1820 he pronounced his celebrated discourse at Plymouth, Mass., on the landing of the pilgrim fathers; in 1825 and in 1843 he delivered his two great orations over the commencement and completion of the Bunker Hill monument; in 1826 his eulogy on Adams and Jefferson, and, in 1851, his address at the laying of the corner-stone of the addition to the capitol at Washington. His record in public life is intimately connected with the history of his country, and both go down to posterity together. After the death of Mr. Webster's first wife, in 1828, he married, in 1829, Caroline Bayard Le Roy, daughter of a New York merchant.

Roscoe Conkling.

For a Number of Years a Member of the United States Senate.



THE early part of President Garfield's administration, in 1881, brought very prominently before the people of this country United States Senator Roscoe Conkling, of the State of

New York. Although still comparatively young, he had previously achieved eminence in the councils of the nation by his participation

in important political gatherings

and his advocacy of the principles

of the Republican party. The controversy with President Garfield arose from Mr. Conkling's opposition to the appointment of a custom-house collector for the port of New York. The senator, feeling that as a political leader in the State of New York his wishes had not been sufficiently consulted by the president, and finding that the senate was in favor of confirming the presidential appointment, deemed it his duty to resign his position in the senate and retire to private life.

Whatever opinions may exist as to Mr. Conkling's course in this controversy, he merits a place of honor in these pages for the statesmanship which he manifested in the previous history of the nation. Deriving his existence from honorable ancestry, he was born at Albany, N. Y., in 1828. His father was a member of the seventeenth Congress, was appointed Minister to Mexico in 1852, and associated judicially with the United States district court in the State of New York.

Roscoe Conkling was educated for the practice of law, and soon after entering upon the duties of his profession became prominent as an attorney. The political arena, however, presented a fine field for the exercise of his executive talents and oratory, and about a year

after his admission to the bar he was appointed district attorney for Oneida county.

Residing at Utica while performing the duties of his position, in 1858, he received the nomination for mayor of that city, and by his popularity secured his election. Filling this office satisfactorily, his friends in the district united their forces and elected him a member of the thirty-sixth Congress. The able manner in which he there maintained the interests of the nation and his constituency resulted in his re-election, successively, to the thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth and fortieth Congresses.

During the war of the Southern rebellion, Mr. Conkling represented in the halls of Congress the patriotism and energy of the people of New York by his cultivated oratory and active participation in measures tending to preserve the integrity of the Union,

winning not only the approval of his personal and political opponents, but the admiration of all the loyal people of the North.

The result of his increased popularity was shown, in 1867, by Mr. Conkling's election as a United States senator by the legislature of his native State. Six years later he was re-elected, and at the time of his resignation, in May, 1881, he was serving his third term in that high office.

Whether Mr. Conkling is considered as a statesman, a political leader, or an attorney; whether his ruling motive be personal ambition, political influence or patriotism, it is evident that he has striven to excel in the use of all his natural gifts and acquired accomplishments. All his life he has been a dignified, shrewd, hard-working, temperate man, bestowing upon the law cases entrusted to his care great research, thoughtfulness, and energy. Retiring, yet social in his habits, he is possibly too eager in following his ambition to lead in the political contests of his State and nation.



Roscoe Conkling.

Lawyer, Statesman and Prominent Public Speaker.

In his younger days Mr. Conkling wedded a sister of Hon. Horatio Seymour. Their only child, a daughter, was married in 1880.

Mr. Conkling's person is consistent with his oratorical and executive talents—tall and commanding, with a face possessing considerable manly beauty. As a public speaker he is eloquent and effective.

James G. Blaine.

Journalist, Politician and Statesman.



THE distinguished legislator, James Gillespie Blaine, is a native of Pennsylvania, having entered upon the stage of life in Union township, Washington county, January 31, 1830.

His education was received between the ages of twelve and seventeen years, at a Presbyterian institution in his native county, known as the college of Washington and Jefferson. Graduating in 1847, he subsequently went to Kentucky and engaged himself as professor of mathe-

matics in the Western Military institute at Blue Lick springs. Remaining there two years, he removed to Maine in

1853, and there, not long afterwards, he married Miss Harriet Stanwood.

Entering upon the profession of journalism about that period, for a time he assisted in editing the Portland (Me.) *Daily Advertiser*, and then, going to Augusta, the State capital, he assumed editorial control of the *Kennebec Journal*.

In politics, he and his paper worked in the interest of the Republican party with so much energy and ability as to insure his election to the Maine legislature in 1858, and his re-election and participation in the sessions of 1859-'62. During his last two terms he was speaker of the house.

In this position he had so faithfully represented the interests of his State that, in 1862, he was elected to represent the Kennebec district in the thirty-eighth Congress, and re-elected by the Republicans to the six succeeding terms of Congress. In 1869 he was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives, retaining this high office for about six years, when the Democrats came into power and he succumbed to partisan pressure.

In 1875 the Maine legislature elected Mr. Blaine a United States senator as the successor of Hon. Lot Morrill, who had been appointed

secretary of the United States treasury. At the close of the term for which he was chosen Mr. Blaine was re-elected for the term ending March 4, 1883.

In the beginning of the presidential campaign of 1876, Mr. Blaine came prominently before the people as the possible successor of General Grant. His friends were very sanguine of his nomination at the Cincinnati convention, and it was on that occasion that Robert G. Ingersoll advocated the claims of the senator from Maine in one of his most forcible bursts of oratory, from which the following is an extract:

"Like an armed warrior, like a plumed knight, James G. Blaine marched down the halls of the American Congress and threw his shining lance full and fair against the brazen forehead of every defamer of this country and maligner of its honor.

"For the Republican party to desert that gallant man now is as an army deserting their general upon the field of battle. James G. Blaine has been for years the bearer of the sacred standard of the Republic."

The convention, however, either failed to appreciate the claims of "the plumed knight" as highly as did Mr. Ingersoll, or political "policy" required the nomination of some one else, so that Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, carried off the honors and won the chief magistracy of the nation.

In 1880, at the Chicago national Republican convention to nominate another candidate for the presidency, Mr. Blaine's friends again pressed his claims for that office with so much vigor and determination as to defeat the nomination of General Grant without securing the prize for their favorite, for very unexpectedly the convention declared for the nomination of General James A. Garfield.

General Garfield, after his election, did not forget the merits of

Mr. Blaine, but invited him into his cabinet of counselors as Secretary of State. At this writing, in these "piping times of peace," it is too soon to declare his success as one of the highest officers of the Union—a position which has been honored by the Adamases, Webster, Clay and Seward, and other statesmen of the most brilliant talent and executive skill.

Mr. Blaine is not so remarkable for profound statesmanship as for his thorough understanding of parliamentary usages and tactics, by his knowledge of which he is capable of turning the tables upon his opponents in the halls of legislation and defeating all their arts and designs against the measures that he advocates. It is this faculty that has made him successful as a congressman and senator.



James G. Blaine.

For a Number of Years Member of the United States Senate from Maine.

Anna Dickinson.

Prominent Advocate of Woman-Suffrage and the Rights of the Oppressed.

ANNA E. DICKINSON, the remarkable female orator, is the daughter of a merchant in Philadelphia, and was born in 1842. When but two years old, her father died, leaving a widow and five children. "As a baby," says Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, "Anna was cross, sleepless, restless and crying continually with a loud voice, thus preparing her lungs for future action." As a child she was "wayward, willful, intensely earnest and imaginative, causing herself and her elders much trouble and unhappiness." At school, under the ruling discipline, "she was generally in a state of rebellion." She was educated in the free schools of the Society of Friends, and the circumstance of her poverty and her love for her care-worn mother no doubt had a strong influence in shaping the character of her after-life. The immediate result was a desire to do something for her own support. In her school-days she read the current literature of the times freely and extensively. Blessed with a wonderful memory, the lesson once read needed no study; she was master of it. When about thirteen years old she secured a job of copying, and did it so well that she obtained more work of the same kind. Two things were uppermost in her mind: how to improve her capabilities, and how to aid her mother. Once she scrubbed a sidewalk to obtain money to admit her to Wendell Phillips' lecture on "The Lost Arts." "She had a passion for oratory," and money, fairly earned by labor, paid her way to the enjoyment of hearing Curtis or Beecher lecture. After a while she obtained a saleswoman's place in a store, but finding that it required misrepresentation to sell poor goods, she quit at once. In January, 1860, she was present at a woman's-rights-and-wrongs meeting, at which ladies were invited to speak, and she spoke for twenty minutes, right to the point. A few days afterwards she spoke again, on the same subject, at another meeting, and made a powerful reply to the objections of her male opponent. She now began to be in request at public meetings on the

subject of woman's rights. She also taught a district school in Bucks county, Pa. At Kennett square, Pa., on her eighteenth birthday, she spoke in favor of anti-slavery and resistance to tyranny. She also spoke that summer before several large audiences in New Jersey, on temperance, woman's work, and anti-slavery, producing excellent impressions on her auditors and winning distinction by her oratory. In the following February she addressed 800 persons for two hours in Concert hall, Philadelphia. Her speech was unwritten and successful. Some time afterwards she obtained employment in the United States mint as an adjuster. Just after the battle of Ball's Bluff, Va., in a public speech she alleged that the contest went

against the Unionists on account of General McClellan's "treason." In 1864, when McClellan was running for president, she repeated the accusation of treason, and it was indorsed by her hearers. But her first utterance of it, in 1861, cost her her situation in the mint. After that she continued to lecture on the political aspects of the war with great success, reaping enviable distinction by her oratory and independence of thought and speech. From that period dated her well-known success as a public lecturer. Time was spent in studying, reading and visiting soldiers in the government hospitals, until she could go out and tell the listening people what she knew of the civil war, its causes and progress. Her lecture on "Hospital Life," repeated in New Hampshire and many places, resulted, with other causes, in carrying the State for the Republicans in 1862. New Hampshire safe, she traveled and lectured in Connecticut amid great enthusiasm, and with the same happy



Anna Dickinson,
Lecturer, Author, Political Speaker, Play writer and Actress.

result. She next spoke at the Cooper institute, in New York city, on "The Day—the Cause," and reaped honor and large pecuniary profits on that occasion. Then she was called to speak before the Philadelphia Union league, where she received marked attention, and more money. After that she was in great demand as a lecturer, and for many years was one of the most popular and successful speakers before the people. About the year 1875 she entered upon the work of play-writing, and assumed the leading characters in her own dramas of "Mary Tudor," "Anne Boleyn" and other plays. As a lecturer she has been most successful.

Louis Kossuth. Henry Ward Beecher.

Liberalists and Famous Orators.

DURING THE period between the years 1840 and 1850, eminence in statesmanship, patriotism and oratory was achieved by Louis Kossuth, the leader of the opposition in Hungary to Austrian rule. Born of a noble family, at Monok, Hungary, April 27, 1802, he enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education, and as a journalist early distinguished himself in the stirring events of those times. His talents as a legislator and eloquent appeals to his countrymen soon made him their leader in the popular cause, and also led to his arrest and imprisonment. The history of his struggles in this contest is detailed on another page. Escaping to the United States, with a party of his co-patriots in 1851, he soon won the sympathy and admiration of the Americans by the eloquence of his public addresses, nobility of character, and the story of his wrongs. For a while he was the lion of the day, and left his impress most emphatically upon the American people through a soft, black, slouch, wool hat that he wore, known as the "Kossuth," which style has been almost universally adopted by our people. Subsequently he returned to Europe, settling at Turin, greatly esteemed by all liberal people.



Louis Kossuth.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.
AMONG eloquent American pulpit and platform orators Henry Ward Beecher occupies a conspicuous place. His father, Lyman Beecher, was a sturdy and powerful representative of Christianity in New England, and at the time of Henry's birth, June 24, 1813, was pastor of a church at Litchfield, Conn. Henry, with all his brothers and sisters, gave evidence of unusual literary and oratorical talent. Receiving his education at Amherst college, Mass., where he graduated in 1834, he entered upon the study of divinity at the Lane Theological seminary, at Cincinnati, of which institution his father was then president. Three years later, in 1837, he became the pastor of a Presbyterian church at Lawrenceburg, Ind., where he laid the foundation of his future greatness. In 1839 he removed to Indianapolis, engaged in pastoral duties, until, in 1847, he accepted a call to the pulpit of Plymouth Congregational church in Brooklyn. Whatever the condition of Plymouth church may have been at that time, it is certain that his influence and oratory soon raised it from obscurity to distinction. While he filled the sacred desk and

ministered to the spiritual wants of his congregation, he did not confine his oratory to religious theories, but preached upon current events and advocated popular political reforms and the moral and educational improvement of society. His strong expressions upon these topics soon gave him celebrity, and thousands of citizens and strangers from all parts thronged the aisles and pews of his church. To his vocation of a preacher he soon added that of a public lecturer, in which he achieved increased popularity. His fame was still further augmented by his contributions to the principal religious papers of the Union, especially to the *New York Independent*, of which he became a leading spirit. On literary and social topics he wrote and spoke eloquently and forcibly, and exercised a wide-

spread influence upon the minds of the people. At one period of the war of the rebellion he visited England to advocate there the policy of the North, and vindicated the cause of the Union successfully. In 1865, after the war had ended, he delivered an oration at Fort Sumter, on the anniversary of its surrender in 1861. In 1867 Mr. Beecher wrote for the columns of a New York story-paper a serial novel, entitled "Norwood," which, while it contained many excellent passages, really conferred more honor upon the paper than upon the writer. A few years later the country was startled by a report that Mr. Beecher had committed a "great transgression" with a prominent lady member of his church, the wife of his friend and business partner, Theodore Tilton. As usual the story grew in magnitude and filthiness, and brought about the customary effect—contumely upon the church and all the parties connected with the affair. A tedious investigation of the scandal followed, and al-

though the lady insisted it was true, Mr. Beecher and his friends as stoutly denied it. The arbitrators eventually decided that the lady had either willfully falsified, or was suffering from an unfortunate delusion. The trial resulted in the dismissal of the lady from the church and the retention of Mr. Beecher as its pastor. Mr. Beecher is the author of several publications. The first of these, printed in 1844, and since then considerably enlarged, was entitled "Lectures to Young Men," warning them against the popular vices of the day. In 1865 he published "Star Papers," a volume of his essays printed originally in the *New York Independent*, and so called because the articles in the paper were signed with a large star. A second volume of the same character was subsequently issued under the caption of "New Star Papers." Several volumes of his sermons, and of extracts from his discourses, a collection of his church prayers, a compilation of articles contributed to the *New York Ledger*, entitled "Eyes and Ears," and a "Life of Jesus the Christ," are among his publications.

Actors & Actresses.

Distinguished in Tragedy and Comedy.

EDWIN FORREST, the celebrated tragedian, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1806, of Scotch-German parents. His dramatic talent was manifested in his early years when a member of an amateur club, and in 1820 he made his first public appearance on the stage as young "Douglas" in the play of that name. In a traveling engagement in the South and West, soon afterwards, he won considerable

professional reputation. At Cincinnati, in 1822, he successfully began his representations of Shakspearian characters as "Richard III.," and

"Othello." It was in this last impersonation, at the Park theater in New York, in May, 1826, that he achieved his first great success as a tragedian, and during an ensuing engagement at the Bowery, and a later one at the Park theater, in 1829, he established the fame that he sustained throughout his long dramatic career. Aside from his Shakspearian characters he won distinction as "Metamora," in Stone's tragedy of that name; *Spartacus*, in the "Gladiator," and *Aylmere* in "Jack Cade." He visited Europe in 1835, playing with great success and reputation. Before his return to the United States in 1837 he married Miss Catharine Sinclair, the daughter of a well-known singer. With this lady he lived until about 1850, when a separation ensued, which resulted in the wife obtaining a divorce

and an alimony of \$3,000 a year. Forrest opposed this measure through all the courts without reversing the situation. Forrest returned to America in 1841, and was heartily welcomed in Philadelphia and New York. In 1845 he sailed again for Europe, where he remained two years. It was during this visit to England that he quarreled with the actor Macready, with whom he had been on terms of great friendship, and this quarrel is said to have caused, almost directly, the disgraceful riot that attended Macready's subsequent engagement at one of the New York theaters, in May, 1849. Forrest was wealthy, and in 1855 purchased a residence near Philadelphia, where he lived during the remainder of his career, except when fulfilling his professional engagements in various portions of the Union. He died at Philadelphia in 1872, leaving a large part of his fortune, more than \$1,000,000, for the establishment of an asylum for aged and destitute actors. A few weeks after his death his valuable library was almost wholly destroyed by fire in Philadelphia.



Edwin Forrest,

Eminent Representative of Shakspearian Characters.

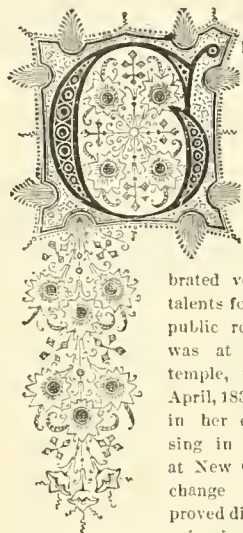
DION BOUCICAULT.

THIS play-writer and play-actor was born at Dublin, Ireland, in 1822, the son of a merchant of French birth, doing business in that city. He was educated at the London university, England, for the profession of a civil engineer, but his preference was for a dramatic career. His first play was "London Assurance," which appeared in 1841, and was followed by numerous others, most of which have achieved great popularity both in England and America. Among the most noted of these are "The Colleen Bawn," "The Octoroon," "The Corsican Brothers," "Arrah-na-Pogue," "The Willow Copse," "The Long Strike," "Hunted Down," and, in connection with Charles Reade, "Foul Play." As an actor Mr. Boucicault excels in

Irish characters; in play-writing he is concise, pointed in dialogue, skillful in stage effects, and dramatic in construction. His first visit to the United States was made in 1853, at which time he delivered several lectures in New York and wrote two or three of his popular dramas, remaining here until 1860. Since then he has visited Europe and America from time to time.

Charlotte S. Cushman. William C. Macready.

Play-Actors Distinguished in Tragedy.



CHARLOTTE SAUNDERS CUSHMAN, the actress, was born at Boston, Mass., in 1816. When twelve years old, her father having failed in business, the support of the family required her to seek employment. She possessed, even at this age, some local distinction as a singer, with a fine contralto voice and considerable musical taste, and by the advice of Mrs. Wood, the celebrated vocalist, she set about cultivating her talents for the stage. Her first appearance in a public resort (except in a preliminary concert) was at the Tremont temple, in Boston, in April, 1835, and resulted in her engagement to sing in English opera at New Orleans. The change of climate proved disastrous to her voice, in addition to her

attempt to change it from a contralto to a soprano. Relinquishing music, she then studied for the stage, and fitted herself to play the part of *Lady Macbeth*, in which she succeeded with entire satisfaction. Returning to New York, she made a three-years' engagement at the Bowery theater. A fit of sickness, after a week's performance, confined her to her apartment, and before she recovered, the theater, with all her professional wardrobe, was burned. She next appeared at the Park theater as a stock-actress, and for three years performed in various characters. Her sister Susan, also an actress, had an engagement at the same theater, and, together, they represented male and female personages, Charlotte playing, for instance, *Romeo* to Susan's *Juliet*, appearing in this manner for several seasons in New York and Philadelphia. Prior to 1844 she managed one of the Philadelphia theaters, and then accompanied Mr. Macready in high tragic parts on a successful tour through the northern States. In 1845 she visited England and was received with great enthusiasm, appearing as *Bianca*, *Lady Macbeth*, *Julia* (in the "Hunchback"), *Mrs. Haller*, *Beatrice*, *Lady Teazle*, etc., for eighty-four nights at the Princess' theater. Several years were spent, in company with her sister, in performances in various parts of England. Upon returning to the United States, in 1849, she won new fame by her vigorous representation of *Meg Merrilies* in the play of "Guy Rannering," dramatized from Scott's novel of that name. By her dramatic talent she accumulated a fortune, and alternated in her

visits between the United States and England, sometimes retiring from the stage, and again playing or reading in public, until her death, which occurred in this country in 1876.

WILLIAM C. MACREADY.

TRAGEDIAN of undoubted dramatic genius was William C. Macready, who was born in London, England, in 1793. At ten years of age his father, a lessee and manager of country theaters, sent him to school at Rugby, where, within the next seven years, he became noted for his classical attainments. His father failing in business in 1810, the youth was induced to become an actor. In this profession he soon began to acquire considerable reputation in theaters outside the metropolis. In 1816 he made his first appearance in London at Covent garden, and gradually rose in popularity until his superiority as an actor was generally acknowledged. Not only was he successful in his Shakspearian tragedies, but in the marked characters of other dramas. His first tour of the United States was made in 1826, and was quite successful. From 1837 to 1840, inclusive, he was successively manager of Covent garden and Drury Lane theaters in London, and endeavored to elevate the standard of dramatic representation. Other professional visits were made to the United States in 1843-4 and 1848. Owing to a quarrel, in England, with Edwin Forrest, the American tragedian, the friends of the latter made violent war upon Mr. Macready and undertook to prevent his appearance as an actor in New York, on the occasion of his last engagement, in 1848. So great was the bitterness manifested toward him that on the 10th of May the Astor Place opera house, in which he was performing,



Charlotte Cushman,
Distinguished Actress and Elocutionist.

was attacked by a mob of his enemies armed with stones and other missiles. The police were unable to restrain the assaulting party, and the military were called upon to suppress the rioters, which was not effected until twenty-two persons had been killed and thirty-six wounded. Mr. Macready, although assured of ample protection, refused to act longer in New York and soon returned to Europe. He formally retired from the stage in London, on February 26, 1851, at the Drury Lane theater. A few days afterwards he was given a complimentary dinner, which was largely attended. He never afterwards returned to the stage. His success was owing to excellent voice, a good stage presence, self-command, and diligent study. He earnestly strove to elevate the art, and to him is awarded the credit of having done much in that direction. He died in Somersetshire, England, in 1873.

Sarah Bernhardt. Barney Williams.

Prominent French Actress, a Popular Comedian.



SARAH BERNHARDT'S mother was of Dutch birth. Her father was a Frenchman. It would not be fair to tell when she was born, but we may say that she received an excellent education in a convent, where her self-will and peculiarities made her a sore trial to her teachers, but from which she graduated with many prizes.

She was undecided when she

came forth whether she would be a nun or an actress, but receiving a training afterwards at the conservatory fitting her for the stage, she entered the

Theater Francaise about 1866.

A quarrel with, and the slapping of a lady companion in the face, caused her to leave the Theater Francaise, when, after playing in a spectacular piece at the Porte St. Martin, she finally made an engagement at the Odeon theater. She remained here for five years, gradually taking parts of importance, until she was again engaged at the Theater Francaise, to which she returned with a reputation for some ability and many eccentricities.

Here her reputation grew rapidly, and when she essayed to take the parts that had been assumed by Rachel in the years before, and acquitted herself to the satisfaction of the critics, her success was assured. Her triumph was the greater because her health was at this time very frail, and the effort was such a trial of her physical constitution as to often cause her to spit blood, fall and faint away at the close of her play. Hers was the triumph that came through force of will.

Of tall and very slender figure, she possesses the form on which elegant dress shows to fine advantage, added to which is the vivacity and fire of the great actress, coupled with a voice of singular sweetness.

Ascending step by step, she had become the most celebrated actress in France, when she turned her attention to sculpture and afterwards to painting, in both of which she has measurably succeeded.

When not engaged in the play or in her studio, she is very likely inditing a correspondence to some publication, or else is speeding across the fields on horseback.

Eccentric, self-willed, attractive and romantic in appearance, and wonderfully talented, she is a genius of a very high order, which will always make her star of success a brilliant one.



Mlle. SARAH-BERNHARDT.

BARNEY WILLIAMS.

IN THE year 1823, at Cork, Ireland, was born Bernard Flaberty, widely known in this country and England as the comedian, Barney Williams. Beginning theatrical life as an humble "supernumerary," he drifted to America at an early age and first appeared as an actor in New York city, at the Franklin theater, in the "Ice Witch," under the management of William E. Dinneford. Continuing his chosen profession, he visited Philadelphia in 1845, where he played at the old National theater, and the same year assumed control of Vauxhall garden, in the Bowery, in New York. In 1850 he married Mrs. Mesteyer, formerly Miss Maria Pray, a sprightly and versatile actress. Four years later they visited San Francisco together and opened the Metropolitan theater. In 1855 they sailed for England, Mr. Williams making his first appearance on the stage of the Adelphi theater, London, in the character of "Rory O'More," winning distinction. He afterwards traveled through Europe, and returned to New York in 1859, appearing on the boards at Niblo's. Some time later he became manager of the Broadway theater, but since 1869 he has, with his wife, played star engagements throughout the Union. Mrs. Williams was born in New York in 1828, and when fifteen years old was a ballet-girl on the stage. Her marriage to Mr. Williams was a great advantage to him in his profession. Her first appearance as an actress occurred at the French theater in New York in 1867. Both are very popular.



Widely Known and Popular Play-Actors.



ALBANY, N. Y., was the birthplace of the American comedian, William J. Florence, in 1831. He first appeared as an actor at the Richmond Hill theater in New York, in December, 1849, as *Peter*, in the play of "The Stranger," and was afterwards engaged at Niblo's theater, first performing there in May, 1850. Subsequently,

in the character of *Macduff* at Providence, R. I., he successfully supported the elder Booth in the tragedy of "Macbeth." A little later he connected himself with Brongham's theater in New York as the able personator of Irish characters. In 1853 he married the divorced wife of a Mr. Littell, who was a sister of Mrs. Barney Williams and had been a dancing-girl at Wallack's theater. This marriage was, professionally, a great success, he appearing as the *Irish Boy*, and she as the *Yankee Gal*. In these respective characters both evinced great versatility, humor and superior representation, so that they soon became prime favorites. A starring journey to London in 1856 increased their eminence, and for fifty nights they performed to good houses at Drury Lane theater, afterwards playing at the principal places of amusement in other parts of Great Britain. Returning to America the same year they resumed their career as favorite actors with gratifying success and meeting with hearty receptions in all sections of the country. One of his later and best plays has been the "Almighty Dollar," in which, as the Hon. Mr. Slope, this popular comedian will be recognized in the accompanying engraving.



W. J. Florence,

As Hon. Mr. Slope, in "Almighty Dollar."

ALTHOUGH born in Liverpool, England, in 1830, Edward Askew Sothern, owing to his popularity in the United States, and the appreciation with which he met in his own play of "Our American Cousin," may be considered an American actor. It was originally designed that he should grace an English pulpit, but the dramatic profession being much more congenial to his inclinations, he went upon the stage. In 1851 he came to the United States, appearing in Boston and New York.

In the latter city he continued to play leading characters for several years with more or less success, but his reputation rapidly increased after his first appearance as *Lord Dundreary* in "Our American Cousin." The play in his hands was a wonderful success, its representation being repeated more than 1,100 times in this country. Going to England in 1863 he brought out his *Lord Dundreary* at the Haymarket theater, in London, where it had a wonderful "run" of 496 consecutive nights. In 1864 he produced his popular new characters of *David Garrick* and "Brother Sam," and appeared in other plays. In 1867 he performed in Paris, afterwards coming to the United States, and returning to England in 1874 for an extended professional visit. Coming again to the United States he made "star" engagements in many of the principal cities, adding to his list of popular characters another successful one, "The Crushed Tragedian." In his career as an actor till 1858, Sothern was known as Douglas Stewart, when he commenced using his own name. He first appeared in this country as *Dr. Pangloss* at the Boston National theater.

Sothern's last visit to the United States was in 1880. He died in England in 1881.

The Booths. Joseph Jefferson.

Prominent in Tragedy. Distinguished as a Comedian.



JMODERN family, two of whom have shed luster upon the dramatic profession by their efficiency as actors, and one of whom eternally disgraced himself by becoming the assassin of President Lincoln, April 14, 1865, was the Booths.

JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH, distinguished as a tragedian of great ability, was born in London, England, in 1796. Before going upon the stage, in 1813, he tried his hand at seamanship in the navy, at print-

ing, at studying law, and at painting and sculpture. For about two years he played in minor theaters in England and other parts of Europe, and then, in 1815, made his first appearance at Covent Garden theater, in London. From there he went into country districts and performed, and having succeeded in playing *Sir Giles Overreach* with distinguished effect, he was recalled to Covent Garden in 1817, where he performed "Richard III." Edmund Kean was then playing in London, at another theater, the manager of which induced Booth to leave Covent Garden and play for him alternately with Kean. Returning shortly afterwards to Covent Garden, Booth played "Richard III.," *Sir Giles Overreach*, and "King Lear," with such success as to bring him into great repute. In 1821, after visiting Holland and the island of Madeira, he sailed for the United States, and began a dramatic career which lasted for thirty years, during which time he played in nearly every theater in the Union, and established a brilliant reputation as a tragedian, but confining himself to such effective parts as *Iago*, "Othello," "Lear," "Richard III.," "Hamlet," *Shylock*, *Sir Giles Overreach*, and *Sir Edward Mortimer*. His home, when not professionally engaged, was on a farm, twenty miles from Baltimore. He died while traveling from New Orleans to Cincinnati, December 1, 1852.

EDWIN BOOTH, son of Junius Brutus Booth, also an actor who has distinguished himself in representing prominent characters in Shakspeare's and other tragedies, was born at Belair, Md., in 1833. When a boy he "supported" his father on the stage, by taking subordinate parts in plays. His first regular appearance was announced and made in Boston in 1849, and in 1851, when his father was sick, he took the old tragedian's place on the stage in "Richard III.," at the Chatham-street theater, in New York. In 1852-3, he performed miscellaneous stage duties (as "utility man") at San Francisco, Cal. In 1854 he went to the Sandwich islands and

Australia, returning to New York in 1857. There he appeared as a leading tragedian at Burton's theater. In 1860, at the Winter Garden, he became distinguished for his representation of Shakspearian characters. In the following year he played in England, and studied dramatic art on the continent of Europe. He returned to the United States in 1862, and entered upon his present brilliant career as a "star" tragedian, excelling nearly all his contemporaries in that department of the legitimate drama, and winning a national distinction by his careful personations. In 1869 he built a theater in New York city, which bore his name, and the cost of which involved the loss of his private fortune. He married Mary, daughter of J. H. McVicker, Esq., of McVicker's theater, Chicago.

JOHN WILKES BOOTH, another son of Junius Brutus Booth, was born at Belair, Md., in 1839. He took to the stage as a profession and appeared with considerable success, but without brilliancy, in several of Shakspeare's plays as a leading tragedian. Becoming an enthusiast in the cause of the South during the civil war in the United States, he attempted to avenge the fancied wrongs of his Southern friends, and shot and killed Abraham Lincoln at Ford's theater, Washington, during the performance of "Our American Cousin." Having fired the fatal shot, he escaped in the confusion and terror of the occasion and fled to Virginia. Pursuit was made for him, and April 26, 1865, he was surrounded, and shot dead by Sergeant Boston Corbett, near Bowling Green, Va.

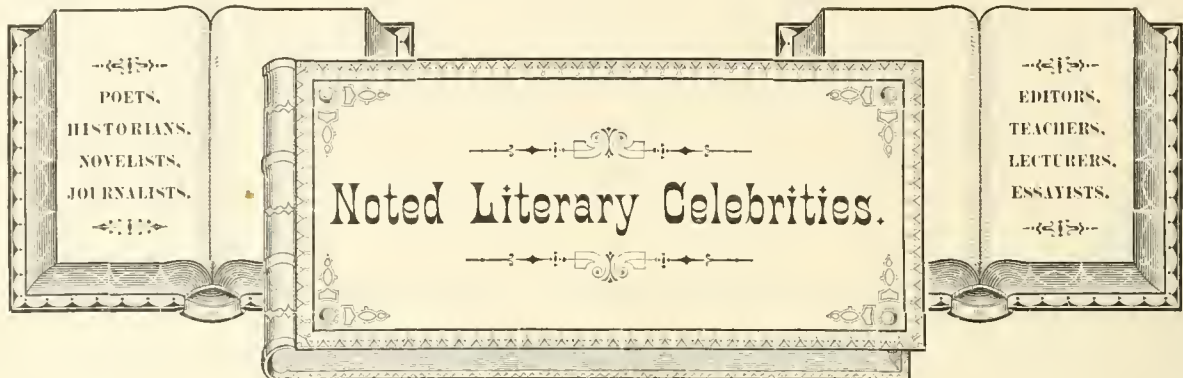


Joseph Jefferson,
Comedian, Widely Known for his Presentations of
"Rip Van Winkle."

JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

THE actor, Joseph Jefferson, has won distinction by his perfect personation of Washington Irving's good-natured, idle Dutch character of "Rip Van Winkle," dramatized by Dion Boucicault. His grand-

father was also a celebrated actor, and bore the same name. His mother was Mrs. Burke, a celebrated vocalist. Joseph was born in Philadelphia in 1829, took naturally to the stage when very young, and soon became a talented comedian, being recognized as such both in the United States and England. He is a versatile actor, his range of personations extending to a great number and variety of characters in comedy and farce, with great fidelity to nature and without descending to buffoonery. He is best known as "Rip Van Winkle," which he has delineated in about every city of the United States, and by this personation alone he has won fame and fortune. He has also made professional visits to Australia and England. He owns a sugar-plantation in Louisiana, and a fine farm in New Jersey, near New York city. A disease of the eyes has recently interfered with his stage performances, making them less frequent than formerly. His son, Joseph Jefferson, jr., has also exhibited considerable talent as an actor.



People Well-Known in the World of Letters.

A. BRONSON ALCOTT.

THE amiable "philosopher of Concord," Amos Bronson Alcott, is a welcome visitant in families where his varied accomplishments and teachings are known and appreciated. The son of a farmer, he came into existence at Wolcott, Conn., November 29, 1799. In early life he traveled in Virginia from place to place, carrying with him a trunk of merchandise belonging to a merchant in the vicinity of his home, which he

sold here and there in the planters' families. It was here that he found opportunities in different households to borrow and read books, and so to lay the foundation of his subsequent education. When he returned home he became the teacher of an infant school, in which vocation he was soon remarkably successful. Going to Boston in 1828, he again



A. Bronson Alcott.

Philosopher, Teacher and Conversational Lecturer.

attracted attention by his mild and conversational manner of teaching boys and girls from five to seven years old in his private school. His system met with so much opposition from the press on account of its peculiarities that he closed his school, which was held in the Masonic temple. He now became a resident of Concord, Mass., pursuing his studies with reference to educational reforms, natural theology, the improvement of society in important particulars, and proper diet as a source of health. In 1842 he visited England, by invitation of a prominent educator in London, Mr. James P. Greaves, who died, however, before Mr. Alcott reached the British metropolis. The fame of the Concord philosopher had preceded him and he met with a gratifying reception from his admirers, who had

already given his name to a school near London. Messrs. Lane and Wright, two of his English adherents, came to America with Mr. Alcott when he returned, and with him, at Harvard, Mass., they founded a community on a farm which they called "Fruitlands," but this enterprise soon failed, the Englishmen went home, and the farm passed into other hands. After this episode Mr. Alcott resided for a time at Boston, and subsequently again at Concord. Since then

he has devoted himself to delivering his conversational lectures, which have become a literary feature in numerous communities. They are nearly always repeated in series at private houses in accordance with special invitations, and the subjects are usually announced on cards. His discourses treat principally of physical health and comfort, especially in relation to con-



Louisa May Alcott,

Author of "Little Men," "Little Women," Etc.

stitutional peculiarities and systems of diet, theology, ethics and practical social training. He is also the author of several noted magazine articles and a volume or two of more or less general interest.

LOUISA MAY ALCOTT.

A VERY popular American writer of books for youth and children is Louisa May Alcott, the daughter of the social philosopher, A. Bronson Alcott. Her birth occurred at Germantown, Pa., in 1833. In her youth she wrote fairy tales, and published her first book in 1855. During the war of the rebellion she served as a hospital nurse in the Union army. Since then she has been a contributor to the

Atlantic Monthly and other periodicals, and is the author of numerous attractive volumes. Her principal works are: "Flower Tables," "Hospital Sketches," "Moods" (a novel), "Little Women," "An Old-Fashioned Girl," "Little Men," etc.

TIMOTHY S. ARTHUR.

AMONG the most prolific and popular American writers of social and domestic tales, during the first half of the present century, was Timothy S. Arthur, who was born at Newburgh, N. Y., in 1809. In his youth he was apprenticed to a trade at Baltimore, Md.; then served as a clerk, became a journalist, and began the composition of the host of short novels, temperance and moral stories that have given him a wide celebrity all over this country. He has also for years edited and published a monthly magazine at Philadelphia. His contributions to literature comprise hundreds of articles and scores of volumes. "Ten Nights in a Bar-Room" and "The Washingtonians" are among his popular temperance tales.

GEORGE BANCROFT.

AMERICA'S favorite historian, George Bancroft, was born at Worcester, Mass., in 1800. Receiving his education at Harvard college, where he graduated in 1817, he traveled in Europe and studied history, philosophy and literature at Gottingen and Berlin. It had been his intention to become a minister of the gospel, but upon returning to America, in 1822, he relinquished this design and turned his attention to literature. For a time he served as a professor of the Greek language in Harvard college, but in 1823, in company with Dr. Cogswell, he founded the Round Hill school at Northampton, Mass. The first volume of his great "History of the United States" was published in 1834. Entering the political arena, in 1838, he was appointed customs-collector at Boston, retaining that office for about three years. In 1844 he was a candidate for the Governorship of Massachusetts, as a Democrat, but was defeated. Upon the accession of President Polk, in 1845, Mr. Bancroft became a member of his Cabinet, as Secretary of the Navy. In this position he established the national naval academy at Annapolis, Md. In 1846 he was sent as minister to Great Britain, and during the period of this office he added largely to his historical collections, and formed valuable friendships. Returning to the United States, he continued his labors upon his American History, the tenth and last volume of which was published late in 1874. In 1867 he was appointed minister to Prussia; in 1868, to the North German Confederation, and in 1871 to the German empire, but was recalled at his own request in 1874. His principal works are his standard "History of the United States" and a volume of "Miscellanies," comprising a number of his contributions to the *North American Review*.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

DENMARK had the honor of giving to the world one of the most fascinating writers of modern times, Hans Christian Andersen, who was born of poor parents at Odense, in 1805. In his youth, he was charitably instructed for stage singing at Copenhagen, but his voice failing within six months, he led a precarious existence for a few years, sometimes studying and sometimes working in the the-

ater. Some tragedies that he wrote at this period attracted attention, but were not produced on the stage. Later, an influential citizen procured Andersen's free admission to a government school, and he was subsequently admitted to the Royal College of Copenhagen. In 1829 his first work, "A Journey on Foot to Amok," was printed, and was received with great favor. Other books followed. In 1833 he visited Italy, and in after-years he traveled in Europe, the East, England and America, his writings having prepared the way for his kind reception everywhere. His principal works are: "The Improvisatore" (a novel), "O. T.," "Only a Fiddler," "Fairy Tales," "Picture Book Without Pictures," "Travels in the Hartz Mountains," "A Poet's Bazaar," "The Story of My Life," an autobiography, and numerous volumes of poetry, dramas, fairy comedies, etc. He died in August, 1875.



T. S. ARTHUR.

Novelist, Author of Temperance and Other Moral Tales.

MONCURE D. CONWAY.

AMONG the prominent literary and political reformers of the day, Moncure D. Conway holds a high rank. He was born in Stafford county, Va., in 1832, and graduated at Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa., in 1849.

For a while he studied law, but relinquished it in order to become a Methodist minister, entering the Baltimore Conference in 1850. Experiencing a change in his political and religious views, he joined the divinity school at Cambridge, Mass., at which he graduated in 1854. He attempted to reside in Virginia, but on account of his changed political opinions he was obliged to leave the State. Soon afterwards he became the pastor of the Unitarian Church at Washington, D. C. His anti-slavery discourses proving unpalatable to his flock, he was dismissed. In 1857 he was pastor of the Unitarian Church at Cincinnati. Subsequently he lectured in New England on slavery and its relations to the Southern rebellion. During the civil war his father's slaves escaped from Virginia, and were colonized by him at Yellow Springs, Ohio.

In 1863 he went to England, and wrote and lectured on the anti-slavery features of the American rebellion, contributing to prominent English periodicals. In 1863 he began preaching in the vicinity of London, and since then has lectured before learned societies and written freely for English journals and American periodicals and newspapers. He has also published the following books: "The Rejected Stone," "The Golden Hour," "The Earthward Pilgrimage," "Republican Superstitions," and "Sacred Anthology."



GEORGE BANCROFT.

Author of "Bancroft's History of the United States," and Other Works.

MRS. LIPPINCOTT.

SARA JANE, daughter of Dr. Thaddeus Clarke, was born at Pompey, Onondaga county, N. Y., in 1823, but much of her childhood was lived at Rochester. Her father, about the year 1842, removed with her to New Brighton, Pa., and eleven years afterwards she became the wife of Leander K. Lippincott, of Philadelphia. Her tastes were literary, and in 1844 she contributed her first prose article to the New York *Mirror*, under the name of "Grace Greenwood." Since then she has written and published many adult and juvenile books of an excellent character, has distinguished herself as a lecturer on literary topics, and has also contributed freely to the current periodicals. Among her most noted works are "Greenwood Leaves," "History of My Pets," "Haps and Mishaps of a Tour in Europe," "Stories of Many Lands," etc. Her domestic relations have not been happy. Her only daughter manifesting a dramatic talent, Mrs. Lippincott has trained her for the stage.



Mrs. Sara Jane Lippincott,

Widely and Favorably Known as an Authoress over the signature, Grace Greenwood.

LYDIA MARIA CHILD.

ONE of the most philanthropic of American authors was Lydia Maria Child, who was born at Medford, Mass., in 1802. She was the daughter of David Francis, a baker, and began a literary life in her youth, publishing her first book in 1824, and her second in 1825, the latter displaying unmistakable genius. About 1831 she became interested in the anti-slavery question, and identified herself with the abolitionists by her publications. In 1841 she removed to New York, where for two years she edited the *National Anti-Slavery Standard* (assisted by her husband, Mr. David L. Child, to whom she was married in 1828). In 1859 she wrote a letter of sympathy to John Brown, the unfortunate champion of the slaves, which involved a correspondence with Governor Wise, of Virginia, and Mrs. Mason, of that State. These letters were collected and published in a pamphlet, and no less than 300,000 copies were circulated. Mrs. Child's publications are as follows: "Hobomok, an Indian Story;" "The Rebels a Tale of the Revolution;" *The Juvenile Magazine*, which she conducted from 1826 to 1834; "The American Frugal Housewife;" "The Girls' Own Book;" "The Mothers' Book;" "Appeal in Behalf of that class of Americans called Africans;" "Philothea, a Grecian Romance;" "Letters from New York;" "History of the Condition of Women in All Ages and Nations;" "Biographies of Good Wives;" "Life of Isaac T. Hopper;" "Progress of Religious Ideas;" "Autumnal Leaves;" "Looking Toward Sunset;" "The Freedman's Book;" "A Romance of the Republic," and several books of children's stories. The publication on the subject of slavery (in behalf of the Africans), is one of the largest and best of her works, and that on domestic economy, or frugal housewifery, has not been displaced by any similar book. Her works are among those which have made a deep impression on the public mind. She died in 1880.



Sara Payson Parton.

Known to the world as Fanny Fern, Author of "Fern Leaves," etc.

SARA PAYSON.

SARA PAYSON, better known as "Fanny Fern," a daughter of Nathaniel Willis, sister of Nathaniel P. Willis (the poet), and wife of James Parton, was born in Portland, Maine, in 1841, and educated in the seminary of Miss Catherine E. Beecher, with whom was then associated Miss Harriet Beecher (Mrs. Stowe), at Hartford, Conn. She appears to have possessed remarkable independence and energy of character from her earliest years, qualities which gave spice in after-life to her literary productions, "with her heart as full of frolic as a lark's breast is of singing." (Grace Greenwood.) With her first husband, Mr. Eldridge, of Boston, Fanny Fern lived in comfort and domestic felicity, until death robbed her of her protector and her first-born daughter. Some time afterwards she entered upon married life with a Mr. Harrington, with whom she did not find happiness, and from whom the law gave her a release. Poverty came with her other troubles, accompanied, as usual, with neglect and suffering; but Fanny was equal to the emergency. She wrote a little sketch in the vein which afterwards made her so popular as an authoress, and sold it to a Boston editor for "a half-dollar, whose jingle was to her like the sound of Bow-bells

in Whittington's cars," a promise of subsistence and future prosperity. Her little venture was well received, and the public called for more with the voracity of hungry *Oliver Twist*. Fanny's sketches were in demand, and again competency and distinction came to her little household. She was original, sharp and pleasing in her notes on every-day persons and things, versatile in themes, and vigorous in expression; so that whatever she wrote was attractive, even when she scolded at the cherished follies of social life. And thus she succeeded in establishing a literary reputation that soon became national. Again she married; this time an author of celebrity, Mr. James Parton, and her life appears to have been one of medium happiness. The death of her married daughter, however, clouded her spirit. She died in New York, in 1872. Of her works, the first edition of "Fern Leaves," a collection of her newspaper sketches, was probably the most popular, its sales soon reaching 70,000 copies. Seven series of these ("Fern Leaves," "Fresh Leaves," "Folly as it Flies," "Ginger-Snaps," and "Caper-Sauce," with "Little Ferns" for children) were published. Her other books were two novels, "Ruth Hall" and "Rose Clark," and "The Play-Day Book."

MARY ELIZABETH BRADDON.

THE above named was born in London, in 1837. She early displayed literary talent, and is now well-known through her works, among which are: "The Lover of Arcadia," a comedieta; "Garibaldi;" "Lady Audley's Secret;" "Anrora Floyd;" "Sir Jasper's Tenants;" "Only a Clod;" "To the Bitter End," etc. She is editor of *Belgravia*, a London magazine.

THE BRONTE SISTERS.

FIVE daughters were born to Rev. Patrick Bronte, curate of Thornton, Yorkshire, England, and afterwards minister of Haworth.

Charlotte, the most distinguished of the family, first saw the light at Thornton, in 1816. Four of the sisters were sent to school at Cowan's Bridge, but two died from disease contracted there. Charlotte and Emily left the school in 1825, and for several years lived at home with Anne, another sister, the care of the household devolving on Charlotte. Still she found time for literary pursuits, her mind and talents showing a remarkable development. In the winter of 1831, Charlotte was again sent to school, where she remained nearly two years. In 1835 she re-entered the school as a teacher, but the labor proved too severe, and she relinquished it. For two or three years she was a governess. A year or two were spent at Brussels by Charlotte and Anne, for the purpose of qualifying themselves to open a school at Haworth, but on their return the scheme failed for want of patronage. From that time (1844) the sisters remained at home together, and in 1846 (under the fictitious names of Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell) they published a volume of poems, which was coldly received. Not discouraged, they wrote each a prose tale, proposing to have the three published together, under their respective fictitious names. These stories were: Charlotte's "The Professor;" Emily's "Wuthering Heights;" and Anne's "Agnes Gray." Only the last-named two could find a publisher, Charlotte's not being given to the world until her death. Without yielding to her disappointment, Charlotte next wrote "Jane Eyre," which was published in 1847, and was greeted with great favor by the public, it being translated into many foreign tongues, and dramatized in England and Germany. Emily died in 1848. Anne lived to finish her second novel, "The Tenant of Wildfell Hall," and died in 1849. Charlotte's second book, "Shirley," was published in 1849, and her third, "Villette," in 1853, meeting with success. Some months afterwards Charlotte married Mr. Nicholls, a curate. One complete novel, "The Professor," and an unfinished one (or parts of it) were published after her death at Haworth, in 1855.



CHARLOTTE BRONTE.

Author of "Jane Eyre," "Villette," and Other Works.

FREDERIKA BREMER.

NEAR Abo, Finland, was born Frederika Bremer, in 1801; she removed, in 1809, with her wealthy parents, to Sweden, where she was carefully educated, her last school year being passed in Paris. On her return she taught in Stockholm. Her first novel, "The Neighbors," was published in 1824, and enjoyed a wide European translation. In 1849 she visited the United States, where she was received with a hearty welcome. Two years were spent in this country and in a short visit to Cuba. In 1851 she visited England.

THE CAREY SISTERS.

ALICE and Phoebe Carey were born near Cincinnati, Ohio, the former in 1820 and the latter in 1824. Both manifested considerable literary talent in their early years, and both became contributors to periodicals in their youth, writing prose and poetry with great facility and freshness. Alice, however, wrote more of prose than Phoebe, whose poems breathed a more independent spirit than those of her sister. Both wrote several volumes during their lives, which met with much favor and established their fame. Alice died in New York, in 1871, and Phoebe at Newport, R. I., the same year. Jointly they published as their first work, "Poems of Alice and Phoebe Carey" (1849). The volumes written by Alice were: Two series of "Clovernook Papers," "Clovernook Children," "Hagar," "Lyra and Others Poems," "Married, not Mated," "Pictures of Country Life," "Lyrics and Hymns," "The Bishop's Son," "The Lover's Diary," and "Snow Berries." Phoebe's books were principally compilations of her own fugitive poetry, including "Poems and Parodies," "Poems of Faith, Hope and Love," and a large portion of Rev. Dr. Deems' collection of "Hymns for all Christians."

MARY RUSSELL MITFORD.

THE charming authoress, Mary Russell Mitford, was born at Alresford, England, in 1786, the daughter of a physician of limited means. Her education was mostly obtained at a Chelsea school. At an early age she developed a taste for literary labor, and when twenty years old published three volumes of narrative and other poems. About six years later she began to contribute tales and sketches to the periodicals of that day. For more than forty years she resided in Berkshire, in her humble cottage, engaged in literary pursuits. Her principal works are: "Our Village," a volume of attractive and rural sketches in five series, "Country Stories," "Recollections of a Literary Life," and the dramas of "Julian," "Foscari,"

"Rienzi," and "Charles the First." She also edited three volumes of "Stories of American Life by American Authors." Her death, preceded by the painful consequences of an accident three years previous, occurred near Reading, England, in 1855.

DINAH MARIA MULOCK.

THE graphic writer of novels, tales and sketches, Dinah Maria Mulock, was the daughter of a clergyman, and was born at Stoke-upon-Trent, England, in 1825. Her first novel, "The Ogilvies," was published in 1849, and was well received. Since then she has written numerous others, but in "John Halifax, Gentleman," published in 1857, her genius found scope for such superior portraiture of character as to largely increase her reputation as a novelist. In 1865 she became the wife of Mr. George L. Craik. Her books are in good demand in this country.

ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.

AT Andover, Mass., in 1844, was born the talented authoress, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, the daughter of literary parents. Previous to 1868 she had written several miscellaneous books, but in that year the publication of "The Gates Ajar" gave her renewed celebrity by its energetic and original treatment of death and bereavement. It passed to a twentieth edition within a year. This was followed by others of less power and popularity, but possessing the elements of success: "Men, Women, and Ghosts," "Hedged In," "The Silent Partner," and "Poetic Studies."

HANNAH MORE.

HANNAH MORE, the thoughtful English authoress, whose "Shepherd of Salisbury Plain," and "Celebs in Search of a Wife," which are well known in Europe and America, was born at Stapleton, England, in 1745. At the age of sixteen she wrote a pastoral drama. This was published in 1773, and from that time until 1779 she produced a succession of secular plays and poems. Her tragedy of "Percy" was brought out by Garrick in 1777. About 1780 she became religiously inclined, and henceforth turned her attention from stage-writing to other literary work more acceptable to the Christian world. She wrote much and well, and her books are numbered among the standard religious publications. The pecuniary results of her works were upward of \$125,000, one-third of which she gave to charitable purposes. She died at Clifton, England, in 1833.

MARGARET FULLER.

CAMBRIDGEPORT, Mass., in 1810, was the birthplace of the brilliant American authoress, Margaret Fuller. She was very precocious, reading Latin at six years old, and at eight she studied Shakspeare, and was partially educated at a school in Groton, Mass. At fifteen years she began educating herself, and, in 1832, German literature became her study. About 1836 she began teaching languages at Boston for a livelihood, and in 1837 she became principal of a school at Providence, R. I. In 1840, while residing in the vicinity of Boston, she engaged in editing the *Dial*, a quarterly magazine, in which labor she was assisted by Ralph Waldo Emerson, George Ripley and others. With this periodical she was connected for two years. In 1843 she traveled to Michigan and Lake Superior. In 1844 she went to New York and wrote book reviews for the New York *Tribune*. In 1846-'7 she was in Europe, and in December, 1847, was married, at Rome, to the Marquis Ossoli, a Roman nobleman. When Rome was besieged by the French, in 1849, she was appointed directress of one of the hospitals for the wounded Italians. In 1850, with her husband and infant son, she sailed from Leghorn for New York, but

the ship was wrecked on Fire Island, near the latter port, and all three were drowned, July 16, 1850. Her published books are as follows: "Woman in the Nineteenth Century," "Letters of Gundrode and Bettina" (a translation), "A Summer on the Lakes," "Papers on Art and Literature."



Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

Author of "Gates Ajar," "The Silent Partner," and Other Works.

"George Sand." This and her next novel, "Valentine," were well received. After that she wrote novels for the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. "Lelia" was produced in 1833. Its freedom of morals commanded attention and created suspicion. Afterwards she became indoctrinated with socialism, which was manifested in several books. She separated from her husband and attended to the education of her children, writing pastorals, novels, several plays, and political articles. During her life-time she wrote about sixty novels and more than twenty plays, beside several other works, including the history of her life. She died in 1876.



Madame Dudevant—"George Sand."

Famous French Novelist, Poet and Play-Writer.

WILLIAM AND MARY HOWITT.

THE esteemed authors, husband and wife, William and Mary Howitt, were children of Quaker families. William was born in Derbyshire, England, in 1795; Mary, at Uttoxeter, England, in 1804. Both possessed fine literary tastes, and have made the writing of books the business of their lives. Several of their works are joint productions, and both have made creditable and extensive additions to the literature of England. Mr. Howitt, for some years, conducted two literary periodicals, which no longer exist. Their

publications also include translations of the works of foreign authors, both prose and poetry. William's principal works are: "Popular History of Priestcraft," "Colonization and Christianity," "Stories of English Life," etc. Mary wrote the novels "Wood Leighton" and "The Heir of West Wayland," also "Biographical Sketches of the Queens of England," "Birds and Their Nests," etc.

WASHINGTON IRVING.

ONE of the most esteemed authors in the United States, Washington Irving, was born in New York, in 1783. At the age of about sixteen he began the study of law, and in 1802 contributed to the *Morning Chronicle* several articles of a social and dramatic character, under the name of "Jonathan Oldstyle." On account of ill-health, he visited Europe in 1804-'6. On his return he resumed the study of law. In 1807, in company with his brother and James K. Paulding, he started the serial "Salmagundi, or the Whim-whams and Opinions of Launcelot Langstaff," the humor, wit and social allusions of which won a reputation for it. Twenty numbers were issued. In 1809 he published "Knickerbocker's History of New York." In 1813-'14 he edited the *Analectic Magazine* in Philadelphia. While a silent partner in the mercantile business with two of his brothers, he became aide-camp and military secretary to Governor Tompkins, and in 1815 sailed for Europe, rambling in England and Scotland and becoming acquainted with Sir Walter Scott and other prominent literary men. The failure of his mercantile firm obliged him to live by authorship, and he remained abroad until 1832. During his absence in Europe he published his "Sketch Book," "Bracebridge Hall," "Tales of a Traveler," "Life and Voyages of Columbus," "Chronicles of the Conquest of Granada," "Voyages of the Companions of Columbus," and the "Alhambra." In 1829 he was appointed secretary of legation at London, and in 1831 he received the degree of LL. D. from Oxford university. After his return to America he accompanied Commissioner Ellsworth in the expedition to remove the Indians across the Mississippi, a voyage that resulted in his "Tour on the Prairies," which, with other papers, was published as the "Crayon Miscellany." In 1836 he published "Astoria;" in 1837, "The Adventures of Captain Bonneville;" in 1855, "Wolfert's Roost" (written in 1839-'41); in 1841, a life of Margaret Miller Davidson. From 1842 to 1846 he was United States Minister to Spain; in 1849 he published his "Life of Oliver Goldsmith," and, in 1850, his "Mahomet." In 1848-'50 he revised his works, and from 1855 to 1859 he devoted himself to the preparation and publication of his "Life of George Washington," in five volumes, the last appearing about three months before his death, which occurred at Tarrytown, N. Y., in 1859. During his life-time, it is stated, 300,000 copies of his books were sold, and since his death the sales are estimated at 30,000 annually. His "Spanish Papers and Other Miscellanies" were published after his death, by his nephew, Mr. Pierre M. Irving, who also edited his honored relative's "Life and Letters." Owing to the early death of Matilda Hoffman, a young lady whom he favored, Irving was never married. He was a man of tranquil temperament, genial and charitable, with delicate suavity of manners and conversation.



WASHINGTON IRVING.
Genial Essayist, Novelist and Historian.

MARIAN EVANS, better known as "George Eliot," was an English authoress of an independent, philosophical turn of mind, who gave her theories to the world in the guise of fiction. She was born in Warwickshire, England, about 1820. Possessing literary genius of a high order, her numerous publications have been received with great favor by the public. Among the most prominent of these are "The Mill on the Floss," "Felix Holt," and "Daniel Deronda;" and she has also published several translations, besides two or three volumes of poetry. She excelled in delineations of the development of character, "in seizing and embodying thoroughly human types of mind and thought, so that each one of her characters becomes a living representative of some traits which every reader recognizes," and in a form of expression that by its terseness serves to retain a place in the mind. Her peculiar independence in social philosophy is well exemplified in her alliance with George Henry Lewes, another distinguished English author and philosopher, whereby she became to him a wife in everything but the marriage ceremony.

which they seemed to hold in contempt as regarded persons of their own degree of intellectual perfection. After the death of Mr. Lewes, Miss Evans married John Walter Cross, a merchant of London, with whom she lived but a few months. Her death occurred December 22, 1880. Her strong individuality of character is well illustrated in the massive features of her face, as shown in the portrait herewith given.



"GEORGE ELIOT,"
Distinguished English Novelist and Poet.

GEORGE HENRY LEWES.

AN English author, of positivist opinions, and noted for his investigations of mental phenomena and philosophical systems, was born in London, in 1817. After receiving his education, he entered upon a mercantile life, which he abandoned in order to study medicine, and, subsequently, leaving his medical studies, he devoted his time and talents to literature and philosophy. The years of 1838-'9 he spent in Germany, studying his favorite subjects, and after his return to London he entered upon a literary career. He contributed papers to the principal British magazines, and from 1849 to 1854 was literary editor of the *London Leader*. In 1865 he established the *London Fortnightly Review*, which he edited until the close of 1866, when he retired on account of ill-health. His principal philosophical works are: "A Biographical History of Philosophy, from Thales to Comte," and "Problems of Life and Mind." His other writings embrace lives of Goethe and Robespierre; the tales of "Ranthorpe" and "Rose, Blanche and Violet," "The Spanish Drama," "The Noble Heart" (a tragedy), "Comte's Philosophy of the Sciences," "Seaside Studies," "Physiology of Common Life," "Studies in Animal Life," etc. He demanded certainty upon every subject of human inquiry—fact instead of speculation. He died November 30, 1878.

BENJAMIN DISRAELI.

THE history of the recent distinguished first lord of the English treasury, Benjamin Disraeli, earl of Beaconsfield, is two-fold—political and literary. The first is connected with the government and political prosperity of Great Britain, while the latter is a part of the history of the world's literary progress in the nineteenth century. Of the former little need be said in this connection; this is the place only for a sketch of his literary labors. He was born in London, in 1805, educated by his father and private tutors, and intended for the practice of the law; but at an early age he abandoned his law studies, and began his brilliant career as an author. When nineteen years old he published his first novel, "Vivian Grey," which stamped him as an original, vivacious and witty writer. His next book was a satire, entitled "The Voyage of Captain Popanilla." After an extended tour in Europe, Syria, Egypt and Nubia, he published, in 1831, his novel of "The Young Duke," and between then and 1847 he gave the world the following publications: "Contarini Fleming," "The Wondrous Tale of Alroy," "The Rise of Iskander," "Henrietta Temple," "Venetia;" in 1834 and 1835 several political pamphlets; in 1839 a five-act tragedy, "Count Alarcos;" in 1844 "Coningsby;" in 1845 "Sybil, or the Two Nations;" in 1847 "Ixion in Heaven" and other tales, and "Tancred," a novel; in 1849 a biography of his father, Isaac Disraeli; in 1852 a life of Lord George Bentinck; in 1870 his remarkable novel of "Lothair," which in the United States alone reached a circulation of more than 80,000 copies, and in 1881 "Endymion." His work, "Coningsby, or the New Generation," was one of his most popular productions, its success depending largely upon the fact that its leading characters were drawn from real life, and had special reference to persons living at the time of its publication. Disraeli died in London, April 19, 1881.

ISAAC DISRAELI.

ISAAC DISRAELI, father of the earl of Beaconsfield (the late British Prime Minister) was born near Enfield, England, in 1766. He was intended for commercial pursuits, but disgusted his own father by writing poetry. He was educated at Amsterdam, after which he traveled in France, henceforth devoting himself to literary pursuits with singular assiduity, and producing several important additions to the literature of his country. His principal writings, in prose and poetry, are as follows: "The Curiosities of Literature," "Calamities of Authors," "Quarrels of Authors," "Illustrations of the Literary Character," "Amusements of Literature," "Life and Reign of Charles I.," "Miscellanies, or Literary Recreations," "Vaurien, a Philosophical Novel," a volume of "Romances," or short tales, "Narrative Poems," "Despotism," a novel, "Flin-Flams, or the Life and Errors of my Uncle, and the Amours of my Aunt," etc. He died in 1848.



BENJAMIN DISRAELI.
Known as the Earl of Beaconsfield.



NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.
Author of "The Scarlet Letter" and Other Novels.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

AMONG the sons of New England who have achieved fine literary reputations was Nathaniel Hawthorne, who was born at Salem, Mass., in 1804, and with the poet Longfellow and President Pierce, studied at Bowdoin college, Maine. He first appeared in public, as an anonymous author, in 1832. In 1837 his "Twice-told Tales" were published. In 1838 he was appointed to a position in the Boston custom-house, remaining there three years. In 1846 he was given the office of surveyor in the Salem (Mass.) custom-house, but retained it only about a year. In 1853 President Pierce appointed him consul to Liverpool, a post that he held until 1857. After making a tour in Europe he returned to America and settled at Concord. He was a genial gentleman and possessed a superior faculty for writing interesting books. His principal novels are "The Scarlet Letter," "The House of the Seven Gables," "The Blithedale Romance," "The Marble Faun." He died at Plymouth, N. H., in 1864.

EDWARD GIBBON.

THE great English historian, Edward Gibbon, was born at Putney, England, in 1737, and was educated at Westminster school, Magdalen college, at Oxford, and at Lausanne, Switzerland. Having been brought up a Protestant, he became a Papist, but was reclaimed from popery, and settled into a confirmed skeptic. For a time he was in the military service of England, but having read and traveled extensively, he turned his thoughts to literature. His first great work, "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," was published between 1776 and 1778, and established his fame as a historian. He entered parliament in 1774, and for some time was interested in politics. He died in England, in 1794.

FRANCIS BRET HARTE.

A notable American writer of the humorous school, Francis Bret Harte, was born at Albany, N. Y., in 1839. Going to California, in 1854, he engaged in mining, teaching, printing and editing a newspaper. From 1864 to 1870 he was secretary of the Government mint at San Francisco. He also contributed articles to current periodicals, and in 1868 became editor of the new *Overland Monthly*, in which he published several of his tales, sketches, and poems. The most notable of the series was "The Heathen Chinee," which obtained a wide circulation. Mr. Harte came East in 1871, residing first in New York and then in Boston. In 1878 he was appointed United States consul at Crefelt, Prussia. His writings have been mostly published originally in magazines and then collected into volumes. Among his prominent books are "The Luck of Roaring Camp, and Other Sketches," "Poetical Works," "Select Poems," and the "Story of a Mine." Among his best short poems are "The Society upon the Stanislaus" and "John Burns of Gettysburg."

WILLIAM WILKIE COLLINS.

THE favorite English novelist, William Wilkie Collins, is the son of William Collins, an English artist, and was born in London, in January, 1824. After receiving a private education and sojourning with his parents in Italy for two years, he was apprenticed to a tea-house for four years. Subsequently he studied law. His first literary publication was a biography of his father, in 1848. Since then he has devoted himself to the production of books, mostly novels. His principal works are—Dramas: "The Frozen Deep," "The Lighthouse," and "Black and White." Novels: "Antonina," "Basil," "Mr. Wray's Cash-Box," "Hide and Seek," "After Dark," "The Dead Secret," "The Queen of Hearts," "The Woman in White," "No Name," "Armada," "The Moonstone," "Man and Wife," "Poor Miss Finch," and "The Magdalen." Other publications: "Rambles Beyond Railways," and "My Miscellanies." He visited the United States in 1873, and gave public readings from his own writings. With Charles Dickens he wrote: "The Lazy Tour of Two Idle Apprentices" and "No Thoroughfare."



WILLIAM WILKIE COLLINS.
Eminent English Novelist, Author of "Basil," etc.

CERVANTES.

THE renowned author of "Don Quixote," Saavedra Miguel de Cervantes, was born at Alcala de Henares, Spain, in 1547. Joining the military service of his country about the year 1571, he fought bravely at the battle of Lepanto, where he was wounded and crippled for life; but he remained in the army until 1575, in which year, as he was returning home, he was captured by an Algerine corsair, taken to Algiers, and kept a prisoner for six years. Having been ransomed, he returned to Spain in 1581, and, in 1584, published "Galatea," and was married. Little is known of his subsequent life. His writings, however, indicate literary industry and talent of a high order. Of all his works, "Don Quixote" is the greatest, and has immortalized his name. His other publications include about thirty dramas and twelve tales; "Filena," "Galatea," and "A Journey to Parnassus" (poetry), and "Persiles and Sigismunda," a romance. Cervantes died at Madrid, Spain, in 1616.

SAMUEL G. GOODRICH.

THE well known "Peter Parley," Samuel Griswold Goodrich, a prolific writer of books for children and youth, was born at Ridgefield, Conn., in 1793. He first established himself in the publishing business at Hartford, Conn. He visited Europe in 1824, and on his return re-established his publishing house in Boston. Soon afterwards he began the publication of the "Peter Parley Books," which admirably served the purpose of making popular and interesting a large amount of illustrated information about geography, history, travels, and various arts and sciences. More than 100 volumes of these books, including stories, were successively and successfully issued. Mr. Goodrich also established

Peter Parley's Magazine, "Peter Parley's Almanac," and *Merry's Museum* (another magazine), the latter of which was published until 1851. He also edited "The Token," an illustrated annual, for which he also wrote, from 1828 to 1842. In 1851 he was appointed consul to Paris, and while there published a book about the United States in the French language. Besides his other works issued in this country were: "The Outcast, and other Poems," "Recollections of a Life-Time" (his autobiography), "Fireside Education," "Sketches from a Student's Window," and a "Natural History of Animals." He died in 1860.

CHARLES ANTHON.

THE classical American author and educator, Charles Anthon, was born in the city of New York, in 1797, and educated at Columbia college, where he graduated in 1815. In 1819 he was admitted to the practice of the law, and the following year was appointed adjunct professor of languages in Columbia college. In 1830 he became rector of the college grammar-school, and rose to the head of the classical department of the institution in 1835. His classical works number about fifty volumes, well known in America as standard publications, and all were republished in England; they comprise Latin classics and helps to classical study, a fine Latin lexicon and a "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities." He was active and industrious, for many years it being his custom to retire at ten o'clock and rise at four; thus much of his day's work was done before the breakfast hour. He died in New York, in 1867.

MARY ABIGAIL DODGE.

AN extremely satirical authoress, Miss Mary Abigail Dodge, better known as "Gail Hamilton," was born at Ham-ilton, Mass., about 1830, the daughter of a farmer. Her country living and country thinking appear to have established her health without reducing the natural causticity of her disposition. In 1851 and for a few years afterwards she taught physical science in the high-school at Hartford, Conn., and contributed articles to the *New York Independent*, the *National Era* at Washington, and the *Congregationalist*. Afterwards she was one of the writers for the *Atlantic Monthly* and editor of *Our Young Folks*. Several volumes have been compiled from her contributions to these periodicals, such as "Country Living and Country Thinking," "Stumbling-Blocks," "Gala-Days," "Woman's Wrongs," "A New Atmosphere," "Twelve Miles from

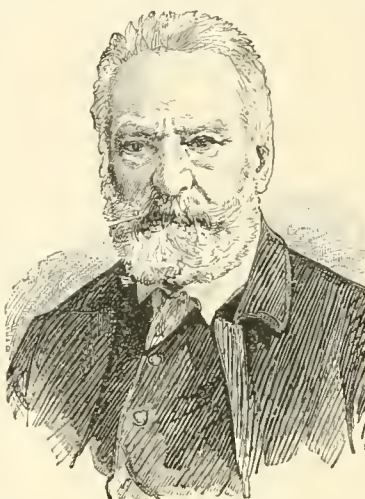


S. G. GOODRICH.
Author of "Peter Parley's" Works for Young Folks.

a Lemon," etc. Of late years she has been the Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, and her pen portraits of celebrated men and women, as they appear in society, at the national capital, are looked for with interest and are read with avidity by the public who study Washington gossip. Her letters relating to matters of general interest are also equally entertaining and valuable as exponents of the leading events at the capital.

VICTOR MARIE HUGO.

THE life of the eminent French novelist and poet, Victor Marie Hugo, is intimately connected with some of the stirring events of French history in the nineteenth century, and it is stated that "in a certain degree he has revolutionized French literature by his leadership of the romancists in their war upon the classicists." He was born at Besancon, France, in 1802, and as his father was a soldier his childhood was passed in Elba, Corsica, Switzerland, and Italy, going to Paris in 1809. His literary tastes were developed in his youth, and in 1817 he presented to the French academy a poem upon "The Advantages of Study." A volume of "Odes and Ballads," published in 1822, created a sensation; the second volume appeared in 1826. In 1833 he published a novel, and in 1835 another. His drama of "Cromwell" was issued in 1827. Other works appeared in rapid succession, and his literary superiority was established. In 1845 he was created a peer of France by King Louis Philippe. In the revolution of 1848 he was a conservative member of the constituent assembly, but on his re-election he exhibited democratic and socialistic tendencies, and denounced the secret policy of Louis Napoleon. Owing to his constitutional position in the celebrated violent measures of December 2, 1851, Hugo was denounced and took refuge in Jersey Island, continuing his opposition to Napoleon III., and performing literary work. In 1853 he was obliged to flee to the island of Guernsey, and in 1859 refused to accept the amnesty offered to political exiles. After the fall of Louis Napoleon, he returned to Paris, and in 1871 he was elected to the national assembly from the department of the Seine. He opposed the parliamentary treaty of peace between France and Germany, and was treated with so much violence that he resigned. In the insurrection of the commune in Paris, he protested in vain against the destruction of the column Vendome. Going to Brussels, he gave expression to sentiments opposing the protection of the communists by the Belgian government, and was forced to leave the country. Retiring to London he remained there until the leaders of the commune had been condemned, when he returned to Paris and pleaded the cause of Rochefort and others of them. Since then he has devoted himself principally to literary work. His books are numerous. Among the most popular of them in this country are "Les Miserables," "The Toilers of the Sea," and "The Man Who Laughed." A history of the famous *coup d'etat* in Paris, in 1851, is among his recent volumes. "L'Annee Terrible," a book of poetry, illustrative of the misfortunes of France, was published in 1872. Some of his novels have been published at once in eight or ten different languages. Two of his sons and a brother have acquired celebrity in France by their literary talent.



VICTOR HUGO,
Politician, Novelist, Poet and Play-Writer.

THOMAS HOOD.

THE very genial and versatile writer of prose and poetry (both humorous and sentimental) Thomas Hood, was born in London, in 1798. He first attempted commercial pursuits, but his health failing, he abandoned the counting-house and, after making some literary contributions to the *Dundee Magazine*, undertook to learn the art of engraving. His verses, meanwhile, attracting attention, he was, in 1821, made sub-editor of the *London Magazine*, in which capacity he formed acquaintance with the prominent literary men of the day. Among these was Charles Lamb, with whom he became very intimate. Hood's first book was in rhyme—"Odes and Addresses to Great People"—to which his brother-in-law (Reynolds) contributed. His "Whims and Oddities" appeared in 1826; "National Tales," and a volume of sentimental poetry, in 1827; "The Epping Hunt," in 1829; the "Comic Annual," in 1830, continuing through eleven years; "Hood's Own," in 1838-'9; "Tylney Hall," a novel, about 1831. From 1837, for several years, he lived on the continent of Europe for the benefit of his health, and while in Belgium published his "Up the Rhine." When he returned to England he edited the *New Monthly Magazine* until 1843; in 1844 he started *Hood's Magazine*, which he controlled until his death. To *Punch*, in 1844, he contributed his famous "Song of a Shirt," which was written on a sick bed. "Whimsicalities" appeared in 1843, and, like most of his books, was composed of his periodical contributions. Toward the close of his life he received a pension from the government of about \$500 annually. He died in London, in 1845.



J. G. HOLLAND,
Lecturer, Essayist, Editor and Poet.

JOSIAH GILBERT HOLLAND.

THE successful journalist, essayist, novelist, historian, biographer, and poet, Dr. Josiah G. Holland, was born at Belchertown, Mass., in 1819. He studied medicine and practiced it for three years; edited a literary journal at Springfield, Mass., for several months, and was superintendent of public schools for a year at Vicksburg, Miss. From May, 1849, to 1866, he was successively associate editor and proprietor of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, and since 1870 he has been the editor and part publisher of *Scribner's Monthly* in New York. For years he has been widely known as a public lecturer on literary and other subjects, and as the writer of numerous books. His "Timothy Titcomb Series" comprises "Letters to the Young," "Gold Foil," "Lessons in Life," and "Letters to the Joneses." He has also written the "Life of Abraham Lincoln." His "Bitter Sweet," a poem written in dramatic form, has been largely read. A book entitled "Garnered Sheaves," containing his poems complete, was published in New York in 1873. Died Oct. 12, 1881.

JOEL TYLER HEADLEY.

THE well-known historian, Joel T. Headley, was born at Walton, N. Y., in 1814. Graduating at Union college, Schenectady, he studied theology at Auburn and preached two years at Stockbridge, Mass. His health failing, he traveled in Europe in 1842-'3, and on his return gave the results of his journey to the public in two volumes relating to Italy, the Alps and the Rhine. Since then Mr. Headley has prepared numerous biographical and historical works, prominent among which are: "Napoleon and his Marshals," "Washington and his Generals," lives of Cromwell, Generals Havelock, Scott, Jackson and Washington, a history of the war of 1812, and another of the Southern rebellion; "The Chaplains and Clergy of the Revolution," "Sacred Mountains," "Sacred Scenes and Characters," "Sacred Heroes and Martyrs." Mr. Headley was Secretary of State in New York in 1856-'7.

**JOEL TYLER HEADLEY.**

Author of "Napoleon and his Marshals," and Other Works.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

AMONG the popular American Unitarian ministers and magazine writers is Edward E. Hale, who was born at Boston, Mass., in 1822. Graduating from Harvard college, in 1839, he studied for the pulpit, and has been the pastor of Unitarian churches at Boston and Worcester, Mass. He has traveled as a public lecturer, and contributed to current periodicals for many years. The most noted of his collected writings are the following: "The Ingham Papers," "The Man Without a Country," "Ups and Downs," "His Level Best," and "Workingmen's Homes."

admitted to the bar in 1848, and became queen's counsel in 1869. He has been a Liberal member of parliament for several years, and is distinguished for his efforts in behalf of the laboring classes and the interests of education. He visited the United States in 1869 and 1870, and received a hearty welcome. Since then he has established a social and industrial colony in the State of Tennessee.

GEORGE PAYNE RAINSFORD JAMES.

THE prolific novelist, G. P. R. James, was born in London, in 1801. He was educated at Greenwich, England, and was sent to France when he was fifteen years old. There he remained for several years. At seventeen he wrote a collection of Eastern stories, which he published in 1832 as "A String of Pearls." In 1832 he published (by the counsel of Washington Irving) a life of Edward, the Black Prince. "Richelieu," his first novel, was written in 1825, and given to the world in 1829. He died in Venice, in 1860, having published more than eighty original works, including his many novels, several volumes of poetry, and a number of histories and biographies. He removed to the United States about 1850, and was British consul at Norfolk, Va., from 1852

to 1858. He was then appointed consul to Venice. Two of his novels have a basis in American history—"Ticonderoga" and "The Old Dominion." In connection with Maunsell B. Field, he wrote "Adrian, or the Clouds of the Mind." His works embrace a history of chivalry, and lives of Charlemagne, Richard Cœur de Lion, Henry

IV. of France, and Louis XIV. He was for some time official historian of England, having been appointed to that position by William IV. A compact edition of his writings has been published in England.

CAROLINE LEE.

A POPULAR American writer of novels and tales, Caroline Lee, daughter of General John Whiting, was born at Lancaster, Mass., in 1800. In 1825 she married Mr. N. M. Hentz, who subsequently became connected with Chapel Hill college, N. C. From Chapel Hill they removed to Covington, Ky., and afterwards lived at Cincinnati, Florence, Ala., and Tuscaloosa, Tuskegee and Columbus, Ga. Among her books are: "De Lara" (a play), "Aunt Patty's Scrap-Book," "The Mob-Cap," "Linda," "Rena," "Marcus Marland," "Eoline," "The Planter's Northern Bride," "Ernest Linwood," "Helen and Arthur, or Miss Thusa's Spinning-Wheel," and "Wild Jack." Mrs. Hentz died at Mariana, Fla., in 1856.



Residence of Joel T. Headley, near Newburgh, N. Y.

THOMAS HUGHES.

AN author of considerable celebrity for his "Tom Brown's School-days," "Tom Brown at Oxford," and "The Scouring of the White Horse," Thomas Hughes, was born at Newbury, England, in 1823. He was educated at Rugby and Oxford, studied law, was

order to defend the cause of a number of Jewish priests held in durance by the governor Felix, and on his way escaped from shipwreck. The results of this mission were: An introduction to Poppæa (Nero's wife), the liberation of the priests, and reception of many presents from the empress. In 67 he desperately resisted the approach of Vespasian in the strong Galilean city of Jotapata. After its fall he was held by the Romans until Vespasian became emperor. Josephus is supposed to have died about the year 100.

FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS.

THE widely-known Jewish historian Flavius Josephus, descended, on his mother's side, from the Maccabean race, was born at Jerusalem, A. D. 37, and was early educated in Hebrew learning. He wrote the "History of the Wars of the Jews," "Jewish Antiquities," and other works, which have become popular in this country in the English translation by Rev. William Whiston. L'Estrange also translated Josephus into English. When twenty-six years old Josephus was sent to Rome in

JAMES FENIMORE COOPER.

ONE of the most celebrated writers of American fiction was James Fenimore Cooper, a son of Judge Cooper, the founder of Cooperstown, Otsego county, N. Y. James was born at Burlington, in 1789, and his earliest education was derived from a private tutor at Burlington. In 1802 he entered Yale college, but left it in 1805, in order to enter the United States navy as a mid-shipman. He remained

in the naval service six years and then resigned. Removing to Mamaroneck, N. Y., soon after his marriage to a sister of Bishop De Lancey, he entered upon his literary career. His first novel was published in 1819 at his own expense, and received but slight notice. His next book, "The Spy," a tale of the American revolution, became very popular in the United States and Europe, it being translated into several foreign languages. Two years after he published the first of the famous "Leatherstocking tales," "The Pioneers," on which his fame as a writer firmly rests. "The Pilot," a sea-story, which appeared in 1823, greatly increased his reputation. "Lionel Lincoln" was issued in 1825, and "The Last of the Mohicans" in 1826. In 1827 he made a six years' visit to Europe. During his absence he published "The Red Rover," "The Prairie," "Notions of the Americans, by a Traveling Bachelor," "The Wept of the Wish-ton-Wish," "The Water-Witch," "The Bravo," "The Heidenmauer," and "The Headsman of Berne." While in Europe he became interested in the character of the French, and the three last-named volumes are supposed to illustrate his views and impressions made upon his mind by European events, which also led him into a sharp political controversy. He returned to America in 1833, and in 1835 published his "Monikins" and "The American Democrats," expressive of his opinion of his countrymen and the newspapers in America. His prejudices were severely criticised by the American press and a series of libel suits followed. The bitterness against Mr. Cooper was increased by the publication of two more novels entitled "Homeward-Bound," and "Home as Found," in 1838. Other works succeeded these, as follows: "Sketches of Switzerland," "Gleanings in Europe," "France," "Italy," "Naval History of the United States," "The Pathfinder," "Mercedes of Castile," "The Deerslayer," "The Two Admirals," "Wing-and-Wing," "Wyandotté," "Autobiography of a Pocket-handkerchief," "Ned Myers," "Afloat and Ashore," "Miles Wallingford," "Satanstoe," "The Chainbearer," "The Redskins," "Lives of Distinguished American Naval Officers," "The Crater" (a supernatural romance), "Oak Openings," "Jack Tier," "The Sea-Lions," and "The Ways of the Hour." Mr. Cooper died at Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1851. His books have passed through numerous editions, and although not read as much as formerly, about the middle of the century were among the most popular of the novels of that time.



JAMES F. COOPER.

Political writer, though widely known as a Novelist.

THE son of a butcher, Daniel Defoe, the popular author, was born in London, in 1661. He studied for the pulpit, but joined in Monmouth's rebellion, in 1685. From this he escaped without evil consequences. His literary taste had already developed itself in a satirical pamphlet and a treatise against the Turks. He now unsuccessfully applied himself to business as a hosier, and then as a tile

manufacturer, but his literary inclinations continued. He wrote voluminously irony and satire, pointing his pen against living persons and institutions. A pamphlet of his, "A Short Way with the Dissenters," brought him before a court of justice, where he was sentenced to be fined, imprisoned and put in the pillory. Even this severity could not stop his pen during his two years' confinement. In the reign of Queen Anne he was again imprisoned for an offense similar to his first. Meeting with another political reverse after that, he abandoned politics and turned his attention to other subjects. In 1719 he wrote his celebrated "Adventures of Robinson Crusoe," founded on the cast-away experiences of Alexander Selkirk, a Scotch sailor, on the island of San Juan Fernandez. Few books ever attained a more enviable and wide-spread reputation. Other books followed, and the mere catalogue of his entire productions is said to cover sixteen printed pages. He died in

Cripplegate, London, in 1731, in poverty and sorrow caused by the misconduct of a son. Among his principal works, besides "Robinson Crusoe," are "The Adventures of a Cavalier," "A Journal of the Plague in 1665," "The Political History of the Devil," and "A System of Magic." He is represented as a man of unshaken probity, strong natural powers, a lively imagination, solid judgment, and invincible integrity in his political sphere.



DANIEL DE FOE.

A voluminous writer, best known as the author of "Robinson Crusoe."

THOMAS DICK.

ONCE-FAMOUS writer of scientific-religious books and lectures was Thomas Dick, born near Dundee, Scotland, in 1774. He studied for the pulpit, and was settled as a minister at Stirling, but resigned, and for ten years followed the profession of a teacher at Perth. His first book, "The Christian Philosopher," proved so successful that he devoted his time to the production of other scientific books, and to the delivery of popular lectures on scientific subjects. His literary labors were not profitable in a pecuniary sense, and his latter years were brightened by the receipt of subscriptions taken up in the United States for his benefit, and by a small pension from the British government. His works are well known in this country,

and comprise, besides the one previously mentioned, "The Philosophy of Religion," "The Improvement of Society by the Diffusion of Knowledge," "The Philosophy of a Future State," "The Sideral Heavens," "Telescope and Microscope." He died in 1857.

MARY CLEMMER.

AN American lady who is well known to newspaper and periodical readers as an intelligent and interesting writer upon current events, is Mary Clemmer. Miss Clemmer was born at Utica, N. Y., about 1840. When fourteen years old she contributed prose and poetry to several journals. In 1861 she became the Washington correspondent of leading New York papers, and has followed this occupation with more or less brilliancy and assiduity ever since. She has also written the following novels: "Victor," "Irene," and "His Two Wives," besides a memorial of the Carey sisters, and a volume of Washington sketches.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

THE well-known editor of *Harper's Weekly* and author of several books, George William Curtis, was born at Providence, R. I., in 1824. He was educated at a private school, and was afterwards a clerk in a store in New York. In 1842 he went to Massachusetts, near Roxbury, where he spent one and a half years in studying and laboring on a farm, and passed another eighteen months in tilling land for himself and with his brother, near Concord, Mass. In 1846 he visited Europe, sojourning in Italy and Berlin, and traveling in Egypt and Syria. Returning to the United States, he published his first book, in 1850, "Nile Notes of a Howadji." Soon afterwards he became one of the editors of the *New York Tribune*, and in 1852 published another book, "The Howadji in Syria." The same year he became one of the editors of *Putnam's Magazine*, in New York, continuing with it as long as it existed. Portions of his contributions to this periodical were afterwards published in a book, "The Potiphar Papers" and "Prue and I." Mr. Curtis has also been successful as a public lecturer and as a political speaker in the interest of the Republican party in the Presidential contest of 1856. Besides pursuing his editorial duties, contributing papers to periodicals, occasionally issuing a book, and lecturing, Mr. Curtis has achieved popularity by his orations and poems delivered before literary societies. He has also held some honorable political positions, and also the office of a regent of the university of New York State.

THOMAS DE QUINCEY.

THE celebrated man of genius and a victim of opium-eating, Thomas De Quincey, came into the world near Manchester, England, in 1786, and was educated in various schools, where he acquired a knowledge of the Greek tongue. His guardian refusing to send him to the university, he ran away, and wandered about the country and to London, suffering from hunger and exposure to an intense degree; but after his rescue a reconciliation was effected, and he went again to school, traveling, also, in several parts of England

and Ireland. From December, 1803, to 1808, he was educated at Oxford. Visiting London, in 1804, he was attacked with rheumatism, and in order to relieve his pains he resorted to opium, with the result of becoming an opium-eater, enjoying all the delights and suffering all the misery that the deadly drug, under such circumstances, can bestow. From 1809 to 1819 he occupied a cottage at Grassmere, having among his associates, Wordsworth, Southey and Coleridge. Later in life he sojourned in London, Bath, and Edinburgh, studying German literature and philosophy, and making translations from German authors. In 1813, owing to a painful disease, he resorted again to opium, and confirmed his habit of using it in large doses. He attempted an important literary enterprise, but the enervating drug had weakened his faculties, and he could do nothing successfully. Still he had sufficient strength of mind, after one or two failures, to overcome his besetting habit, and then began his literary labor, which continued from 1821 until his death, in 1859. His principal works are: "Confessions of an Opium-Eater," and "The Logic of Political Economy," several papers in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and numerous contributions of biographies, sketches, and essays to periodicals.

THE DANAS.

RICHARD H. DANA, poet and essayist, was born at Cambridge, Mass., in 1787. Completing his studies at Harvard college, Newport, R. I., Boston and Baltimore, he entered upon the practice of the law at Cambridge, in 1811, and was elected a member of the Massachusetts legislature. In 1814 he connected himself with the *North American Review*, and some of his earliest literary writings appeared in that magazine, of which he became a co-editor in 1818. His principal publications are "The Buccaneer and Other Poems," first issued in 1827, and "Poems and Prose Writings," in 1850, the latter in two volumes, containing his essays and reviews from the *North American*, and some others, with his former poems. In 1839-'40 he delivered eight lectures on Shakespeare, in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. He died in 1879.

RICHARD HENRY DANA, JR., son of the above-named, was born at Cambridge, Mass., in 1815. Entering Harvard college, in 1832, his eyesight became so affected that in 1834 he undertook a sea

voyage around Cape Horn to California, a country then little known. On his return he again entered college, studied law and was admitted to the bar in Boston, in 1840. He was one of the founders of the Free-Soil party, and afterwards active in the Republican movement. He has added to the literature of the United States several important works, including "International Law," and "Two Years Before the Mast," "The Seaman's Friend" (a treatise on seamanship), and "To Cuba and Back, a Vacation Voyage."



MARY CLEMMER.

Poet, Novelist and Newspaper Correspondent.



GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

Editor of Harper's Weekly, Lecturer and well-known Political Writer.

J. G. BENNETT.

THE founder of the New York *Herald*, James Gordon Bennett, was born at New Mill, Scotland, 1795. In his youth he studied for the Catholic ministry, but abandoned that design and sailed for America in 1819. Arriving at Halifax, N. S., he taught school, but reached Boston in 1819, and read proof for a livelihood. From thence he went to New York in 1822, and then to Charleston, S. C., where he performed editorial work on the *Courier*, of that city. A few months later he returned to New York and delivered a course of lectures on political economy. From 1825 to 1834 he worked on various newspapers in New York and Philadelphia. In May, 1835, he issued the first number of the New York *Herald*, which, notwithstanding several adverse circumstances, prospered fairly, and the energy and shrewdness of its editor soon brought it into popularity. It was the first paper that published a daily money-article and stock-lists. In 1837 it set up a ship-news establishment, to board incoming ships and obtain foreign intelligence and passenger-lists, arranging for correspondence from all parts of Europe, and received the first speech that was ever reported by telegraph. The *Herald* was Democratic and advocated the fugitive slave law, but came over to the Republicans and Fremont in 1856, and supported the Unionists in the Southern rebellion. It was at that time a power in the land. In 1871 Mr. Bennett fitted out an expedition, under Henry M. Stanley, to explore Africa and discover the whereabouts of Dr. Livingstone, which was entirely successful and added to geographical science. A second expedition under Stanley also produced important results. Mr. Bennett died in 1872, in New York, leaving the *Herald*,—in itself a large fortune,—to his son, James Gordon, Jr. The latter remains its editor and proprietor.



James Gordon Bennett,
Founder of the New York *Herald*.

TWO brothers of this name have made numerous and valuable additions to American literature. JACOB ABBOTT was born at Hallowell, Me., in 1803. He received his education at Bowdoin college and the Andover Theological seminary. After graduating he served four years as professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Amherst college, and subsequently superintended the Mount Vernon girls' school. From 1834 to 1838 he was a Congregational minister of the gospel, but having retired from the pulpit, he devoted himself to literary work, producing books under more than 200 titles. Most of his writings took a serial form, and among these the principal were the following: "Young Christian" series, four volumes; "Rollo Books," twenty-eight volumes; "Franconia Stories," ten volumes; "Harper's Story-Books," thirty-six volumes; "Marco Paul" series, six volumes, etc., with numerous illustrated histories and historical school-books and a series of readers.

JOHN S. C. ABBOTT was born at Brunswick, Me., in 1805. Like his brother, he was educated at Bowdoin and Andover. In 1830 he was ordained a Congregational minister, preaching the gospel until 1844, when he left the pulpit and turned his attention to literary pursuits, afterwards resuming his pastoral duties. As a writer he is peculiarly attractive in the elegance and vigor of his language and fine descriptive powers. His books have had a large sale, and several have been translated into foreign languages. His principal works embrace a florid "History of Napoleon Bonaparte," "Napoleon at St. Helena," "History of Napoleon III.," "History of the Civil War in America," "Romance of Spanish History," "History of Frederick the Great," "Kings and Queens," "Practical Christianity," and ten volumes of illustrated histories. He died in June, 1877.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

THE favorite French play-writer and novelist, Alexandre Dumas, the elder, was born at Villers-Cotterets, France, in 1803. Before beginning his literary career in earnest, while at school, he became proficient in several gentlemanly accomplishments. He was clerk for a notary, and held a small office in the household of Louis Philippe, devoting his spare time to the perfecting of his education. From 1825 to 1836 he wrote several plays for the stage, some of which were successful as dramas and profitable to Dumas. In 1835 he produced his first novel, "Isabel of Baviera," and from that time until just before his death, in 1870, he was a prolific writer of fiction, by the publication of which he realized a large income and great fame. Among his principal novels, which have been widely translated, may be mentioned the following: "The Three Musketeers," "Twenty Years After," "Count of Monte Cristo," "Captain Paul," "Memoirs of a Physician," "The Queen's Necklace," and "Forty-five Guardsmen," besides twenty-three others and a large number of dramas. His natural son, Alexandre D., has also produced numerous poems, novels, and plays, which his countrymen have stamped with their approval.



Alexandre Dumas,
Distinguished Play-Writer and Novelist, Author of
"Twenty Years After," etc.

THE ALGERS.

WILLIAM R. ALGER was born at Free-town, Mass., in 1823, and educated at Harvard college, where he graduated in 1847. He then studied for the ministry, and became pastor of the Unitarian Church at Roxbury, Mass., but subsequently succeeded Theodore Parker at Music Hall, Boston. He has written several books, among which are the following: "The Poetry of the Orient," "A Critical History of the Doctrine of a Future Life," "The Genius of Solitude," "The Friendships of Women," etc.

HORATIO ALGER, JR., a cousin of William R., was born at Revere, Mass., in 1834. He also received his education at Harvard college. Subsequently he taught school, and became a journalist in Boston. After having traveled a year in Europe he returned home, resumed his business of teaching, and engaged in literary pursuits. Removing to New York in 1866, he became interested in the street boys of that city, and in his numerous books for the young he has shown up the good and evil peculiarities of this class of youth. His principal works are: "Ragged Dick Series," "Tattered Tom Series," besides contributions to periodicals.

JAMES PARTON.

THE biographer and miscellaneous author, James Parton, was born at Canterbury, England, in 1822. He came to America while a child. About 1841 he became a teacher at White Plains (N. Y.) academy, and afterwards taught in New York and Philadelphia. For three years he was connected editorially with the *Home Journal*, in New York city, and for several years he has been before the public as a lecturer and writer of miscellaneous and biographical publications. His "Life of Horace Greeley" first appeared in 1855, and the revised edition in 1868. He has also written the lives, in separate volumes, of Franklin, Aaron Burr, and Jefferson, "The People's Book of Biography," "Famous Americans of Recent Times," "General Butler in New Orleans," "Smoking and Drinking," "Caricatures in all Times and Lands," "Triumphs of Enterprise, Ingenuity and Public Spirit," and other works.

JULES MICHELET.

THE French historian, Jules Michelet, who won a good reputation, was born at Paris in 1798. He was called to be professor of history in the college of Rollin in 1821, and until 1826 he was professor of ancient languages and professor of philosophy in the same institution. In 1830 he was made chief of the historical section of the archives of France. In 1838 he was appointed to the chair of history in the college of France, and elected a member of the institute. His academical lectures were remarkable for their advocacy of democratic ideas and assaults upon the Jesuits, and the government of Louis Philippe suppressed them. After the revolution of 1848 he resumed his lectures with so much political bias that the government of Louis Napoleon suspended his course. In 1851 he was removed from his position in the office of the archives for refusing to take the necessary oath. He then retired from public life to literary pursuits. Among his published works are the following: "The History of France" (sixteen volumes, 1833-1867), "History of the French Revolution," "The Women of the Revolution," "Birds," "Insects," "Love," "Woman," "The Bible of Humanity," "A History of the Nineteenth Century," etc., several of which have been translated into English. Michelet died at Ilyeres, France, in 1874.

JOSEPH CLAY NEAL.

THE genial journalist and author, Joseph C. Neal, was born at Greenland, N. H., in 1807. In 1831 he became the editor of the *Pennsylvanian*, a Philadelphia newspaper. In 1841 he went abroad, returning the following year. In 1844 he established, at Philadelphia, *Neal's Saturday Gazette*, a literary paper, and in 1846 was married to Miss Emily Bradley, who wrote for the press under the name of "Cousin Alice." Neal's books were popular, and bore the titles of "Charcoal Sketches," "Peter Ploddy," etc. He died in 1848.

LINDLEY MURRAY.

THE well-known grammarian, Lindley Murray, was born at Swatara, Pa., in 1745. He was educated at a Quaker school in Philadelphia and another school in New York, and began life in a counting-house, but abandoned commercial pursuits for the study of the law.

After his admission to the bar he obtained a profitable practice. During the Revolutionary war he entered upon a mercantile business with so much success that he soon acquired an ample fortune, with which he retired to England and turned his attention to literature. Besides his "Grammar of the English Language," he wrote "The Power of Religion on the Mind," "English Exercises," a "Key" to his grammar, "The English Reader," an "English Spelling-Book," etc. He died near York, England, in 1826. His autobiography was published after his death.

SAMUEL AUSTIN ALLIBONE.

AMONG American authors who have distinguished themselves by the production of useful books of reference and instruction, is Samuel Austin Allibone, who was born at Philadelphia, in 1816. His principal works are: "A Critical Dictionary of English Literature and British and American Authors, Living and Deceased, from the Earliest Accounts to the Latter Half of the Nineteenth Century," in three volumes, and containing notices of 46,499 authors and their writings; several religious essays, contributions, American periodicals, and a number of tracts.

GEORGE MACDONALD.

THE favorite Scotch author, George MacDonald, was born at Huntly, Scotland, in 1824, and graduated at King's college and university, at Aberdeen. He studied for the ministry in London, and was for a short time in the pulpit of an independent church, but retired from the ministry and became a lay member of the church of England. Since then he has followed literary pursuits, and has written numerous poems, romances, novels, and books for the young. Besides these he is the author of a volume of "Unspoken Sermons," and a treatise on "The Miracles of Our Lord." In 1877 the English government, in consideration of his literary labors, bestowed upon him a pension of about \$500 annually. For some time he was principal of a young ladies' seminary in London, and later traveled in Europe

and America. His "Within and Without" was published in 1855. "Poems" in 1856, followed by "Phantastes, a Farie Romance," "David Elginbrod," "The Portent," "Alec Forbes of Howglen," "Adela Cathcart," "Dealings with the Fairies," "The Disciples and other Poems," "Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood," "The Seaboard Parish," "Robert Falconer," "Guild Court," "England's Antiphon," "Ranald Bannerman's Boyhood," "At the Back of the North Wind," and others.

**JAMES PARTON.**

Widely Renowned as an Interesting and Faithful Biographer.

**GEORGE MACDONALD.**

Favorite Scotch Novelist, and Formerly the Pastor of an Independent Church.

THOMAS PAINE.

THE English politician and liberalist, Thomas Paine, was born at Thetford, England, in 1737. He was brought up as a stay-maker and became an exciseman. Having offended the authorities and left that position, he came to America and joined the colonists in their revolution against the mother country, and materially aided their cause by his writings. Returning to England, he excited considerable opposition by his book on the "Rights of Man," a reply to Edmund Burke's "Reflections on the French Revolution." In 1792 Paine was elected a member of the French national convention by the citizens of Pas-de-Calais, and on his arrival at Calais he was received with gratifying enthusiasm. In England the second part of his "Rights of Man" led to Paine's prosecution, but as he was then in France he was beyond the reach of English law. As a French legislator he excited the anger of the Jacobins, who had him imprisoned, and their hatred nearly cost him his life. At length he returned to America, dying in New York in 1809. His writings created a most marked sensation in behalf of liberty. What he wrote in favor of political freedom was sure to make friends or enemies for him. His "Age of Reason" ranks among the most fearless and influential of the liberal publications of the world.

FRANCOIS M. AROUET DE VOLTAIRE.

A FRENCH author, referring to Francois Marie Arouet de Voltaire, says of him: "He was one of the greatest poets—the most brilliant, the most elegant, the most fertile, of our prose writers." Born at Paris, France, in 1694, he was educated at the Jesuits' college, in Paris, where, in his youth, he took delight in studying character in the gay society about him. His father intended to prepare him to assume the functions of a magistrate, but nothing could overcome the literary propensity of the young poet. In his twenty-second year he was imprisoned in the Bastille on an unfounded suspicion of being the author of a libel. While thus confined he conceived the plan of his "Henriade" and completed his tragedy of "Œdipe," which was put on the stage, with distinguished success, in 1718. Having been released, a second charge was preferred against him, and he was again confined in the Bastille. This treatment induced him, upon regaining his liberty, to reside in England for three years. There he was favorably received and gained a large patronage for "The Henriade." In 1728 he returned to France, and previous to 1749 he produced his tragedies of "Zaire," "Alzire," "Mahomet," "Merope," and many other works; became a member of the French academy, and was appointed a gentleman of the king's bedchamber and historian of France. By invitation of the king of Prussia, in 1750, he visited Berlin, remaining there about three years on the most amicable terms. Something occurring to break their friendship, Voltaire quitted Prussia. Not caring to return to Paris on account of the intrigues of his enemies, he wandered to Geneva, Switzerland, and other places, and finally settled at Ferney, France, where he purchased an estate. He was in possession of a large fortune, surrounded by friends, and had plenty of leisure for literary creation. After an absence of nearly thirty years, he returned to Paris in 1778, and was received with enthusiasm, and his bust was crowned on the stage; but he was near his end, and in May, 1778, he died. Voltaire became renowned as an

epic poet, as well as for his writings in prose. In religion he was a theist. Some of his latest words were: "I die worshipping God, loving my friends, not hating my enemies, but detesting superstition." His collected works, in the Beaumarchais edition, form seventy volumes.

ALPHONSE MARIE LOUIS DE LAMARTINE.

THE poet, diplomatist, historian and statesman of France, Alphonse M. L. de Lamartine, was born at Macon, France, in 1790, and was educated at home and at Belley. Leaving school, he visited Italy, and then took up his residence at Paris, devoting himself to literary pursuits. In the events that followed the restoration of the Bourbons he served as a soldier for a few months, and on the return of Louis XVIII. resumed his pen. His first volume of poems—"Poetic Meditations"—published in 1820, although an unpretending book, met with a rapid sale and firmly established his reputation as a poet. As one result of this fame the French government appointed him to a post in the embassy at Florence, Italy, and afterwards secretary of legation, first at Naples and then at London.

While at the latter post he inherited a fortune from an uncle, and about the same time he married a wealthy English lady, and was soon afterwards sent as charge d'affaires to Tuscany. He was recalled from his residence in Italy, where he had written and published several new works, in 1829, and was then elected a member of the French academy and sent as a special envoy to King Otho, of Greece. The revolution of 1830, however, interfered with his diplomatic duties, and he retired to private life in order to write historical and other prose works, for the time abandoning poetry. Having failed to secure a seat in the chamber of deputies, he visited Jerusalem and the East, but was recalled on account of his subsequent election, and in 1833-'4 he took his seat in the legislative assembly, entering actively into public measures relating to the East, education and literature. After the dethronement of the Orleans family, he became a member of the provisional gov-



THOMAS PAINE,

Author of the "Age of Reason," "Rights of Man," etc.

ernment and the foreign minister of the republic. His popularity was now world-wide, especially among the middle classes, by whom he was almost worshiped; but this adoration was subsequently changed into indifference when their opinion of his statesmanship underwent an alteration, and he was considered a mere puppet in the hands of other men, so that he was with difficulty elected again to the chamber of deputies. As a candidate for the presidency of the republic he was far behind Louis Napoleon or Cavaignac. After the coup d'état of 1851 he retired from political life, greatly embarrassed in pecuniary matters. Vast subscriptions were afterwards raised for him in France, and the government of Napoleon III. bestowed upon him a certain income, but he was little better than a literary drudge. His industry, however, resulted in the production of numerous important books. He died in 1869. His principal works, aside from his poems, embrace a "History of the Girondists," "History of the Revolution of 1818," "History of Turkey," "The Great Men of the East," "The Life of Caesar," "The Men of the Revolution." Lamartine was luxurious in his style of living, and in 1832 he sailed from Marseilles in a vessel furnished by himself, made a tour of the East, traveling like a king; the Arabs called him the French emir.

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.

THE eminent American historian, John Lothrop Motley, was born at Dorchester, Mass., in 1814. He graduated at Harvard college, in 1831, studying a year at the university of Gottingen, and another at Berlin, and traveled for a time in the south of Europe. Returning to the United States, he studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1836, but literary pursuits engrossed much of his attention. In 1840 he was appointed secretary of the American legation at St. Petersburg, Russia, where he remained for about eight months, when he resigned and returned home. In 1846 he began to collect material for his history of Holland, but found it necessary, in 1851, to return to Europe with his family in order to study the national records, and remained abroad five years. "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," in three volumes, the result of his European investigations, was published in London and New York, in 1856, and was translated into German, Dutch, French and Russian. In 1860 the second part of this work appeared—"The History of the United Netherlands, from the Death of William the Silent to the Twelve Years' Truce, in 1609," and, in 1867, it was concluded in two additional volumes. In 1874 was published "The Life and Death of John Barneveld, Advocate of Holland, with a View of the Primary Causes of the Thirty Years' War." Mr. Motley has been elected a member of various learned societies in Europe and America; has received the degree of D.C.L. from the university of Oxford, and of LL.D. from Harvard college, and also from the university of Cambridge, England. In 1861 he was appointed United States Minister to Austria, a position that he resigned in 1867. In 1869 he was appointed by President Grant minister to England, but was recalled in 1870. He has written two novels, "Morton's Hope" and "Merry Mount," and numerous contributions to periodical literature, etc. Mr. Motley died in 1877.

JOHN BUNYAN.

BORN at Elstow, England, in 1628, of humble parents, John Bunyan followed the trade of traveling tinker. In his youth he was dissipated and profane in the utmost degree, during which time he became a soldier, but was converted and reformed, and became a religious teacher at Bedford. For preaching as a dissenter from the church of England, he was imprisoned in the jail at Bedford nearly thirteen years, where he wrote many of his immortal works. After his release he resumed his ministry at Bedford. His principal works, which are numerous, are "The Pilgrim's Progress," "The Holy War," and "Grace Abounding to the Chief of Sinners" (his autobiography). "Pilgrim's Progress" has probably been translated into more languages than any other book except the Bible. He died in London in 1688.

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

AMONG the literary celebrities of England stands Walter Savage Landor, who was born at Ipsley Court, England, in 1775, of very wealthy parents, and was educated by private teachers, at Rugby school and at Oxford. Instead of entering the army, or of studying law, as was at first intended, Landor determined to follow the profession of literature. Succeeding to his father's immense estate, he first improved it, and then in a wayward mood sold it all, and determined to live abroad. At the outbreak of Spain against Napoleon, in 1808, Landor raised a body of troops at his own expense and presented them, with a large sum of money, to Spain, and was made a colonel in the Spanish army. On the restoration of King Ferdinand, he resigned his commission, and married Julia, the daughter of Baron Nieuveville, in 1811. After that he resided sometimes in England and sometimes in Italy, devoting himself to literary work. One of his books, published in 1838, libeled an English lady whom Landor disliked, and a suit and judgment against him of about \$5,000 followed. He died at Florence, Italy, in 1864. He wrote a number of publications, poems, dramas, etc., but his genius is probably best manifested in his "Imaginary Conversations" with dead celebrities of past and present times, in

which a variety of personal and national peculiarities and opinions are presented. His "Pericles and Aspasia," "A Satire on Satirists and Admonition to Detractors," "Pentameron and Pentalogia," and the drama "Andrea of Hungary and Giovanna of Naples," were written in Italy, and later, at Bath, he published the "Hellenies," "Antony and Octavius," etc.

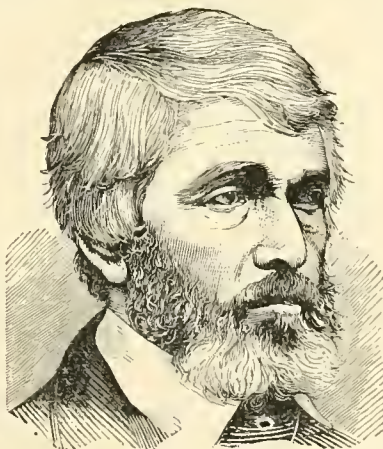
THOMAS CARLYLE.

ONE of the stalwart representatives of modern philosophy and English literature, Thomas Carlyle, was born at Ecclefechan, Scotland, in 1795. His education was received at Annan and Edinburgh. With a view of becoming a minister of the gospel, he studied divinity, but, relinquishing this intention, he entered the sphere of letters as a book-writer at Edinburgh. He has contributed freely to British periodicals of the better class, and notwithstanding his inelegant style of composition, he ranked high among the essayists of Great Britain. Aside from his translations of German authors, he wrote and published the following works, on which his reputation rests: "Life of Schiller," biographical sketches incorporated in the "Edinburgh Cyclopædia," "Miscellanies" (a book of essays), "Sartor Resartus,"

"The French Revolution," "Chartism," "Heroes and Hero Worship," "Past and Present," "Letters and Speeches of Cromwell," "Life of John Sterling," "History of Frederick the Great," etc. Carlyle was earnest in belief, audacious, and untiring in his work. He died in March, 1881.



John Lothrop Motley,
Historian, Novelist and United States Minister
Abroad.



Thomas Carlyle,
Scotch Historian, Biographer and Essayist.

WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT.

ONE of America's most distinguished historians, William H. Prescott, was born at Salem, Mass., in 1796, and graduated at Harvard college, in 1814. By an accident toward the close of his college career his sight was permanently affected, greatly to his disadvantage during the latter part of his life. For two years he traveled and sojourned in Europe. Coming home, he married and took up his abode in his father's family, in Boston. In 1819 he began the study of ancient and modern literature, and contributed a series of essays relating to Moliere and Italian poetry and romance to the *North American Review*. About 1825 Mr. Prescott began collecting materials for his "History of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain," which was published in Boston and London, in 1837. It met with a highly favorable reception, and was translated into German, Spanish and French. His "History of the Conquest of Mexico" was published in New York and London in 1843, and his "Conquest of Peru" in 1847. All these works were received with much distinction, and their author was elected a member of nearly all the literary societies of Europe. Columbia college bestowed upon him the degree of LL. D. and Oxford university (England) that of D. C. L. In 1850 he again visited Europe. His "History of Philip II." appeared in 1855 and 1858. The work, however, was never completed. A stroke of paralysis in 1858, and another eleven months afterwards, caused his death, which occurred in Boston in 1859. Mr. Prescott was an illegible penman, writing with the aid of a blind scholar's instrument, all his manuscript being copied by his secretary, corrected and recopied for the printer. The revised edition of his works fill fifteen volumes.

JOSEPH EMERSON WORCESTER.

THE author of a quarto English Dictionary and other works, Joseph E. Worcester, was born at Bedford, N. H., in 1784. In 1811 he graduated at Yale college, and for a number of years taught school at Salem. At that place he prepared most of his "Universal Gazetteer," or geographical dictionary, which was published at Andover, Mass., in 1817. In the following year he issued his "Gazetteer of the United States." In 1819 he removed to Cambridge, Mass., and published a series of educational books, between 1819 and 1828, as follows: "Elements of Geography, Ancient and Modern," "An Epitome of History," "Outlines of Scripture Geography," "Johnson's English Dictionary," combined with Walker's, and improved and abridged. He also prepared an abridgment of Webster's "American Dictionary." In 1830 he published his "Comprehensive Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary." That year and the next he visited English and Scotch universities, examining works relating to language. In 1846 he

issued his "Universal and Critical Dictionary of the English Language;" in 1855 a "Pronouncing, Explanatory and Synonymous Dictionary;" and in 1860 his quarto "Dictionary of the English Language" (1,854 pages).

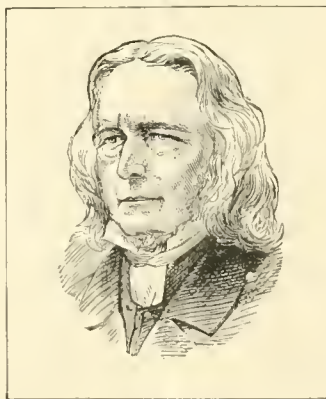
Besides his dictionaries, he published a "Pronouncing Spelling-Book of the English Language," "Remarks on Longevity," and for twelve years edited the "American Almanac" (1831 to 1843). He died at Cambridge, Mass., in 1865.



William H. Prescott,
Author of the "Conquest of Mexico," "Conquest of Peru," and
Other Histories.

his sister Mary, who in a temporary fit of madness had killed her mother, and while rational she would indicate whenever a fit of madness was approaching, and Lamb would take her to the asylum to remain until the fit passed off. Lamb was insane for some six weeks

when about twenty years old, but was no more troubled with this malady. Together the brother and sister wrote a volume of "Tales from Shakspeare," and a collection of juvenile stories. She was remarkable for the placidity and sweetness of her disposition. Lamb's first published work consisted of poems. In 1798 he produced his prose tale of "Rosamund Gray," and, with Coleridge, prepared a volume of fugitive poetry, called the "Annual Anthology." "John Woodvil," a tragedy, was published in 1801; "Specimens of English Dramatic Poets," in 1808; the first series of "Essays of Elia," in 1823, and the second in 1833. He died in 1834, at Edmonton, England.



Joseph E. Worcester,
Author of "Worcester's Unabridged Dictionary,"
"Worcester's Spelling Book," etc.

CATHARINE MARIA SEDGWICK.

AN esteemed American authoress, Miss Catharine M. Sedgwick, descended from a distinguished New England family, and was born in Stockbridge, Mass., in 1789.

"The New England Tale," her first book, was published anonymously, in 1822, and at once achieved popularity. "Redwood," issued in 1824, was republished in England, and translated into four European languages. Her subsequent works included "Hope Leslie," "The Linwoods," "The Poor Rich Man and the Rich Poor Man," a life of Lucretia Maria Davidson, "Letters from Abroad," after a trip to Europe, etc. She died near Roxbury, Mass., in 1867.

FITZ-GREENE HALLECK.

THE celebrated American merchant and poet, Fitz-Greene Halleck, was born at Guilford, Conn., in 1790. In 1813 he entered a banking-house in New York city, and until 1849 remained there, occupied in commercial pursuits. He returned to Connecticut in 1849. Afterwards he was engaged by John Jacob Astor to assist him in his business affairs, and was one of the first trustees of the Astor library. In conjunction with J. Rodman Drake (author of "The American Flag"), Halleck, in 1819, contributed various miscellaneous poems and odes of a humorous and satirical order to the New York *Evening Post*, under the signature of "Fanny." From 1822 to 1827 Halleck was in Europe, and on his return published a volume containing his poems of "Alnwick Castle," "Burns," "Marco Bozzaris," etc. In 1835 another volume of his fugitive poems was issued. "Fanny," a satire on fashions, follies and public characters of the day, was first printed in 1819. "Young America" appeared in the New York *Ledger* in 1864. He died at Guilford, Conn., in 1867.

MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

ONE of the most voluminous writers of American romances, Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, was born at Washington, D. C., in 1818. In 1841 she married Mr. Nevitt, but in order to earn a livelihood, two years later, she began to write for the press. "Retribution," her first novel, was published serially in the *National Era*, at Washington, and then in book form in 1849. Among the most prominent of her subsequent romances are: "The Deserted Wife," "The Curse of Clifton," "The Lost Heiress," "A Beautiful Fiend," "The Specter Lover," "India," "Vivia," etc., and about forty others.

DAVID H. STROTHER.

DAVID H. STROTHER, the genial artist and author, was born at Martinsburg, Va., in 1816. In his early manhood he studied drawing and painting. In 1845 he visited New York and was engaged in the illustration of books, and returned to Virginia in 1849. For several years he wrote illustrated sketches of Southern peculiarities for *Harper's Monthly*, among which was "Virginia Illustrated," afterwards published as a book in New York and London. When the Southern rebellion began, in 1861, he entered the United States army, became a colonel of cavalry, and subsequently a brevet brigadier-general of volunteers. During the last ten or fifteen years he has continued to furnish other occasional illustrated sketches of Southern characters and incidents.

MARIE JOSEPH EUGENE SUE.

SUE, the powerful writer of French romances, was born in Paris, in 1804. Learning the profession of surgery, he was engaged as a surgeon in both the army and navy of France. In 1829 he inherited a fortune, and henceforth turned his attention to writing sea-novels, prominent among which was "The Salamander." He also wrote, under the patronage of his government, a "History of the French Marine in the Seventeenth Century," in five volumes. Probably the best known and most widely read of all his novels in America are the translations of "The Mysteries of Paris," and "The Wandering Jew," which have passed through numerous editions.

He was a member of the extreme left in the French assembly, in 1850, but the famous *coup d'état* at Paris, in 1851, drove him out of the city. In his exile he continued his literary industry, dying at Amnecy, France, in 1857.

BAYARD TAYLOR.

THE eminent traveler, poet and novelist, Bayard Taylor, was born at Kennett Square, Pa., in 1825, and learned the printer's trade at West Chester, in that State. He began his pedestrian tour of Europe in 1844-'45, and in 1846 published, after his return, his "Views Afoot, or Europe Seen with Knapsack and Staff." He edited, for a year, a newspaper at Phoenixville, Pa. Then, going to New York, he contributed to the *Literary World*. Not long afterwards he was employed as one of the editors of the New York *Tribune*, and to this paper he for many years contributed copious notes relating to his subsequent travels. He visited California in 1849, returning by way of Mexico. In 1851-'52 he made extensive tours in the east, up the Nile and over portions of Asia Minor, Syria and Europe, thence to Calcutta and China; other journeys succeeded. In 1862-'63 he was secretary of legation at the court of Russia. In 1874 he was in Egypt again, and visited Iceland to participate in the millennial celebration of that country. He resided in Germany for several years, and afterwards in Pennsylvania. In 1877 he was appointed Minister to Germany, where he died in 1878. Mr. Taylor was distinguished as a public lecturer on literary subjects, wrote many poems of acknowledged talent, four novels of a moderate reputation, and a number of books of travels, which must rank among his best and most lasting performances.

HARRIET ELIZABETH SPOFFORD.

AT CALAIS, Maine, in 1835, was born the author of "The Amber Gods" and other stories, Harriet Elizabeth (Prescott) Spofford. She was educated at Newburyport, Mass., and married to Mr. Richard S. Spofford, of that place. Mrs. Spofford is the author of "Sir Rohan's Ghost," "New England Legends," etc.

JOHN WALTER.

THE founder of the London *Times*, John Walter, was born in England, in 1739; was a printer by trade and invented "logographs," or types representing words (as "and" and "the"), or the beginning of more important words in frequent use. In 1785 he started a paper in London called the *Universal Register*, printed with logographs. The system failed, but the paper survived, and in 1788 its name was changed to the *Times*. Mr. Walter died at Teddington, England, in 1812. His son, John, succeeded him in the publication of the *Times*. He was born in London, in 1784; was nineteen years old when he became the manager of the *Times*, which greatly increased its circulation in his hands, and in 1814 he issued the number for November 29 as the first sheet ever printed by steam. Mr. Walter was in parliament for several terms. He died in London in 1847. The present proprietor of the *Times* is his son, who also bears the name of John. In 1851, 13,000,000 copies were sold. The "Walter press," invented by Macdonald & Calverley, prints about 17,000 an hour, perfected, 1862-9.



Fitz-Greene Halleck.
Merchant, Poet, Author of "Marco Bozzaris" and
Other Poems.

THURLOW WEED.

ONE of the oldest living journalists, Thurlow Weed, was born at Cairo, N. Y., in 1797, and learned the printer's trade at Catskill.

In the war of 1812 he was a private soldier and a quartermaster-sergeant on the northern frontier of New York. In early manhood he began publishing the *Agriculturist* at Norwich, N. Y., and within the succeeding ten years was connected editorially with various journals, among which was the *Anti-Masonic Enquirer*, at Rochester. In the Masonic-Morgan excitement in Western New York, in 1826-'27, he opposed the Masons, and was twice elected to the State legislature. In politics he displayed great tact, was instrumental in securing the election of De Witt Clinton as governor of the State in 1826, and fought the "Albany Regency," a conclave who managed the Democratic party of the State. In 1830 he removed to Albany and became the editor of the *Albany Evening Journal*. From that time until 1862 he was acknowledged leader in the Whig and Republican political parties, was prominent in securing the nominations of Harrison, Taylor and Scott for the presidency, and advocated the election of Fremont and Lincoln in 1856 and 1860. Mr. Lincoln, in 1861, sent him to Europe as a semi-official ambassador. After a sojourn of about six months abroad, he returned to America, and soon afterwards retired from the management of the *Evening Journal*. In 1865 he removed to New York, where he edited the *Commercial Advertiser* for a time. For some years his ill-health has not permitted him to indulge in active pursuits, although he has written more or less for the press on current topics. In 1866 he published a volume of "Letters from Europe and the West Indies," and has in preparation, it is understood, his autobiography and correspondence.

JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU.

THE eccentric Frenchman and popular writer, Jean Jacques Rousseau, was born at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1712. The former part of his life was employed, principally, under the patronage of his mistress, Madame de Warens, in various pursuits and wanderings. In 1750 he gained the prize offered by the academy of Dijon, for his celebrated essay on the question "Whether the Progress of the Arts and Sciences has Contributed to Corrupt or Purify Manners," by maintaining that their effect was injurious. After that he produced the words and music of "The Village Conjuror," "A Letter on French Music," "The Origin of the Inequality of Ranks," "The Social Contract," "The New Eloisa," and "Emilius." This last book gave great offense to the government, and he was forced to flee from France. Henceforth he wandered from place to place, to escape real or fancied persecution. He died in 1778, after having written a remarkable book of "Confessions." His remains were finally deposited in the Pantheon at Paris, where a statue of him was erected about 1794; and the sovereigns honored his memory by relieving the town where he died from the duty of paying war-taxes.

CHARLES ROLLIN.

THE eminent historian, Charles Rollin, was born at Paris, in 1661, and studied languages, philosophy and theology. He was for about ten years professor of rhetoric and eloquence at the college de Pleissis and the Royal college of France. In 1694 he was appointed rector of the university, and in 1696 coadjutor of the college de Beauvais. He held this last office for fifteen years, but having been driven from it by the hatred of the Jesuits, he gave his time wholly to literary pursuits. His principal works are his "Ancient History," "Roman History," etc. He died in 1741.

JOSEPH ERNEST RENAN.

THE noted student of ancient languages, Joseph Ernest Renan, is also the author of several works calculated to bring the Christian scriptures into ill-repute. He was born at Treguier, France, in 1823. He studied for the church, but was too independent for the

priesthood, and devoted himself to the literature of theology. He won distinction by his acquaintance with the Semitic and Greek languages and by his subsequent books. Among these was a "Life of Jesus," "Studies in Religious History," "The Book of Job," "The Song of Songs," etc. The cross of the legion of honor was conferred upon him in 1860.

CAPTAIN MAYNE REID.

IN THE North of Ireland, in 1818, was born Captain Mayne Reid, the widely-known and prolific writer of sensational books of adventure. In 1838 he visited the American prairies, trading and hunting with Indians along the Red and Missouri rivers, remaining there five years. Afterwards he traveled extensively in the United States, became an officer with the American army during the war with Mexico, fought gallantly, and was nearly killed at the battle of Chapultepec. When the war was over he organized a body of armed men to assist the Hungarians in their struggle for independence, but was too late to render them any assistance before their complete subjection was accomplished.

He then returned to London and engaged in the production of his numerous works of fiction, among which are prominent "The Boy-Hunters," "The Bush Boys," and "The White Chief."

CHARLES READE.

CHARLES READE, the eccentric English novelist and play-writer, was born at Ipsden, England, in 1814, and graduated at Magdalen college, Oxford, from which he subsequently received the degree of D. C. L., in 1835. He was called to the bar in 1843, but abandoned law soon afterwards and entered upon a successful literary career. Of his novels which have been extensively read in America, are "Peg Woffington," "It is Never too Late to Mend," "Love Me Little, Love Me Long," "Hard Cash," "Griffith Gamut," "Foul Play," etc.



THURLOW WEED.

For Many Years Editor of the *Albany Evening Journal*.

NOAH WEBSTER.

THE great American author of several distinguished works relating to the English language, Noah Webster, was born at West Hartford, Conn., in 1758. In 1777 he served as a soldier in his father's regiment, and graduated at Yale college in 1778, having entered it in 1774. After teaching school for a time, he was admitted to the bar in 1781. He began the publication of school-books at Hartford, in 1783, and within three years published as many parts of his "Grammatical Institute of the English Language;" also, about this period, he undertook the publication of "Governor Winthrop's Journal," and wrote political newspaper articles. In 1786 he delivered a course of lectures on the English language in several cities, afterwards printing them in a book. In 1788 he published the *American Magazine* for a year—a very unprofitable venture—in New York. Returning to Hartford, he practiced law for several years. In 1793 he established a political daily paper in New York, called the *Minerva*, and a semi-weekly paper, the *Herald*, which papers were recently still published under other titles. Besides his political articles, he published, in 1799, a history of pestilential diseases.

He resigned his editorial work in 1798, removing to New Haven. In 1802 he published a book relating to the rights of neutral nations in time of war, and another on banking and insurance. In 1807, his "Philosophical and Practical Grammar of the English Language" was published, and the same year he began the preparation of his "American Dictionary of the English Language," having previously published his "Compendious Dictionary." In order to obtain a better knowledge of the structure of words, he spent ten years in ascertaining the origin of the English tongue and its relation to the languages of other countries, and then spent seven years more in bringing his Dictionary nearly to completion. In 1824 he sailed for Europe, spent two months examining books in the royal library at Paris, and eight months more in finishing his Dictionary at Cambridge university. In 1828 he issued 2,500 copies of it in the United States, and 3,000 in England. In 1840 a second edition of

3,000 copies appeared, several abridged editions having been, in the meantime, given to the world. Mr. Webster was one of the founders of Amherst college, and for several years president of its board of trustees; he also represented Amherst township in the State legislature for several terms, having previously served in the same capacity when living at New Haven, besides being a judge in one of the State courts. He died at New Haven in 1843, just after finishing a revision of the appendix to his Dictionary. Since his death the Dictionary has been re-issued several times in revised and improved editions, and for a number of years the annual sales of all his Dictionaries have reached more than 30,000 copies. Of his "Elementary Spelling-Book" several million copies were sold previous to 1876. His name goes down to posterity renowned for literary excellence, combined with social worth.

THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY.

ONE of England's most celebrated authors, Thomas Babington Macaulay, was born at Rothley, England, in 1800. At eighteen he entered Trinity college, Cambridge, and there he soon exhibited the superior genius and intellect that distinguished him in after-life. He received his master's degree in 1825, and was called to the London bar in 1826. Previous to this time he had written his poems of "Pompeii," "Evening," "The Spanish Armada," "Moncontour," "Ivry," etc., with several essays and reviews, which appeared principally in Knight's *Quarterly Magazine*. From 1825 until 1845 he contributed largely to the *Edinburgh Review*. He also wrote poetical squibs of a political character for the London *Times* about 1825. His first public office was that of commissioner of bankrupts. His first public speech, in 1826, was made at the annual anti-slavery meeting in London, and was a brilliant effort. In 1830 he entered parliament, made several speeches, and resigned his seat in 1834 in order to go to India as a member of the supreme council, the object being to prepare a new code for the government of the Indian

provinces. His mission was a failure, because the code which he prepared was impracticable for the condition of the people for whom it was designed. He returned to England in 1838, was elected to parliament from Edinburgh in 1839, and appointed secretary of war under Lord Melbourne. In parliament he again made his mark on important public questions. On the re-accession of the whigs to power in 1846, he was made paymaster-general, but failed, for political reasons, in a re-election to parliament in 1847. He then devoted himself to the production of his *History of England*, which he did not live to finish. Five volumes only, being the records from the time of James II. down to the year 1701, were completed. The first and second volumes were published at the close of 1848; the third and fourth volumes at the close of 1855, and the fifth was issued after his death, by his sister, in 1861. It ranks among the most brilliant of English histories. In 1849 Macanlay was elected lord rector of the university of Glasgow; in 1852 he was re-elected to



NOAH WEBSTER,

Author of "Webster's Dictionary," "Webster's Grammar," "Webster's Spelling-Book," etc.

parliament by the people of Edinburgh, and took his seat, but his health was too much impaired to permit him to enter into debates. In 1857 he was created a peer of England, with the title of Baron Macaulay, and his promotion was universally approved. He died in Kensington, England, in 1859. As a reviewer of current publications he was usually just, but extremely candid and frequently caustic whenever the character of a public man or of a book appeared to demand severity. His own writings generally treated of topics of common interest to the English people. As an essayist, he was unsurpassed by most of his contemporaries. His complete works, ranging with remarkable power and elegance over a great variety of topics, fill eight octavo volumes. Macanlay suffered from an affection of the heart, and the immediate cause of his death was a fit of conghing. His remains were buried in Westminster Abbey.

HORACE GREELEY.

HORACE GREELEY, the popular American journalist, author and humanitarian, was born at Amherst, N.H., in 1811. He served an apprenticeship at the printing business at Vermont, and in 1831 went to New York city, the scene of his future distinction, and was employed as a journeyman printer in various offices. In 1834 he became a co-proprietor of the New York *Mirror*, a weekly literary paper, with which he remained about seven years, but as it proved unprofitable its publication was relinquished. In 1841 Mr. Greeley founded the New York *Tribune*, which prospered greatly under his management as a Whig and Republican journal, and attained a national reputation, which it maintained during Mr. Greeley's life-long connection with it. In 1848 he was elected a member of the thirtieth Congress; in 1851 he visited Europe and was chairman of one of the juries in the London world's fair. As a journalist, he was outspoken in the cause of freedom, justice, and the rights of man. As an author, he contributed to American literature a history of his travels in Europe, "Hints Toward Reforms" (a series of addresses, essays, etc.), "A History of the Struggle for Slavery Extension" (1856), "The American Conflict" (a history of the Southern Rebellion), "What I Know About Farming," and his autobiography, under the title of "Recollections of a Busy Life." In 1872 he was induced to accept the Democratic nomination for the presidency, but was beaten by General Grant who was then running for his second term. This defeat, undoubtedly, unhinged Mr. Greeley's mind; he became sleepless, and then insane, and in November, 1872, he died. Mr. Greeley was generous to a fault, his philanthropy leading him to loan money without security, to become bail for Jefferson Davis, and to advocate the cause of the oppressed and the suffering everywhere. He was a humanitarian in the largest sense of the word.

LOUIS ADOLPHE THIERS.

THE distinguished French statesman and author, Louis Adolphe Thiers, was born at Marseilles, France, in 1797, and educated at the lyceum of Marseilles and the law school at Aix. From 1818 to 1821 he practiced law, then, going to Paris, he wrote for several newspapers. In 1823-'27, his "History of the French Revolution" was published in ten volumes. In 1830, with two others, he established a journal called the *National*, which advocated the policy brought about by the revolution of July of that year. He then became a public official under Louis Philippe, and he has since been prominently connected with the political history of his country. The province of this sketch is to indicate his relations to French literature rather than to follow him in the intricacies of his public career. In 1840 he began his "History of the Consulate and the Empire," which filled twenty volumes, and was published between 1845 and 1862. Among his other works are a "History of Law," and "The Monarchy of 1830." He had in contemplation a history of art, for which he had gathered a portion of the material, but which, it is understood, was never written. To his other accomplishments he added an effective oratory, remarkable for its animation, legislative skill and thorough knowledge of current political topics, and was a forcible advocate of a republican form of government. He died in 1877.

THE TROLLOPES.

MISS FRANCES MILTON, the most voluminous English author of her time, was born at Heckfield, England, about 1780, and was married to Anthony Trollope, a lawyer, in 1809. A three-years' visit to the United States was begun in 1829, most of her time being spent at Cincinnati. When she returned to England she published "Domestic Manners of the Americans," whose peculiarities of character and habits were portrayed in rather a ridiculous manner. Two novels were also based on her American observations. About 1844 she removed from England to Florence, Italy, where she resided until her death, in 1863. Besides a host of other novels she wrote travel-books, as follows: "Belgium and Western Germany in 1833," "Paris and the Parisians in 1835," "Vienna and the Austrians," "A Visit to Italy," etc. ANTHONY TROLLOPE, her son, is also well known as a prolific novelist. He was born in 1815. For a number of years he was connected with the British postal service, and has visited the United States, Australia and other nations. At one period he was editor of *St. Paul's*, London magazine, to which he contributed several of his stories as serials. His "Orley Farm,"

"Barchester Towers," "Framley Parsonage," "The Last Chronicle of Barset," "Phineas Finn," "The Vicar of Bullhampton," and others equally well known are among his numerous novels. THOMAS ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE, a brother of Anthony, was born in 1810, and has written several histories, books of travels and a few novels, some of which have been reprinted in the United States. He has resided many years in Italy.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY, the London journalist and author of several novels and other books, was born at Cork, Ireland, in 1830, and was liberally educated in that city. In 1853 he became connected editorially with a Liverpool newspaper, and in 1860 with the London *Morning Star*, of which he became the chief editor in 1864. In 1864 he resigned his position and for nearly three years traveled

in the United States, visiting thirty-five States. He has been a contributor to several English and American periodicals; has written "Con Amore," a volume of critical essays, and "Prohibitory Legislation in the United States," relative to the working of temperance laws in several States, together with several novels, including "Dear Lady Disdain," and "Miss Misanthrope."

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS.

A REFINED journalist and author, William D. Howells, the son of a printer, was born at Martinsville, Ohio, in 1837. He was a printer in his father's office for twelve years, and then became assistant editor of the *Ohio State Journal*, at Columbus. Since then he has edited the *Nation* and the *Atlantic Monthly*. "Poems of Two Friends," written by himself and John J. Piatt, and a life of Abraham Lincoln, are among his earlier productions. His later works have been favorably received. They include "Venetian Life," "Italian Journeys," "Their Wedding Journey," "A Chance Acquaintance," and others. He has also edited a series of choice biographies for a Boston house.



Horace Greeley,

Founder and for Many Years Editor of the New York *Tribune*.

JULES VERNE.

A ROMANCE writer with wonderful powers of imagination is Jules Verne, whose works abound with extravagant incidents and scientific applications, who was born at Nantes, France, in 1828. He studied law, but wrote plays and operatic pieces. His first romance, "Five Weeks in a Balloon," appeared in 1863, and has since been followed by "A Journey to the North Pole," "The Field of Ice," "A Journey to the Center of the Earth," "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," "From the Earth to the Moon," "Dropped from the Clouds," "The Mysterious Island," "Around the World in Eighty Days," etc. The last-named met with great success as a play when dramatized in 1874. Verne has also, in company with M. Lavellee, published an illustrated geography of France.

CONSTANTINE FRANCIS VOLNEY.

COUNT de Chassebœuf, an eminent French author, better known as Constantine F. Volney, was born at Craon, in Brittany, in 1757. He was educated at Angers, and for three years studied medicine at Paris. He spent three more

years traveling in Syria and Egypt, and a volume of his travels, published after his return, established his literary reputation. He was then appointed to an important public office in the island of Corsica. In 1789 he was elected a member of the national legislature (states-general), and in 1791 returned to Corsica. In 1793-'94 he was imprisoned during the reign of terror for ten months for being a Girondist, and in 1794 was appointed professor of history in the normal school. In 1795 he visited the United States, remaining about three years. When he returned to France Napoleon made him a senator, in 1808 a count, and in 1814 Louis XVIII. created him a peer. He died at Paris in 1820. His principal works are his "Voyage to Egypt and Syria," "The Ruins, or Meditations on the Changes in Empires," "The Natural Law," "Lessons of History," "Views of the Climate and Soil of the United States of America," "New Researches in Ancient History," "The European Alphabet Applicable to the Languages of Asia," etc.

**JULES VERNE.**

Author of "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," "Around the World in Eighty Days," etc.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON YOUNG.

THE thoroughly scientific author, Edward L. Youmans, was born at Coeymans, N. Y., in 1821. Owing to disease at the age of thirteen years, his eyesight became seriously injured, resulting in temporary blindness for several years and defective vision afterwards, but with the aid of his sister, Eliza Anne, and a writing-machine of his own contrivance, he was enabled to study chemistry and physics. His "Class-Book of Chemistry" was first published in 1852, "Alcohol and the Constitution of Man" in 1853, "Chemical Atlas" in 1855, "The Hand-Book of Household Science" in 1857, "The Correlation and Conservation of Forces" in 1864, "The Culture Demanded by Modern Life" in 1867. The last two were compilations, with original introductions, and the latter contained an original lecture on "The Scientific Study of Human Nature." He has delivered two courses of scientific lectures in public, "The Chemistry of a Sunbeam" and "The Dynamics of Life." In 1871 he planned the publication of an "International Scientific Series" of books at New

York, London, Paris and Leipzig. The series reached many volumes. In 1872 he established the *Popular Science Monthly* in New York, and has continued, with the help of his sister, to make it a valuable record of scientific discoveries. His sister has also published several text-books on botany, etc.

SAMUEL SMILES.

A N AUTHOR whose writings have been mainly in the interest of workmen and their improvement, Samuel Smiles was born at Huddington, Scotland, in 1816. He was educated for a surgeon and for some time practiced his profession at Leeds, edited the *Leeds Times*, and subsequently became secretary of the Leeds and Thirsk railway and, in 1852, secretary of the Southeastern railway, a position that he retained until 1866. His works include a volume on "Physical Education," a "History of Ireland and the Irish People Under the Government of England," a "Life of George Stephenson," "Self-Help" and "Character," companion books, "Workmen's Earnings, Strikes and Savings," "Lives of the Engineers" (five volumes), "Industrial Biography," a book relating to the Huguenots in France, and another about the Huguenots in England and Ireland, etc.

CAPTAIN FREDERICK MARRYAT.

CAPTAIN Frederick Marryat, the writer of several well-known sea-stories, novels, and books for youth, was born in London, in 1792. He entered the naval service as a midshipman about 1806, and it is said that he participated in no less than fifty engagements, being severely wounded in one. He is also credited with having saved the lives of several drowning shipmates by jumping overboard and rescuing them, feats for which the British Humane society awarded him a medal. During the war between the United States and Great Britain, his ship was stationed on the North American coast, and shortly before the battle of New Orleans he was engaged in a fight with gunboats in Lake Pontchartrain, La. He visited the United States in

1838, and published the diary of his tour in the following year. His first novel, "Frank Mildmay," was written in 1829, and is said to contain many of his own personal adventures. In 1837 he published a code of marine signals for merchant vessels, which has been adopted by several nations, and for which King Louis Philippe, of France, bestowed upon him the cross of the legion of honor. His books have been very popular, and are distinguished for their healthful moral tone as well as their fullness of entertaining incidents and adventures. He died at Langham, England, in 1848. His daughter Florence (Mrs. Ross Church) published his life and correspondence in 1872, and has herself written several novels. His son Samuel, who was born in 1826, was also an officer in the British navy, but resigned, went to California in 1850, returned to England in 1853, and wrote a book about California, "Mountains and Moles," which was published in London in 1855, the year of his death. Some of Marryat's novels are: "The King's Own," "The Pacha of Many Tales," "The Pirate and the Three Cutters," "Midshipman Easy," "Japhet in Search of a Father," "Percival Keene," "The Phantom Ship," "Poor Jack," "The Privateersman," etc.



Poet, Play-Writer and Politician.

EREWITH is presented the sketch of one who, though never conspicuously distinguished as a poet, nevertheless so favorably impressed the British public with his literary talent, as to find a place in the poet's corner in Westminster Abbey at his death.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan, a prominent dramatist and politician, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in September, 1751. His father, Thomas, was a son of Thomas Sheridan, senior, an Irish clergyman, while his mother, Frances, was of English extraction.

Richard's father was an elocutionist, for some years manager of the Dublin Theater, and a literary man of note. His mother was a novelist. Richard thus came into the world with a considerable inheritance of genius, and was destined to make his mark.

At the age of eleven years he was sent to Harrow, and later went to Bath, where his family had settled. Here, with an associate, he engaged in literary work.

Falling in love with a beautiful young vocalist, Miss Linley, of that city, he suddenly left with her and proceeded to Calais, France, in 1772, where they were secretly married. This movement was made in order to escape the annoyance of a libertine named Matthews, who pursued the lady. Subsequently two duels were fought with Matthews, Sheridan being wounded in the second. He became a law-student in the Middle Temple in 1773, and was soon married by license, when he domiciled himself in a cottage at East Burnham.

In 1775 his play of "The Rivals" was produced at Covent Garden, London; it became a favorite and has since remained so. This was followed by a farce and the comic opera of "The Duenna," which

had a successful run. He became interested in the Drury Lane theater, and in 1777 brought out "School for Scandal," which made him famous in the sphere of dramatic literature.

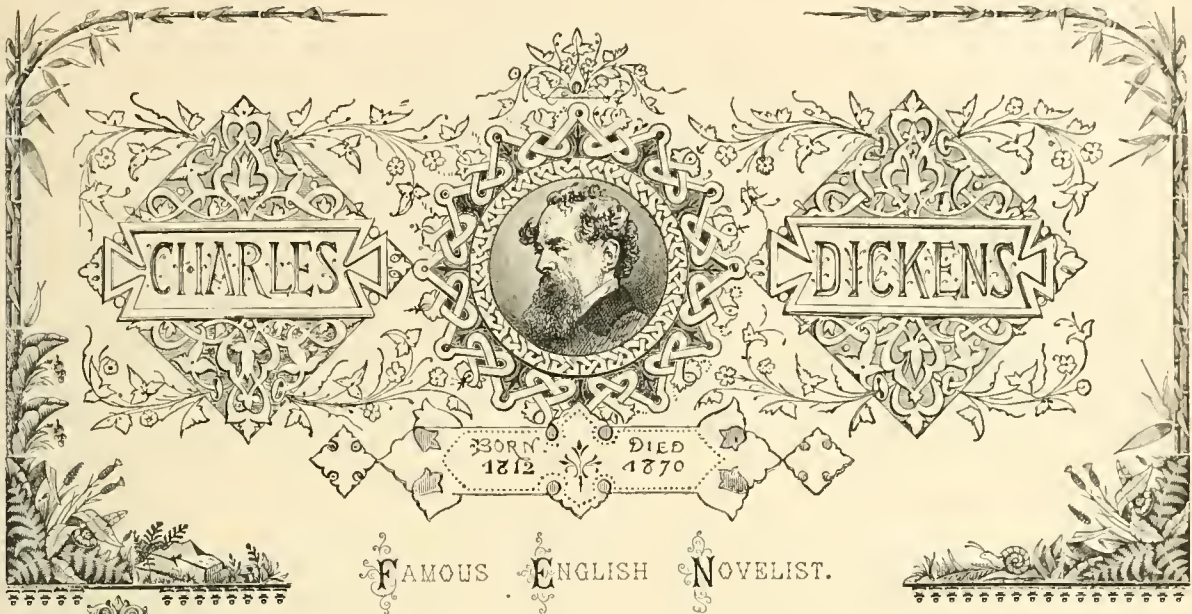
Later he joined the whig party, and connected himself with a periodical called *The Englishman*. He was made a member of parliament from Stafford, in 1780, and afterwards was under-secretary of state during the Rockingham ministry. The latter position was resigned and he became secretary of the treasury. On the occasion of the impeachment trial of Warren Hastings, he made the greatest speech of his life, four days being spent in its delivery. In 1790 he was again sent to parliament from Stafford.

On the death of his wife, in 1792, he married Miss Ogle, a daughter of the dean of Winchester. In 1799 the play of "Pizarro" was brought forward, and has ever since possessed a charm over lovers of pure drama.

Sheridan's improvident habits involved him in debt and misfortune; while the loss by fire of Drury Lane theater, his failure of re-election to office in 1812, together with drink and waste of health, completed his ruin. He died in London, in July, 1816, attended by his medical adviser and three other friends, who remained true to him till the end.

Sheridan and his associate, at Bath, wrote "A Translation of Aristænetus." His life by Thomas Moore was published in 1825, and his speeches were edited and issued in London in 1816. His poems, dramas, and other matter, were printed in 1874.





ONE OF THE most popular and fascinating of modern novelists, was Charles Dickens, the son of John Dickens, a clerk in the pay office of the British navy. He was born near Portsmouth, England, in 1812. In 1816 the family removed to Chatham, where Charles' education was begun, and so precocious was his literary talent that he wrote a tragedy when nine years old. The father having become bankrupt, the family suffered the inconveniences of poverty; Charles was set

at work in a blacking manufactory, and the father found employment as a reporter on the London *Morning Chronicle*, being helped also, materially, by the receipt of a small legacy. After two years' schooling, Charles was placed in an attorney's office, and read novels and visited theaters when not at work. He then applied himself to the study of short-hand writing with so much assiduity that at the age of nineteen was engaged as a reporter for two London newspapers.

His first published literary sketch, "Mr. Timms and his Cousin," appeared in the *Old Monthly Magazine*, in 1834, and was soon followed by others, under the signature of "Boz," a name that originated in the ludicrous nicknaming of a younger brother. Subsequently these sketches, for which Dickens received two guineas a week in addition to his regular salary on the *Evening Chronicle*, were published in book form, in 1836. That year Dickens married Miss Kate Hogarth, the eldest daughter of a newspaper writer. About this time Dickens began, as a serial, the publication of the "Pickwick Papers," a work which won him fame and money, and paved the way for his life-long career as a successful novelist. It became exceedingly popular in Europe and America. "Oliver Twist" appeared in book form in 1838, having previously run through *Bentley's Miscellany* as a serial—a magazine of which he was at one time the editor. Other books followed, the most noted of which, "Nicholas Nickleby," was concluded in October, 1839. "The Old Curiosity Shop" and "Barnaby Rudge" appeared in numbers in 1840 and 1841, and added to his growing fame.

In 1842 Dickens and his wife visited America for a few months, and were received with fulsome enthusiasm by the people. The result of the visit was two books—"American Notes" and "Martin Chuzzlewit"—in which American institutions and character were severely criticised.

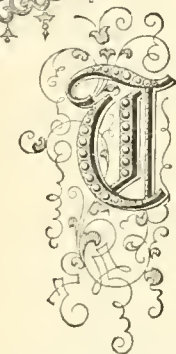
Continuing his literary labors, Dickens went to Italy, in 1844, remaining there about a year. In January, 1846, he became editor of the London *Daily News*, but this position he only held four months. In 1858 Dickens and his wife amicably separated for private reasons. In 1859 he closed up *Household Words*, a weekly magazine which he had started in 1850, and began another similar periodical, *All the Year Round*, which he conducted until his death, bequeathing it to his oldest son.

In 1858 Dickens began his career as a public reader of his own writings, in which he met with great success in Great Britain, Ireland, France and America. On the occasion of his second visit to this country in 1867 he was received with enthusiasm, the animosities attending his assaults upon our institutions and people, in 1843, were forgiven, and he went home, after a few months, better pleased with the Americans and they with him. His last public reading was given in England, in March, 1870. He was then engrossed in the production of a new serial novel, "Edwin Drood," which was about half finished at the time when he suddenly died at Gadshill, near Rochester, England, June 9, 1870.

Dickens was emphatically the people's novelist, and his faculty of teaching some wholesome public moral by his fictions did much toward the adoption of some important reforms. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, without pomp. Shortly before his death he visited Queen Victoria at her request, and was offered the honor of knighthood; but he declined it. His works, besides those mentioned above, include the following: Eight "Christmas Stories," which met with great favor as they respectively appeared; "Pictures from Italy," "Dombey and Son," "David Copperfield," "A Child's History of England," "Hard Times," "Bleak House," "Little Dorrit," "A Tale of Two Cities," "Great Expectations," "The Uncommercial Traveller," and "Our Mutual Friend," not to mention farces and some uncollected short stories.



Lecturer, Poet and Novelist.



HE AGREEABLE English author of high rank, William M. Thackeray, was born at Calcutta, India, in 1811, while his father was in the service of the East India Company, and was educated in London and Cambridge universities, England. Inheriting about \$100,000 in 1832, he traveled in Europe and studied art, remaining abroad for several years. Losing the most of his fortune by speculation, he entered upon a successful literary career, which he continued until the close of his life.

He wrote for *Fraser's Magazine*, under the names of "Michael Angelo Titmarsh" and "George Fitz-Boodle," and to the *London Punch*, in which appeared "Jeames' Diary," "The Fat Contributor," and "The Snob Papers," now found among the later editions of his works. "Vanity Fair," a novel,

published as a serial, greatly enhanced his reputation, in 1846-'8.

In 1845 he visited the East. In 1848 he was admitted to the bar, but did not practice. In 1851 he delivered to London audiences his popular lectures of the "English Humorists of the Eighteenth Century;" in 1852 he repeated them to American houses, and in 1855-'6 again delivered them in this country, together with his other course of lectures on "The Four Georges." From 1859 to 1862 he edited the *Cornhill Magazine*, in London, which gained a large circulation under his management.

He died in December, 1863. His fame rests as much on "Vanity Fair" as on any of his subsequent books, among which the principal are "Pendennis," "Henry Esmond," "The Newcomes," "The Virginians," "Lovel the Widower," "Adventures of Philip," and the "Book of Snobs." His daughter, Anne Isabella, has written and published "The Story of Elizabeth," "The Village on the Cliff," and other books.

The Age of Wisdom.

BY WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY.

NO! PRETTY page, with the dimpled chin,
That never has known the barber's shear,
All your wish is woman to win;
This is the way that boys begin—
Wait till you come to forty year.

CURLY gold locks cover foolish brains;
Billing and cooing is all your cheer—
Sighing, and singing of midnight strains,
Under Bonnybell's window panes—
Wait till you come to forty year.

FORTY times over let Michaelmas speed;
Grizzling hair the brain doth clear;
Then you know a boy is in need
Of much more sense, much more indeed—
Once you have come to forty year.

PLEDGE me round; I bid ye declare,
All good fellows whose beards are gray—
Did not the fairest of the fair
Common grow and wearisome ere
Ever a month was past away?

THE reddest lips that ever have kissed,
The brightest eyes that ever have shone,
May pray and whisper and we not list,
Or look away and never he missed—
Ere yet ever a month is gone.

GILLIAN'S dead! God rest her bier—
How I loved her twenty years syne!
Marian's married; but I sit here,
Alone and merry at forty year,
Dipping my nose in the Gascon wine.



Author of the "Waverley Novels."



THE EMINENT novelist, poet and historian, Sir Walter Scott, was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1771. He was educated at the high school and university of Edinburgh. In 1786 he entered his father's law office, and was admitted to the practice of the law in 1792. Literature, however, soon engrossed his thoughts. In 1797 he married Miss Charlotte M. Carpenter, and in 1799 he was appointed to a sheriff's office. In 1806 he became one of the principal clerks in the Scottish court of session, with a good salary and plenty of time for literary pursuits.

Previous to 1817 he had written most of the poems, tales in verse, ballads, translations and metrical romances that have made him famous as a poet. He also edited Dryden's works and wrote a life of that poet. "Waverley," his first distinguished novel, was published in July, 1814, anonymously, but paved the way by its literary excellence for the extensive series of "Waverley Novels," on which his reputation is based. In the meantime he had founded and built his castellated mansion of "Abbotsford," to which his literary fame has given a popular interest. In 1815 "Guy Mannering" succeeded "Waverley," and from that period to 1825 he wrote his other novels in rapid succession. Besides these he had written some of his dramas, edited the works of Swift and other authors, contributed to the leading reviews and other periodicals of the day,

and wrote several articles for the "Encyclopedia Britannica."

His wealth and popularity made Abbotsford a great resort for visitors of every degree and rank. In 1820 King George IV. conferred upon him a baronetcy. In 1826 he became pecuniarily embarrassed by the failure of his Edinburgh publishers, and another firm, by its failure, also involved his means. He owed the creditors of both houses about \$600,000, and at the age of fifty-five years he set about the task of paying off these demands by his literary labor. In 1826 appeared his "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte," and other works well known to his readers, but it was not until 1827 that he acknowledged himself to be the author of "Waverley" and the "Waverley Novels," although he had long been credited with that distinction. He continued to write voluminously, including two series of his "Tales of a Grandfather," his "History of Scotland," "Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft," and reduced his indebtedness materially.

His health began to fail about 1830, and a hereditary disease manifested itself so severely that literary labor was suspended by medical advice, and he visited Italy in a vessel furnished by the admiralty. Finding himself failing, he desired to be taken home, but was insensible when London was reached in June, 1832, and died within a short time after his arrival at Abbotsford. He was buried in Dryburgh Abbey, and a noble Gothic structure, erected at Edinburgh in 1844-'6, perpetuates his memory.

Before his death he had liquidated about one-third of his indebtedness, and the remainder was paid through the sale of the copyrights of the "Waverley Novels."

HYMN OF THE HEBREW MAID.

BY SIR WALTER SCOTT.



HEN Israel, of the Lord beloved,
Out from the land of bondage came,
Her father's God before her moved,
An awful guide in smoke and flame.
By day along the astonished lands
The cloudy pillar glided slow;
By night Arabia's crimsoned sands
Returned the fiery column's glow.

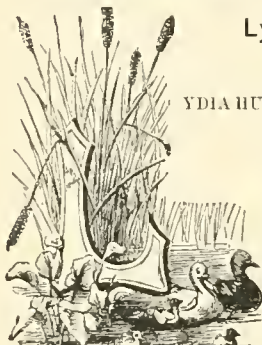
There rose the choral hymn of praise,
And trumpet and timbrel answered keen;
And Zion's daughters poured their lays,
With priest's and warrior's voice between.
No portents now our foes amaze—
Forsaken Israel wanders lone;
Our fathers would not know Thy ways,
And Thou hast left them to their own.

But, present still, though now unseen,
When brightly shines the prosperous day,
Be thoughts of Thee a cloudy screen,
To temper the deceitful ray
And oh, when stoops on Judah's path
In shade and storm the frequent night,
Be Thou, long-suffering, slow to wrath,
A burning and a shining light!

Our harps we left by Babel's streams—
The Tyrant's jest, the Gentile's scorn;
No censor round our altar beams,
And mute are timbrel, trumpet, and horn.
But Thou hast said, the blood of goats,
The flesh of rams, I will not prize—
A contrite heart, and humble thoughts,
Are mine accepted sacrifice.

Distinguished Poets.

Lydia H. Sigourney, Swinburne, Virgil and Robert Pollok.



LYDIA HUNTLEY was born at Norwich, Conn., in 1791, and during her life-time of seventy-three years, contributed nearly sixty volumes of original poetry and prose and selected writings to the literature of the United States. At the age of twenty-three she taught a private school at Hartford, and in 1819 she was married to Mr. Charles Sigourney, a merchant of that city. Her "Moral Pieces in

Prose and Verse" was published in 1815; "Letters to Young Ladies," in 1833; "Pocahontas and Other Poems," in 1841; "Pleasant Memories of Pleasant Lands," the outgrowth of her visit to Europe, in 1842; "Past Meridian," in 1854, and "The Man of Uz, and Other Poems," in 1862. She died at Hartford in 1865, and her autobiography was published in the following year, under the title of "Letters of Life."

ALGERNON SWINBURNE.

ALGERNON CHARLES, son of the late British Admiral Swinburne, was born in London in 1837. He entered Balliol college, Oxford, in 1857, but left it without taking a degree. Up to 1865 he had published the following plays: "The Queen Mother," "Rosamond," "Atalanta in Calydon," and "Chastelard." In 1866 he published a volume of "Poems and Ballads," which was bitterly criticised, and inaugurated a literary warfare, resulting in one volume by W. M. Rossetti, and a rejoinder by Swinburne. Since then the latter has published "A Song of Italy," "William Blake," "Siena," some "Notes on the Royal Academy Exhibition" of 1868, "Ode on the Proclamation of the French Republic" (September 4, 1870), "Songs Before Sunrise" (a glorification of pantheism and republicanism), "Bothwell" (a tragedy), "Essays and Studies," "A Note on Charlotte Brontë," "George Chapman" (a critical essay), "Erechtheus" (a play). In addition to his other works, he edited "Christabel, and the Lyrical and Imaginative Poems of Samuel T. Coleridge," the works of George Chapman, and a second series of "Poems and Ballads."

VIRGIL.

THE greatest of the Roman poets, Publius Virgilius (or Vergilius) Maro Virgil, was born at Andes, near Mantua, Italy, seventy years before Christ, and was educated at Cremona, Milan, and Naples. In his thirtieth year he visited Rome, seeking to obtain the restoration of his lands, which the soldiers of Octavius had seized after the battle of Philippi. Augustus granted him the necessary papers of restoration, but on his return Octavius compelled him to swim across the Mincio river in order to save his life. Another mandate was granted by Augustus, and with this Virgil accomplished his desire. The remainder of his life was devoted to literary labor, and was cheered by the friendship of Augustus, Mæcenas, and all the other eminent men of the age. His fame is founded on his "Eclogues," "The Georgics," and "The Æneid," although he did not live to give the latter the finishing touches. He died at Brundisium in the year nineteen before Christ, and was buried at Naples.

ROBERT POLLOK.

THE son of a farmer, Robert Pollok was born near Muirhouse, Scotland, in 1798. With the view of becoming a preacher, after some years of labor on the farm, he entered the university of Glasgow at the age of nineteen, remaining there five years. Hav-

ing graduated, he began his theological studies at Glasgow, and in 1827 became a preacher in the United Secession church. In the spring of this year he published his poem of "The Course of Time," which became very popular owing to its firm religious character, as well as its originality and poetic excellence. It has reached a wide circulation, both in Europe and America. Pollok did not long survive its publication, consumption causing his death at Southampton, England, in September, 1827, as he was about to embark on a voyage to Italy for the benefit of his health. While a student he wrote three tales in prose, entitled "Helen of the Glen," "Ralph Gemmell," and "The Persecuted Family." These have since been collected and published as "Tales of the Covenanters." Upward of twenty editions of his principal work (the "Course of Time") have been issued in this country, besides, as indicated, the large number in Britain.



Home of Mrs. Sigourney,

A Rural Residence which overlooked the City of Hartford, Conn.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

THE popular American physician, poet, essayist and novelist, Oliver Wendell Holmes, was born at Cambridge, Mass., in 1809. He was educated at Harvard college, where he graduated in 1829. He first chose the profession of law, but forsook it in order to prepare himself for a physician. In pursuit of this plan he visited the Paris and other European hospitals, and began to practice medicine in Boston in 1835. In 1838 he was elected professor of anatomy and physiology at Dartmouth college, and in 1857 he was appointed to that chair in Harvard college. His literary contributions to periodicals date back to 1836, and his reputation as a poet was enhanced by his metrical essay on "Poetry," which was followed by numerous others of superior merit. For years he was a popular public lecturer, and has achieved an enviable fame by his verse-recitations at class and literary reunions, and by his songs, lyrics and poems for festive occasions. In science he has won distinction by his researches in the use of the stethoscope and microscope and his contributions to current medical literature. His principal books include "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," "The Professor at the Breakfast Table," "Elsie Venner," "Songs in Many Keys," "Soundings from the Atlantic," "The Guardian Angel," "Mechanism in Thought and Morals," etc.

FELICIA DOROTHEA HEMANS.

FELICIA, the daughter of Mr. Browne, a merchant of Liverpool, England, was born in that city in 1794, but her infant years were passed in Wales. In her childhood she wrote a number of poems which were collected and printed in book-form while she was in her fourteenth year. Another volume of poems, on the domestic affections, published in 1812, established her poetic reputation. Having been married in 1812 to Captain Hemans, she became the mother of five sons, after which her husband parted from her and went to Italy to recuperate his failing health, and they never met again. In order to meet the expense of educating her children, she wrote for periodicals, in which many of her shorter poems appeared. Between this period and that of her death, near Dublin, in 1835, she published "Tales and Historic Scenes," "Modern Greece," "Dartmoor" (a prize poem), "The Skeptic," "The Vespers of Palermo," a play, which was successfully acted at Edinburgh, although its representation in London failed. Before her death she removed to Dublin, where a brother resided. Her last poem was "A Sabbath Sonnet."

THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH.

IN 1836, Portsmouth, N. H., had the honor of being the birthplace of Thomas Bailey Aldrich. While preparing to enter college he had the misfortune to lose his father, and abandoned his studies in order to work in his uncle's mercantile counting-house in New York. Achieving some success as a contributor of verses to the New York papers, he forsook the counting-house at the end of three years and devoted himself to the more genial pursuits of literature. In 1855 a collection of his poems was published, and in 1856 his reputation was greatly enhanced by the publication of "Babie Bell," which had an extensive "run" through the newspapers. He became a frequent contributor to *Putnam's*, the *Knickerbocker*, and the weekly literary

papers. In 1856 he connected himself editorially with the *Home Journal* in New York, retaining this position for three years. Since then he has written freely, both of prose and poetry. His principal books are: "The Bells and Other Poems," "Babie Bell and Other Poems," "The Course of True Love Never Did Run Smooth," "Pamphines and Other Poems," "Out of His Head" (a prose romance), "The Story of a Bad Boy," and one or two other books. He was once editor of *Every Saturday*, and in 1881, of the *Atlantic Monthly*.

THE BROWNING.

ROBERT BROWNING was born at Camberwell, England, in 1812, and was educated at the London university. About 1832 he went to Italy, and remained there several years, studying the history and characteristics of the people. In 1835 was published his dramatic poem of "Paracelsus, and in 1837 his tragedy of "Strafford" was produced in a London theater, but both met with only moderate popularity. His poem of "Sordello" appeared in 1840, but was condemned by the public as an "unintelligible rhapsody, with no meaning." "Bells and Pomegranates," a serial collection of his dramatic and lyric poems, was published between 1842 and 1846. Among its other contents was his tragedy of "A Blot on the Scutcheon," which displayed much poetic talent, and was publicly played at Drury Lane theater in 1843, with indifferent success. In 1846 Mr. Browning married Miss Elizabeth Barrett, a poetess of acknowledged genius, who died in 1861. Browning especially cultivated the arts of music and painting, becoming familiar with the history of both. In 1856 appeared his "Men and Women." Among his other works the following are noted: "King Victor and King Charles," "Dramatic Lyrics," "Return of the Druses," "The Soul's Errand," and "The Ring and the Book." Mrs. Browning's literary reputation rests on her "Aurora Leigh," "The Drama of Exile," "Isobel's Child," "Casa Guidi Windows," "The Cry of the Children," "My Doves," "The Sleep," and several minor poems.



Oliver Wendell Holmes,
Author of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," and
Many Charming Poems.

JOHN DRYDEN.

NOTED among British poets as a superior satirist, and the author of twenty-seven plays, John Dryden represented the age in which he lived. He was born in Northamptonshire, England, in 1631, the eldest of fourteen children of one of Cromwell's magistrates, and, while receiving his education, his poetical talent early manifested itself. Although he graduated at Trinity college, Cambridge, in 1654, he remained there about three years longer. Going to London he obtained an inferior position as a clerk. While Cromwell lived, Dryden supported his cause, and lamented his death in heroic verse. Upon the restoration of the kingdom, however, he gave in his adherence to Charles II. in a flattering poem. At this time he was doing literary drudgery for the publishers, but adverse circumstances could not restrain his natural genius, and by his plays, essays and verses he rapidly grew into public favor. In 1663 he married the daughter of the earl of Berkshire, and five years later he was appointed poet laureate of England. His poetry is sadly disfigured by personal and political bitterness, but is vigorous and brilliant. Several of his plays were successful at the time of their first representation, but all are now nearly obsolete. He died May 1, 1700, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His best fame is founded on his "Fables."

JOHANN WOLFGANG VON GOETHE.

THE German play-writer, poet and statesman, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1749. He was taught, at an early age, the classics and modern languages by his father, an imperial councillor. Goethe was handsome, lively and sensitive when a child. Before he was ten years of age he could write in several languages, meditated poems, and had a knowledge of works of art. In 1765 he was sent to the college at Leipsic, where he studied jurisprudence, medicine, logic, rhetoric, philosophy, morals, drawing, etc., and wrote two dramas. In 1770 he was transferred to the university at Strasburg, where he became acquainted with English classical literature. He left the university in 1771, and in 1772 he went to Wetzlar to practice law. In 1773 he published his play of "Gotz von Berlichingen," which excited the

greatest enthusiasm in the literary world. In 1774 appeared "The Sorrows of Werther," founded on a love adventure of his own and the suicide of a friend who had an unhappy passion for another friend's wife. This novel produced a huge sensation. "Clavigo," a drama, was written the same year. Goethe's fame as the author of "Werther" secured him the notice and friendship of Charles Augustus, grand duke of Saxe-Weimar, who invited the poet to visit his court in 1775. Goethe's reception at court induced him to make Weimar his permanent home, and there he made the acquaintance of many distinguished personages and received enthusiastic homage. After a long series of enjoyments, Goethe returned to literary labor, and in 1779 produced his "Iphigenie auf Tauris," a prose drama, which he afterwards versified, and an opera which was inspired by a brief visit to Switzerland. He then turned his attention to the study of natural science, attaining great proficiency. Between 1780 and 1783 he wrote a part of "Wilhelm Meister," a novel, and numerous small poems. Nearly two years (beginning in 1786) were passed in Italy, where he studied antiquities and wrote "Torquato Tasso," a drama founded on the court life of the great poet, and also a narrative of his travels. Returning to Weimar in 1788, he published "Egmont," a romantic drama. A love adventure with an uneducated domestic in his house, named Christiane Vulpius, resulted in his marrying her after the birth of their child. In 1792 he accompanied the Prussian army and the duke of Brunswick in their campaign into France, and of this he wrote a narrative. After his return he was appointed minister of state. He also wrote several scientific works. He made the acquaintance of the poet Schiller at Jena, in 1794, and they soon became fast friends. The first and second parts of "Wilhelm Meister" appeared respectively in 1795 and 1818. In 1805 he first gave his masterpiece, "Faust," to the world, the second part appearing in 1831. In 1807 Alexander of Russia conferred on him the order of St. Alexander Newski, and

afterwards Napoleon bestowed upon him the grand cross of the legion of honor. Goethe died at Weimar in 1832. Besides the works above mentioned, he wrote several others which affected his previous fame in a greater or less degree.

JOHANN CHRISTOPH FRIEDRICH VON SCHILLER.

AN AUTHOR of many works with which the public are familiar, Johann Christoph Friedrich von Schiller, was born at Marbach, Germany, in 1759. In his youth he studied medicine and became a military surgeon. His drama of "The Robbers" was published in his twenty-second year, and so established his reputation as a man of genius that he decided to devote himself to literary occupations. In 1787 he removed to Weimar, acquired the friendship of the prominent German authors, Goethe, Wieland and Herder, and became a

counselor and professor of history and philosophy at Jena. Besides "The Robbers" he wrote the tragedies of "Fiesco and Cabal," "Love," "Don Carlos," "Wallenstein," "Mary Stuart," "Joan of Arc," "The Bride of Messina" and "William Tell." He also wrote "The History of the Thirty Years' War," and "The History of the Revolt in the Netherlands." At Mannheim he translated "Macbeth," and wrote other tragedies. Later, at Weimar he met Charlotte von Lengefeld, who became his wife. He died in 1805. Schiller held that the cultivation of the intellectual and moral faculties was a sure means to gain liberty. Personally he was tall and slender, with high brow, pale complexion, aquiline nose, exquisite mouth, blue eyes and brown hair. His remains were finally deposited in the new cemetery at Weimar. Memorial columns have been erected in honor of him in Berlin and in Vienna, as well as at other places. Statues by Thornwaldsen, in Stuttgart, and Rietschel, at Weimar, are said to be the finest made of the celebrated author.



GOETHE.

Novelist, Poet, Play-Writer and Statesman.

HOMER.

TWO of the most remarkable epic poems that the genius of man has yet produced—the "Iliad"

and the "Odyssey"—had their origin in Greece, as is supposed, about the year 900 before Christ, and are popularly ascribed to one Homer, a beggar poet of that country. Respecting the life of this distinguished writer, we must be content to remain in ignorance, no memorials of it having been preserved, for the biography of him, which it is said was prepared by Herodotus, is denounced as fabulous. In such obscurity is his life shrouded, that some have even doubted whether he ever existed. While Smyrna, Rhodes, Colophon, Salamis, Chios, Argos, and Athens (cities of Greece), contended for the honor of having been the birthplace of this distinguished poet, the probability remains that he was an Asiatic Greek. One legend declares that Homer died of vexation because he could not solve a riddle propounded to him by some fishermen at Ios.

James Thomson. Alexander Pope.

ONE of the British pastoral poets, James Thomson, the son of a Scotch clergyman, was born at Ednam, Scotland, in 1700, and was educated at Jedburgh and Edinburgh. Four years



James Thomson.

were devoted to preparing for the pulpit, but this design was given up, and Thomson went to London, where he was for several months a tutor in the family of Lord Binning. The first of his "Seasons," a poem on which his fame chiefly rests—"Winter"—was published in 1726, and the three other seasons respectively, in 1728, 1729 and 1730. During these years he also produced

his tragedy of "Sophonisba," the poem of "Britannia," and a poem on Sir Isaac Newton. As one result of his literary success, Lord Chancellor Talbot selected him in 1731 to travel with his son on the

continent of Europe. During the three years thus occupied Thomson and his companion visited most of the European courts, and after their return to England the lord chancellor retained Thomson in his employment as secretary of briefs until the death of the former in 1737, when Thomson was removed. Soon afterwards he received a pension of about \$500 a year from the Prince of Wales, and was appointed surveyor-general of the Leeward islands. The office was a sinecure, the duties being performed by a deputy, and Thomson's net salary reaching about \$1,500 a year. Thus being placed in easy circumstances, Thomson continued his literary labors until his death, near Richmond, England, in 1748. Besides the works enumerated above, he wrote the tragedies of "Agamemnon," "Edward and Eleanora," "Tancred and Sigismunda," the poems of "Liberty" and "The Castle of Indolence." His play of "Coriolanus," published after his death, was presented at Covent Garden. He had the reputation of a rough exterior and a decided propensity for indolence.

THE celebrated poet, Alexander Pope, the son of a linen-draper, was born in London in 1688. He was a precocious child, writing a play before he was twelve years old, and composing poetry at an

age so early that he tells us he "lisp'd in numbers." His education was acquired at two private schools, from two Roman Catholic priests, who were employed as his tutors, and from his own persevering studies. He wrote his "Pastorals" when he was sixteen years old, and they secured him the friendship of many eminent persons. The "Pastorals" were followed by the

publication, successively, of his "Essay on Criticism," "The Messiah," "The Rape of the Lock," "The Temple of Fame," "Windsor Forest" and "The Epistle from Eloisa," and by these his

reputation as a poet was permanently established. In 1720 he completed his translation of Homer's "Iliad," by which he gained more than \$25,000. In the translation of Homer's "Odyssey" he was aided by Broome and Fenton. The "Essay on Man" appeared in 1733; the first three books of "The Dunciad" in 1723, the fourth book in 1742. His later literary work was the production of satires. In 1725 he published a poor edition of Shakspeare's works. The "Ode on Solitude" was written when Alexander was near twelve years; from thirteen to fifteen he labored upon an epic poem entitled "Alcander," of which he completed four books and then destroyed it. Two plays, a comedy and tragedy, which he had written, were similarly disposed of. He studied painting a year and half, but his poor physical body and defective eyesight interposed an effectual bar to success, and that pursuit was accordingly abandoned. He was so deformed that it was necessary to prop his body in position in order to enable him to accomplish his work. He died at Twickenham, in May, 1744.



Alexander Pope.



Pope's Residence.

Ben Jonson. Thomas Moore. George P. Morris.



BENJAMIN JONSON, the famous poet and dramatist, and contemporary of Shakspeare, was born at Westminster, England, in 1574, subsequent to the death of his father, a clergyman. His mother having married a bricklayer, she took Benjamin from school at Westminster in order to have him learn his step-father's trade, but the youth, preferring some other employment, enlisted as a private soldier in the British army. His regiment was sent to Holland, and there manifested so much courage during a campaign as to gain the applause of his officers. After leaving the army he entered St. John's college at Cambridge, England, but a lack of the requisite funds did not permit him to remain. Removing to London at about the age of twenty years, he sought employment as an actor (a position that he filled with indifferent success), and began to write plays for the stage, a work in which he subsequently became eminent.

In 1598 his first play, "Every Man in His Humor," was brought out at the London Globe theater, with Shakspeare appearing in one of its characters. About this time Jonson was imprisoned for a season for having killed Gabriel Spenser, an actor, in a duel. His next play, "Every Man Out of His Humor," was brought out, and in 1599 "Sejanus," a tragedy, in which Shakspeare is said to have made his farewell appearance on the stage in 1603. Other plays followed, with several poems. In 1613 Jonson traveled in Europe as the tutor of the son of Sir Walter Raleigh. In 1619 he was appointed poet laureate, and about that time made a tour on foot to Scotland. In 1628 he was attacked with palsy, and compelled by poverty to write for the stage. King Charles I. sent him \$500 and raised his salary as poet laureate, but Jonson's improvident habits kept him poor. His later writings were hardly up to his former standard. He died in 1637. His works comprise seventeen plays, a number of poems, and some prose writings.

THOMAS MOORE.

THE Irish poet, Thomas Moore, was born in Dublin, in 1779. His father was a grocer, who brought him up in the Roman Catholic faith. At school he acquired a taste for music, declamation and the drama. When about fourteen years old he contributed short poems to a Dublin magazine. In 1798 he graduated at Trinity college, Dublin, and the following year went to London to study law. In 1800 he published his translation of the "Odes of Anacreon," which met with gratifying success, and, through the influence of the Earl of Moira, he soon gained entrance into the fashionable circles of London. In 1801 he published "The Poetical Works of the Late Thomas Little," a hit at his own diminutive form.

In 1803 he accepted and was appointed to an office under the admiralty in the Bermuda islands, but not liking the position after reaching the station, he left a deputy in charge of the business and returned home, traveling for a short season in the United States and Canada. His "Odes and Epistles," published in 1806, contained many references to his American travels, and was severely criticised by Jeffrey in the *Edinburgh Review*. Moore challenged Jeffrey, but the duel never took place. Byron sarcastically referred to the affair, and received a challenge from Moore, but the disagreement was settled, and the poets became firm friends, as did, also, Moore and Jeffrey. Moore married Miss Dyke, an actress, in 1811, and settled down to a literary life. Owing to the mismanagement of his Bermuda agent, Moore, about 1819, became involved in pecuniary liabilities to the amount of \$30,000, and to avoid arrest (although assistance was offered to him), he went to France and Italy, and then, having sent for his family, resided in Paris, and resumed his literary labors. Within three years his pecuniary difficulties were settled by the payment of the claim against him, and he returned to England, remaining there until his death at Devizes, in 1852. In addition to his numerous poetical works, so widely known, he published a "Life of Sheridan," "Notices of the Life of Byron," "Memoirs of Lord Edward Fitzgerald," "Travels of an Irish Gentleman in Search of a Religion," and a "History of Ireland." Moore lost all his children by death before he died, and in his latter days became imbecile by the softening of his brain.

GEORGE P. MORRIS.

THE journalist and song-writer, George P. Morris, was born at Philadelphia, in 1802. Going to New York city at an early age, he wrote for two newspapers, the *Gazette* and the *American*. He was in his fifteenth year when he began to write for the *Gazette*. In 1823 he and Samuel Woodworth established the *New York Mirror*, a weekly literary paper, which was kept up until 1842, with the assistance of N. P. Willis and Theodore Fay. In 1843 Morris and Willis began the publication of a similar journal, called the *New Mirror*, and in 1844 they started a daily paper—the *Evening Mirror*. In 1845 Morris established, alone,

another weekly journal—the *National Press*. In 1846 Willis again joined him, and they changed the title of the paper to that of the *Home Journal*. Morris, either in prose or poetry, was a genial writer, but his fame rests principally on his songs, several of which became prime favorites; such were "Woodman, Spare that Tree," "Long Time Ago," "My Mother's Bible," "Whip-poor-Will," etc. He also wrote the libretto of the opera of "The Maid of Saxony," a drama entitled "Briercliff," which made a successful run on the stage, and a volume of prose sketches—"The Little Frenchman and His Water-lots." Some of his other song-productions were: "We were Boys together," "Land, ho!" and "The Origin of Yankee Doodle." For a considerable time he was general of state militia. It will be observed that Morris' connection with the press was quite liberal, and he was therefore a prominent and valuable member of the newspaper fraternity. He died in New York city on the 6th of July, 1864.



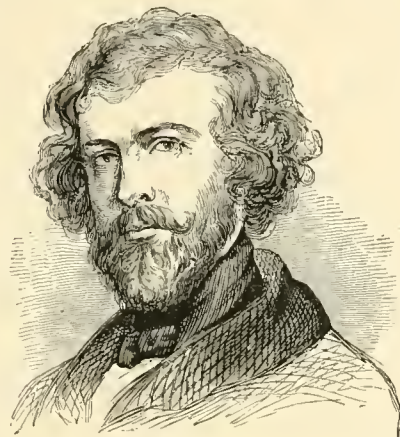
Ben. Jonson,
Poet, Play-writer and Contemporary of William
Shakspeare.

James R. Lowell. Nathaniel P. Willis. Charles Wolfe.



EW England takes pride in her numerous poets, among whom she numbers James Russell Lowell, who was born at Cambridge, Mass., in 1819. He was educated at Harvard college, where he graduated in 1838, and his "class poem" on that occasion was remarkable for its superiority as a witty satire. In 1840 he began the practice of law in Boston, but soon relinquished it for literary pursuits. His first vol-

ume of poetry, "A Year's Life," appeared in 1841. In 1843, with Robert Carter, he began the publication of a monthly magazine called the *Pioneer*, of which only three numbers were issued, although the best talent of the country contributed to its pages. "A Legend of Brittany," with other poems, was issued in 1844; a prose volume, "Conversations on Some of the Old Poets," in 1845; "The Present Crisis," with other poetry, in 1848; "The Vision of Sir Launfal," in 1845; "The Biglow Papers" (first series), a satire mainly directed against slavery and the Mexican war, in 1848; "A Fable for Critics" in 1848—a satire (anonymously published) upon sundry eminent American authors. In 1851 and 1852 he traveled in Europe. In 1854 and 1855 he delivered his course of lectures on the British poets. In 1855 he was appointed professor of modern languages and polite literature in Harvard college. Another year's visit to Europe, for study, followed. From 1857 to 1862 he was the editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, and from 1863 to 1872 he was one of the editors of the *North American Review*. His "Fireside Travels" appeared in 1864; a second series of the "Biglow Papers" in 1867; "Under the Willows," with other poems, in 1868; "The Cathedral," in 1869, and two volumes of essays "Among my Books," and "My Study Windows," in 1870. His "Commemoration Ode," in honor of the alumni of Harvard college who died in the Southern rebellion armies, ranks as one of the noblest of his poems. From 1872 to 1874 he was again in Europe. Oxford university, England, in 1873, conferred upon him the degree of D.C.L., and in 1874, Cambridge university gave him the title of Doctor of Laws. The United States government, in its liberal appreciation of individual worth, as well as of the republican principles on which it is founded, a few years since selected Mr. Lowell to represent it at the court of Great Britain, and the office has seldom been filled by a more acceptable diplomatist. His writings indicate the possession of a versatile genius, capable of ranging with equal facility "from grave to gay, from lively to severe."



N. P. Willis,

Poet, Essayist and for Many Years Connected with the
New York Home Journal.

THE son of Nathaniel Willis, a well-known Boston journalist, and brother of "Fanny Fern," Nathaniel Parker Willis, was born at Portland, Maine, in 1806. He was educated at Yale college, graduating in 1827. He then became the literary assistant of S. G. Goodrich (Peter Parley) for a brief period. In 1828 he started the *American Monthly Magazine*, which, after two years' existence, was merged in the New York *Mirror*, a weekly literary paper, previously established by George P. Morris. Willis was associate editor of the *Mirror*, and while occupying this position and visiting Europe, he wrote letters to that journal, which were collected in 1835 and published in three volumes of "Pencilings by the Way." In Paris he was attached to the American legation. On his return to England in 1835, he was married to Miss Stace, the daughter of the commandant of the Woolwich arsenal, near London. He remained in England until 1837, and while there published his "Melanie and Other Poems," and "Inklings of Adventure," a collection of his magazine tales and sketches. Returning to the United States in 1837,

he lived for two years in retirement at "Glenmary," a small estate which he owned near Owego, N.Y., on the banks of the Susquehanna river. For a few months in 1839 he wrote for the *Corsair*, an ephemeral literary paper in New York, and then revisited England. While there he published two dramas, "Tortosa, the Usurer," and "Bianca Visconti," "Loiterings of Travel," "Letters from Under a Bridge and Poems," and an illustrated edition of his poems. Coming again to New York, he started, in connection with George P. Morris, a daily paper called the *Evening Mirror*, but the death of his wife and his own failing health induced him to return to England. There he published another collection of his magazine articles, entitled "Dashes at Life with a Free Pencil." In 1846, again in New York, he married the daughter of Hon. Joseph Grinnell, of New Bedford, Mass., and settled at "Idlewild," a seat on the Hudson river. In 1846, also, besides publishing a complete edition of his works,

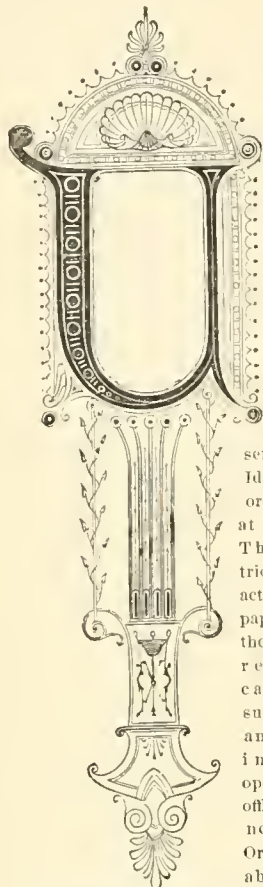
he joined George P. Morris in establishing the *Home Journal*, a weekly paper, to which he continued to contribute until his death, in 1867. Besides the books mentioned he published about a dozen others.

CHARLES WOLFE.

A POET of limited production, Charles Wolfe was born at Dublin, Ireland, in 1791. He was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, where he graduated in 1814, but where he remained for some time after in the capacity of a tutor. In 1817 he took priests' orders, and was curate of Ballyclog and Donoughmore, Ireland. His health failing, he visited the south of France, but died, after his return to Cork, of consumption, in 1823. He is best known by his celebrated poem on the "Burial of Sir John Moore:"

"We buried him darkly at dead of night,
The sod with our bayonets turning,
By the struggling moonbeams' misty light,
And our lanterns dimly burning."

Joaquin Miller. John G. Saxe. James Hogg. Thomas Gray.



UNDER the name of "Joaquin Miller" Cincinnati Hiner Miller is well-known. He was born in Indiana in 1841. During boyhood he went with his father to Oregon, and when about fourteen years old removed to California. There, with very little knowledge of grammar or the art of poetry, he wrote verses and led a wandering life for seven years. Returning home, in 1860, he became a lawyer's clerk at Eugene, Oregon. Next year he was an express messenger in the gold-mining districts of Idaho, a position that he abandoned in order to edit a Democratic newspaper

at Eugene. The unpatriotic character of the paper during the Southern rebellion caused its suppression, and Miller, in 1863, opened a law-office at Cannon city, Oregon. For about four

years (1866 to 1870) he was county judge of Grant county, and while thus occupied he wrote and published his first collection of poems. In 1863 he married Minnie Theresa Dyer, who obtained a divorce from him in 1870, and he went to London, where, in 1871, he published his "Songs of the Sierras" and "Pacific Poems." In 1873 appeared his "Songs of the Sun Lands" and a prose volume, "Life Among the Modocs, Unwritten History." "The Ship in the Desert" was published in 1875, together with "First Families in the Sierras," followed, from time to time, by "The One Fair Woman," a novel, and "Songs of Far Away Lands."

JOHN GODFREY SAXE.

HIGHGATE, Vt., in 1816, was the birthplace of John G. Saxe, the humorous American author and lecturer. He was educated at Middlebury college, where he graduated in 1839. In 1843 he was admitted to the practice of the law, at St. Albans. In 1850, and for about five years afterwards, he was the proprietor and editor of the Burlington *Sentinel*. In 1856 he became State's attorney. In 1859-'60 he was unsuccessfully nominated for governor of the State by the Democrats. He has achieved considerable celebrity by his humorous poetry and his public literary lectures. Among his published works are: "Progress," a satire, "The New Rape of the Lock," "The Proud Miss McBride," "The Times," "The Money

King and Other Poems," "Clever Stories of Many Nations," "The Masquerade and Other Poems," "Fables and Legends in Rhyme," "Leisure Day Rhymes," etc.

JAMES HOGG.

JAMES HOGG, known as "the Ettrick Shepherd," was born in the parish of Ettrick, in Selkirkshire, Scotland, in 1772. Like his ancestors, he was a shepherd, and the probability is that he had but little or no schooling in his younger days. When twenty-four years old he began to compose poetry, but his imperfect penmanship hindered his work of composition. In 1800 his patriotic song, called "Donald MacDonald," became very popular, although the name of its author was unknown. From 1790 to 1799, while employed as a shepherd by Mr. Laidlaw, of Blackhouse, he was permitted to use that gentleman's library freely, so that at the age of thirty he had read extensively and greatly improved his education. In 1801, while visiting Edinburgh with sheep for the market, he arranged for the publication of a small collection of his songs, entitled "Scottish Pastorals, Poems and Songs." Meeting soon afterwards with Sir Walter Scott, who was then searching for material for his "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," and to whom Hogg gave some old ballads, Scott encouraged him to publish a second collection of his poems, entitled "The Mountain Bard." Two attempts to establish himself as a farmer having proved unsuccessful, Hogg went to Edinburgh, in 1810, to follow the profession of an author. A connection as editor for a year with a weekly paper called the *Spy* barely earned him a livelihood. In 1813 he published his poem of "The Queen's Wake," which made him famous. Another attempt at farming, under the patronage of the duke of Buccleuch, threw him into bankruptcy after a few years. During this period he contributed to *Blackwood's Magazine*. In 1831 he went to London to superintend the publication of some of his works,

and was there received with much distinction. He died at Altrive, Scotland, in 1835. He wrote several volumes of prose and poetry, including "Winter Evening Tales," "Madoc of the Moor," "The Pilgrims of the Sun," and "The Altrive Tales."

THOMAS GRAY.

THE widely-known author of the "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard," Thomas Gray, was born in London in 1716, and was educated at Eton and Peter House, Cambridge. He accompanied Horace Walpole on a European continental tour, from which he returned in 1741. Several years of literary retirement succeeded, together with visits to the English lakes and Scotland. The post of poet laureate was offered to him on the death of Cibber, but he refused it. In 1768 he accepted the chair of modern history at Cambridge, and died in 1771. His poems are few in number, but of a superior quality. His "Elegy" is considered by many the best poem ever produced in the English language.



Joaquin Miller.
Author of "Songs of the Sierras," "Pacific Poems,"
Songs of "Far Away Lands," etc.

Dante Alighieri. William Wordsworth. Charles Mackay. Edward R. B. Lytton.



DANTE.

THE Italian poet, Dante Alighieri, whose name was a contraction of "Durante," was born at Florence, Italy, in 1265. He was educated by his mother, with the assistance of Brunetto Latini, the distinguished statesman, poet and scholar, completing his studies at the universities of Bologna and Padua. Afterwards he studied theology at Paris. In 1289 and 1290 he took an active part in the war between his country and the Aretines, and was also employed on fourteen occasions as an envoy. In his twenty-sixth year he married Gemma, one of the Donati family, with whom he lived unhappily, and from whom he finally separated. In 1300 he became one of the eight chief magistrates of the country. In the subsequent internal dissensions he joined the "Bianchi" (white) party, but their opponents, the "Neri" (black), having gained the ascendancy, Dante was banished from Florence, under the penalty of being burned alive in case he should fall again into their hands. After that he became a wanderer until he found an asylum with Guido Novello, lord of Ravenna, and in this retreat he died in 1321. He wrote several books in Latin, and numerous sonnets, lyrics, etc., in Italian. His fame rests, however, upon his "Divine Comedy," written while he was a poor wandering exile. It consists of three distinct acts, or poems, entitled (in English) "Hell," "Purgatory" and "Heaven." It was the

first poem written in the Italian language, and has been several times translated into English—notably by Henry W. Longfellow, and Cary, of England. It is marked by sweetness and dignified by grandeur and energy.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

ONE of the notable "Lake Poets" of England, William Wordsworth, was born at Cockermouth, in 1770. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and while sojourning there spent his vacations in wandering about the country. In 1790 he made a three months' tour in France, Switzerland, to the Italian lakes and the Rhine. In 1791 he quitted the college, having taken his degree of bachelor of arts. His first publication was "An Evening Walk," partly written at college, and issued in 1793. "Lyrical Ballads," written by himself and Coleridge, appeared in 1798, and passed to a second edition. By the receipt of an inheritance Wordsworth was enabled to live in literary retirement, and before 1819 had published his "Sonnets," "Essays on Epitaphs," "The Excursion," "The Prelude," "Peter Bell," "The Wagoner," and other smaller pieces. In 1813 he was appointed distributor of stamps for the county of Westmoreland, an office worth about \$2,500 a year. In 1843 he was appointed poet laureate of England, to fill the vacancy

caused by the death of Southey. Wordsworth lived to write much poetry with which the world is tolerably familiar, and was a very fair delineator of the true and beautiful in nature, without rising to "sparkling" descriptions. He died at Rydal Mount, England, after achieving honor by his publications, and receiving distinguished tokens of approval from the worthy and learned. In 1802 he married Miss Mary Hutchinson, whom he had known in childhood, and whom he celebrates in a poem beginning:

"She was a phantom of delight."

CHARLES MACKAY.

THE journalist, poet and lecturer of considerable celebrity, Charles Mackay, was born at Perth, England, in 1812, and was educated in London, and at Brussels, Belgium. In 1834, and for about ten years afterwards, he was one of the editors of the London *Morning Chronicle*, and from 1844 to 1847 he edited the Glasgow (Scotland) *Argus*. During the Southern rebellion in the United States he was for about three years the special American correspondent of the London *Times*. Between 1834 and 1874 he published a multitude of poems, which were collected and republished in numerous volumes, besides a few prose works of considerable merit. For some time he was engaged upon a book relating to the Gaelic etymology of the English language. In 1877 he received from friends a gift of nearly \$4,000 in money to enable him to pursue his literary labors with comfort.

EDWARD ROBERT BULWER-LYTTON.

OF THE poets and novelists of the times, Edward Robert Bulwer-Lytton ranks with the most popular of English men of letters. He was born in 1831. His early education was received at the Harrow school and from private tutors, and afterwards he studied the modern languages at the university of Bonn, Germany. From 1849 to 1873 he was almost constantly employed as an attaché, secretary of legation or charge d'affaires in various British embassies: at Washington, U. S. A.; at Florence, Italy; twice at Paris, France; at the Hague, Holland; at St. Petersburg, Russia; at Constantinople, Turkey; at Vienna, Austria, four times; at Copenhagen, Denmark; at Athens, Greece; at Lisbon, Portugal; at Madrid, Spain; in 1860, for a short time, he was consul-general at Belgrade, and was sent on a special mission to prevent a renewal of the hostilities between the Turks and Servians, and in 1868 he successfully concluded the negotiations for a commercial treaty between Great Britain and Austria. In 1873, on the death of his father, he succeeded to the title of Baron Lytton. In 1874 he was appointed ambassador at Lisbon. In 1876 he was nominated for the high office of viceroy of India, and he immediately started for Hindostan, on his journey meeting the Prince of Wales, who was then returning home from India. At Calcutta Baron Lytton was sworn in as viceroy and governor-general, April 12, 1876. January 1, 1877, he presided over the gorgeous ceremonial, on the plains of Delhi, of proclaiming Queen Victoria of England as Empress of India. In the same year the queen conferred upon him the grand cross of the civil order of the bath. At this writing he is still viceroy of India. His lordship has proved himself an eminent literary genius by his poetry. His first work, "Clytemnestra," with other poems, appeared in 1855 under the nom de plume of "Owen Meredith." "The Wanderer," another collection of poems, was published in 1859; "Lucile," his well-known novel in sprightly verse, in 1860; "Tannhauser" (anonymously), in 1861; "National Songs of Servia" in the same year; "The Ring of Amasis," a prose romance, in 1863; "Poetical Works of Owen Meredith" in 1867; "Chronicles and Characters," in 1868; "Orval," in 1869. In 1864 he married the niece of the earl of Clarendon.

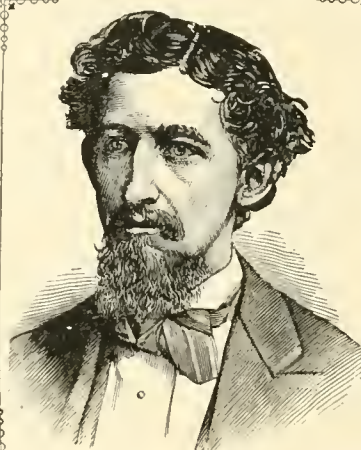
Will. M. Carleton. John T. Trowbridge.



WILLIAM M. CARLETON holds an enviable place in American literature, in consequence of a union of common sense, a rich appreciation of human nature and the love of the beautiful, which with facility and aptness characterize his poetical works. He can boast, it is true, of no elevated ancestry, and began life on a farm near Hudson, in Michigan, October 21, 1845. The family of his forefathers dwelt in England and Scotland, and his father, emigrating from New Hampshire, was one of the pioneers of Michigan. Farm-work occupied the earlier years of the lad, and as he grew to manhood he divided his time between laboring on his native soil during the summer and attending school—the old-

fashioned district school—when snow and frost prevailed. So thoroughly did he persevere in his studies that when but sixteen years old he was qualified to teach, and alternately taught school, increased his own stock of knowledge, and worked on the farm. About this time, also, he began to contribute articles to several newspapers in his neighborhood and other portions of Michigan, both in verse and prose, over various signatures. In 1865 he abandoned the home-farm and entered Hillsdale college, in his native State, where he remained four years. Graduating in 1869, he engaged in writing for newspapers, and from time to time produced those many popular ballads by which he has won the reputation of a most successful poet. These labors he also diversified by lecturing upon literary and kindred topics, meeting with flattering receptions throughout the West. The first volume of his collected poetry was printed for private circulation about two years after leaving college. "Betsey and I are Out" was first published in the Toledo (O.) *Blade*, in 1872, but soon afterwards it reappeared, with several illustrations of rural home-life, in *Harper's Weekly*. Carleton subsequently contributed other poems to *Harper's*, and his next collection of poetry, a volume of "Farm Ballads," was issued in 1873. It contains many favorite productions which have been widely quoted and recited, and greatly strengthened his reputation. This was followed by a volume of "Farm Legends," and quite recently he has published another companion-book, "Farm Festivals," in which the spirit of his former pictures of American rural peculiarities is perpetuated. His style of phraseology is well illustrated in the following first stanza of "Betsey and I are Out:"

DRAW up the papers, lawyer, and make 'em good and stout;
For things at home are cross-ways, and Betsey and I are out.
We who have worked together so long as man and wife,
Must pull in single harness the rest of our nat'ral life.



Will. M. Carleton.

AN EXCELLENT place in the history of American literature, both as a writer of prose and poetry, is occupied by John Townsend Trowbridge, and his life is a fine example of successful struggles against adverse circumstances in the early portion of his career. His father was one of the pioneers of the Genesee country, in western New York, settling in the vicinity of the present city of Rochester, about 1812. The subject of this sketch was born on his father's farm, in a log-house, September 18, 1827, the eighth child of his parents, both of whom possessed distinguishing traits, which evidently aided in forming the character of the young author. His education at a district school, in the winters of his childhood, alternated with his duties on the farm at other seasons; but he early manifested his aptness as a scholar, for before he was fifteen years old he could, under self-instruction, read and translate the French language. He also studied Latin, and read Scott and Byron, whose works he found in the public library. These books aroused the literary genius of the lad, and he soon began to plan romances and think to verse, while his hands were busy with farming implements. At sixteen he wrote "pieces" for country magazines and newspapers. Soon afterwards he attended a classical school at Lockport, N. Y., taught school one winter, and became a farmer in Illinois, but only for one season. Going back to Lockport, he engaged as a school-

teacher for one term, and then, when nineteen years old, he went to New York, a total stranger in that city, in hopes, by writing for the press, to earn a living and gain reputation. There he found a friend in the distinguished journalist, Mordecai M. Noah, of the *Sunday Times*, who counseled him to write prose rather than verse, on account of its being more in demand and bringing larger remuneration. Mr. Noah introduced him to several publishers, and then began the oft-repeated struggle of a young literary aspirant to gain a livelihood by his pen in a great city. There are many such instances. Young Trowbridge lived in the traditional garret, and almost starved while writing for bread. Forced by circumstances, he then engaged in other work, and when that failed he fell into the hands of a charitable French family. With these people he remained until August, 1848, when he went to Boston and obtained employment as a writer of sketches and stories, under the literary name of "Paul Croyton." A

newspaper enterprise in which he was interested failed in 1849, and he then associated himself with Benjamin Perley Poore for a brief season, as assistant editor of the Boston *Sentinel*. Trowbridge's first book, "Father Bright hopes," was issued in 1853, and from this time onward he wrote other books of a similar sort, gained reputation and made some money. In 1855 and 1856 he traveled in Great Britain and Europe, and after his return published and dramatized his "Neighbor Jackwood," which became very popular in both forms. Since then Mr. Trowbridge has written much and well, both in his published books and as a copious contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly* and *Our Young Folks*. His books, several of them made up from his magazine articles, probably number thirty or more. He married, in 1860, Miss Cornelia Warren, of Lowell, Mass., but death separated them about four years afterwards. Of his poetry, "The Vagabonds," "The Name in the Bark," and one or two others of a humorous character, are considered his best.

John G.



Whittier.

Birthplace of Whittier.

The Quaker Poet of New England, Anti-Slavery Agitator and Reformer.



THE QUAKER POET, J. G. Whittier, first saw the light at Haverhill, Mass., December 17, 1807, on the spot which his ancestors had inhabited for four or five generations.

In the district schools and on the farm he passed his youth until twenty years of age, when he went to Boston, where he soon became the editor of the *American Manufacturer*, a publication designed to assist the manufacturers, and largely devoted to the interests of a protective tariff.

In 1830 he took charge of the *New England Weekly Review*, at Hartford, Conn., and a year afterwards he returned to Haverhill to engage again in rural pursuits. Here he remained for the succeeding five years, and represented his town in the legislature, in 1835-'6.

Appointed secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, he removed to Philadelphia, where, in 1838-'9, he edited the *Pennsylvania Freeman*, the office of which was burned by a mob. From

that time forward he became one of the prominent anti-slavery men of the country, his pen, in prose and poetry being devoted to the cause.

He took up his residence at Amesbury, Mass., in 1840, where he has since continued to reside, although never married. Much sentiment pervades many of his poems, as illustrated in "Maud Muller," and "School Days," the latter of which is devoted to showing the regret of a brown-eyed New England girl at having spelled down

"— the little boy
Her childish favor singled."

"I'm sorry that I spelt the word,
I hate to go above you,
Because"—the brown eyes lower fell—
"Because, you see, I love you."

"Still memory to a gray-haired man
That sweet child face is showing;
Dear girl, the grasses on her grave
Have forty years been growing.

"He lives to learn in life's hard school
How few who pass above him
Lament the triumph and his loss
Like her—because they love him."

His poems, which date back to 1828, and all breathing the spirit of freedom and hatred of oppression, have fulfilled their mission and done their work in the moral elevation of mankind.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

BY JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

AS O'ER his furrowed fields, which lie
Beneath a coldly-dropping sky,
Yet chill with winter's melted snow,
The husbandman goes forth to sow:

Thus, freedom, on the bitter blast
The ventures of thy seed we cast,
And trust to warmer sun and rain
To swell the germ, and fill the grain.

Who calls thy glorious service hard?
Who deems it not its own reward?
Who, for its trials, counts it less
A cause of praise and thankfulness?

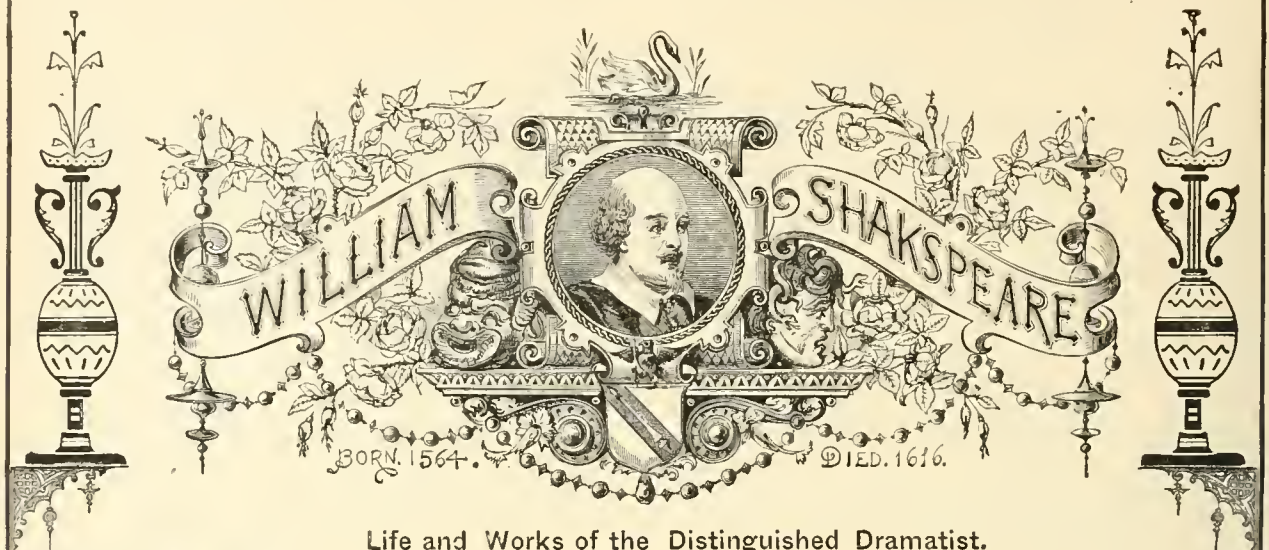
It may not be our lot to wield
The sickle in the ripened field;
Nor ours to hear, on summer eves,
The reaper's song among the sheaves;

Yet where our duty's task is wrought
In unison with God's great thought,
The near and future blend in one,
And whatsoever is willed is done!

And ours the grateful service whence
Comes, day by day, the recompense—
The hope, the trust, the purpose staid,
The fountain, and the noonday shade.

And were this life the utmost span,
The only end and aim of man,
Better the toils of fields like these
Than waking dream and slothful ease.

Our life, though falling like our grain,
Like that revives and springs again;
And early called, how blest are they
Who wait in heaven their harvest-day!



Life and Works of the Distinguished Dramatist.

ALTHOUGH no exact record of the date of his birth exists, it is supposed that William Shakspeare was born April 26, 1564, his birthplace being Stratford-upon-Avon. He was the third of eight children. His father was a prominent man, at one time, in the town of 1,500 people, being successively, a glover, a butcher, a dealer in wool, and filled in order the offices of constable, alderman, and mayor.—all that, and yet not able to write his own name, which indicated that he was a man of such natural ability as to take high rank, even with no education.

The mother came from an aristocratic family of some note, and with the small estate that she brought her husband, the couple were in well-to-do circumstances, and amid these pleasant surroundings, it is supposed William attended the Stratford grammar school and assisted his father at butchering and wool-buying, and afterwards as an attorney's clerk and schoolmaster.

In the future poet's roving about the neighborhood, he met Anne Hathaway, whom he married at the age of eighteen, Anne being at the time twenty-six. Five months afterwards she bore him a daughter, and before he was twenty-one, three children were born to him, the last two being twins.

About this time his father's circumstances became embarrassed, and William was compelled to turn his attention to something besides his father's business with which to get a living. The tradition is that having stolen a deer from Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote, near Stratford, he received such persecution as compelled him to leave his native town for the time. Be that as it may, having often witnessed the plays of traveling actors from London in Stratford, and some of his acquaintances being in the metropolis, he engaged in theatrical work. He went to London, and was soon employed as an assistant in general utility work, it is claimed, at the Blackfriars Theater, where he also soon joined a theatrical company.

At that period there was great demand for new plays, and he very

soon commenced rearranging and adapting old plays to the stage, succeeding which he began to write plays of his own, which became so popular as to make him, in ten years from the time of his first arrival in London, the most distinguished literary man in Great Britain. For sixteen years, it is said, after he commenced play-writing he frequently took a part in his own plays. He then ceased to go upon the stage, but continued his writing and remained in London, from the time of his first arrival, a period of twenty-four years. At the expiration of this time, with an income of \$12,000 a year from his writings, he returned to Stratford, where he wrote three more plays, one of which was the "Tempest."

Shakspeare had, years before, purchased one of the handsomest homes in Stratford for his family, but rumor has it that he was never a husband to his wife after going to London, though he visited Stratford annually. Engaged in a drinking spree with Drayton and Ben Jonson, Shakspeare contracted a fever, from which he died, April 23, 1616, aged fifty-two, leaving a wife who survived him seven years, and two married daughters. One of these, Susanna, the eldest, had married a Dr. Hall, of Stratford, and Judith had wedded Thomas Quincy. His other child, a boy called Hammet, died at the age of eleven.

Shakspeare's remains were buried in the chancel of Trinity Chapel, at Stratford. This church, which contains also the remains of his wife, the monument that stands near it, upon which is a portrait-bust of the poet, the grammar school in which he was educated, and the house where he was born, purchased by the national government at a cost of \$20,000, may to-day all be seen by the pilgrim to Stratford. Thousands of the admirers of Shakspeare, from all parts of the world, come here every year, and although three hundred years have gone by since the poet's birth, the centuries seem but to add brilliancy and a halo to his memory.

The great dramatist left to posterity thirty-seven plays, in which were interblended poetry, love, wit, religion, philosophy and knowledge of human nature, in such measure as no one had ever written before, and no one will ever be likely to surpass.

On the following page are given some of the well-known sayings from this famous playwright. It will be seen, from their study, that the fame which Shakspeare has enjoyed for three hundred years, was well and justly merited.

Familiar Quotations from Shakspeare's Writings.



WEET are the uses of adversity,
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head.
And this our life, exempt from public haunt,
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in everything.
As You Like It. Act ii. Sc. 1.

As merry as the day is long.
Much Ado About Nothing. Act ii. Sc. 1.

Every one can master a grief but he that has it.
Much Ado About Nothing. Act iii. Sc. 2.

The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils;
The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
And his affections dark as Erebus.
Let no such man be trusted.

Merchant of Venice. Act v. Sc. 1.

All the world 's a stage
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their entrances;
And one man in his time plays many parts,—
His Acts being seven ages. At first, the Infant,
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms.
Then the whining School-boy, with his satchel
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school. And then the Lover,
Sighing like furnace, with a woful ballad
Made to his mistress' eyebrow. Then a Soldier,
Full of strange oaths and bearded like the pard;
Jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble Reputation
Even in the cannon's mouth. And then the Justice,
In fair round belly with good capon lin'd,
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances,—
And so he plays his part. The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon,
With spectacle on nose and pouch on side;
His youthful hose, well sav'd, a world too wide
For his shrunk shank; and his big manly voice,
Turning again toward childish treble, pipes
And whistles in his sound. Last scene of all,
That ends this strange eventful history,
Is second childishness and mere oblivion;
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans—everything.

As You Like It. Act ii. Sc. 7.

She never told her love;
But let concealment, like a worm i' the bud,
Feed on her damask cheek: she pined in thought;
And, with a green and yellow melancholy,
She sat, like Patience on a monument,
Smiling at grief.

Twelfth Night. Act ii. Sc. 4.

Some are born great, some achieve greatness,
And some have greatness thrust upon them.
Twelfth Night. Act ii. Sc. 5.

Thus the whirligig of Time brings in his revenges.
Twelfth Night. Act v. Sc. 1.

When Fortune means to men most good,
She looks upon them with a threatening eye.
King John. Act iii. Sc. 4.

To gild refined gold, to paint the lily,
To throw a perfume on the violet,
To smooth the ice, or add another hue
Unto the rainbow, or with taper-light
To seek the beauteous eye of heaven to garnish,
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess.

King John. Act iv. Sc. 2.

Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.
King Henry IV., Part II. Act iii. Sc. 1.

Smooth runs the water where the brook is deep.

King Henry VI., Part II. Act iii. Sc. 1.

The smallest worm will turn, being trodden on.

King Henry VI., Part III. Act ii. Sc. 2.

So wise so young, they say, do ne'er live long.

King Richard III. Act iii. Sc. 1.

A horse! a horse! My kingdom for a horse!

King Richard III. Act v. Sc. 4.

Farewell, a long farewell to all my greatness!
This is the state of man: to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope, to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honors thick upon him:
The third day comes a frost, a killing frost.

King Henry VIII. Act iii. Sc. 2.

What 's in a name? that which we call a rose
By any other name would smell as sweet.

Romeo and Juliet. Act ii. Sc. 2.

For nought so vile that on the earth doth live,
But to the earth some special good doth give;
Nor aught so good, but, strain'd from that fair use,
Revolts from true birth, stumbling on abuse:
Virtue itself turns vice, being misapplied,
And vice sometime 's by action dignified.

Romeo and Juliet. Act ii. Sc. 3.

Romans, countrymen, and lovers! hear me for
my cause; and be silent that you may hear.

Julius Caesar. Act iii. Sc. 2.

Not that I loved Caesar less, but that I loved
Rome more.

Julius Caesar. Act iii. Sc. 2.

But yesterday, the word of Caesar might
Have stood against the world: now lies he there,
And none so poor to do him reverence.

Julius Caesar. Act iii. Sc. 2.

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune:
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.

Julius Caesar. Act iv. Sc. 3.

His life was gentle; and the elements
So mix'd in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, "This is a man!"

Julius Caesar. Act v. Sc. 5.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time;
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusty death. Out, out, brief candle!
Life 's but a walking shadow; a poor player,
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
And then is heard no more: it is a tale
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing.

Macbeth. Act v. Sc. 5.

Frailty, thy name is woman!

Hamlet. Act i. Sc. 2.

He was a man, take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his like again.

Hamlet. Act i. Sc. 2.

A countenance more
In sorrow than in anger.

Hamlet. Act i. Sc. 2.

Let the galled jade wince, our withers are unwrung.

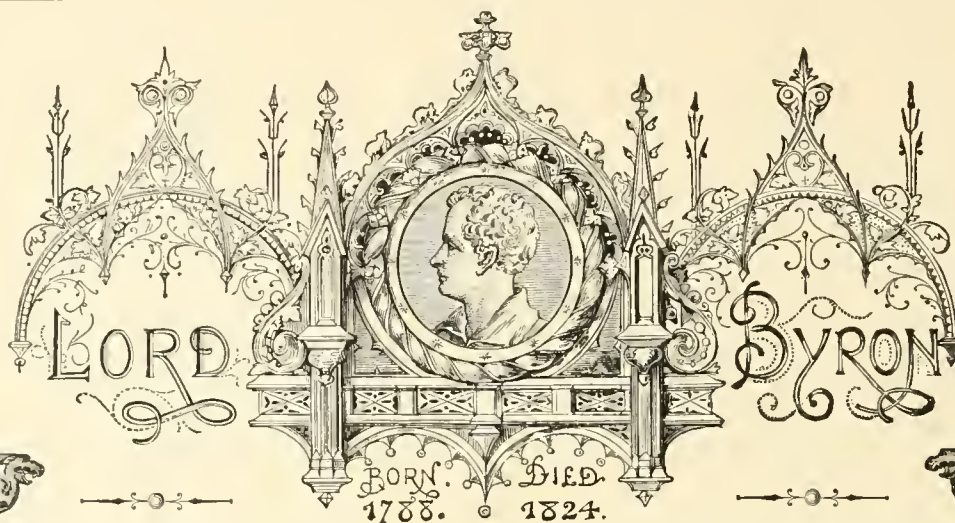
Hamlet. Act iii. Sc. 2.

There 's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will.

Hamlet. Act v. Sc. 2.

Have you not heard it said full oft,
A woman's nay doth stand for naught?

Ibid. xiv.



Author of "Childe Harold," "Siege of Corinth," "Mazeppa," "The Prisoner of Chillon," "Don Juan," "The Orient," "Song of the Greek Poet," "To Thomas Moore," "Destruction of the Sennacherib," "The Coliseum," "Maid of Athens, Ere We Part," "Napoleon," etc.



THAT THE peculiarities and eccentricities of a parent will be transmitted to children is abundantly verified in the Byron family. John Byron was

a reckless, dissipated captain in the guards, whose first prominent escapade was to elope, at the age of twenty-three, with the wife of a marquis, the couple taking up their residence in France, where the wife died in 1784,

leaving a daughter—Augusta—who afterwards became Mrs. Leigh. Two years later, the fortune of the first wife being squandered, John made the acquaintance of Catherine Gordon, a Scotch girl, who was reputed to be worth \$250,000. Byron openly boasted of his intention to marry her for the purpose of obtaining the money with which to pay his debts, and he carried out his purpose. This marriage was very satisfactory to Byron's creditors, who came upon the estate before the honeymoon was over. First went the ready money, \$15,000; next, \$5,000 in bank and other stock; then \$45,000 worth of timber was cut and sold from the estate. Then the property was mortgaged for \$21,000, and all the money thus raised was spent in paying the debts of the spendthrift.

First settling in England, where the property was squandered, the wife afterwards went to Aberdeen to live on the income of \$10,000 that had been settled upon her at marriage, which amount the husband could not obtain. When everything else had been wasted, to even the interest on this last amount, the husband followed her from England and borrowed all he could get, and then abandoned her and their child, a boy then three years old, and started for Paris,

but died before reaching there. With all the meanness of the man, his wife loved him devotedly and her shrieks were of the most violent kind when the news came of his death.

Such was the parentage of the poet, Byron. The father was a wild, reckless, passionate spendthrift. The mother was irrational and emotional; sometimes storming with anger, and again overflowing in her heart with love. What wonder that the future Byron should have possessed those traits of character that poisoned his morals and shadowed the purity of his social existence. It was as natural that his domestic life should be darkened and cursed as that thistles shall grow where the seed of thistle is sown. It will be seen in these biographies of great lives that while training has done much, a smoothly, evenly-rounded, successful life is almost invariably preceded by an intellectual, moral, well balanced, superior parentage.

George Gordon Byron, the subject of our sketch, was born in London, January 22, 1788. It was while living with his mother in Aberdeen, in 1798, that the news came of the death of his great uncle, William Lord Byron, of Rochdale, and Newstead Abbey, who had died without direct heirs, and George Gordon succeeded to the title and the wealth which he left. The future poet was then ten years old,—a bashful, imaginative boy, who was very sensitive because of lameness,—a trouble that had afflicted him from birth, at which time the bones of his right foot had been misplaced.

The widow and her son removed to the Abbey, and from there he was sent to a school at Dulwich. Two years afterwards he was transferred to Harrow school, where he remained five years, proving a careless student but a great reader of fiction and history. He was ambitious to excel in athletic sports, and became an expert swimmer and boxer. His poetic temperament and amative, passionate nature predisposed him to fall in love, and three times before he was fifteen, it is averred, he was madly infatuated with as many girls.

It was during a few weeks' vacation when sixteen years old, that he made the acquaintance of Mary Anne Chaworth, whom he loved most devotedly. Two years his senior, she married soon afterwards, the news of which nearly threw him into convulsions. Byron in after years claimed that this boyish passion was the turning-point of his life.

His youthful training was as unfortunate as were the mental characteristics which he inherited. His mother would at times indulge in fits of rage toward him and taunt him as a "lame brat;" again she would indulge him in any whim, caress and praise him for his bright eyes. Thus, with a bad mental organization to commence with, an unfortunate training in his youth, petted and humored for the sake of his title, the wonder is that there was any good left in him.

He went to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1805, and the next year appeared a small volume of his poems, which, along with other verses, were issued in 1807 under the title, "Hours of Idleness." This volume was severely criticised by the *Edinburgh Review*, and Byron retorted by a satire, published in 1807, entitled "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers."

On coming of age, in 1809, Byron was in debt \$50,000, to incur which he had run a course of youthful dissipation that impaired his health. This, with the limited income from his estate, made him resolve to leave England for a journey to the East, where a portion of his time was spent in Greece. Here he wrote, "Hints from Horace," "The Curse of Minerva," and the first and second cantos of "Childe Harold."

Returning to England, Byron showed these poems to a relative, who urged their publication, many of the weakest passages being stricken from them, and the strongest and best being added as they were passing through the press.

The want of affection between Byron and his mother, was shown in the fact that though absent from England two years, Byron did not go to see her upon his return, her last imprecation upon him, when he left home two years before, being a hope that he would become as deformed in mind as he was in body. Soon after his return, she died from the effects of a fit of rage, brought on through a quarrel with a tradesman.

"Childe Harold" came from the press, and was at once a success. Through it he may be said to have attained the highest literary reputation of any man of his age. He had, in the meantime, also, made two or three speeches in the House of Peers, of which he was a member by virtue of his rank. His prolific pen caused to follow, in rapid succession, about this time, the "Glaour," "Bride of Abydos," "Corsair" and, lastly, "Lara," which appeared in 1813.

In spite of dissipation and the fates which had been so terribly against him, Byron was at this period, undoubtedly, the most popular literary man in Europe. He had developed into a fine personal appearance, having only a slight limp as he walked; he was regarded as a talented member of the House of Lords, and he was an author of acknowledged superior genius. Byron could, had he chosen, have been peculiarly independent from that time forward.

His only near relative was his half-sister, Augusta, who had been reared by her grandmother, the Countess of Holderness. He had no dependents upon him, and yet his loves with women of questionable character, and his spendthrift habits, kept him poor and in debt.

About this time he sold his estate for \$700,000, of which sum \$100,000 was paid at time of purchase, which was to be forfeited if the remainder was not forthcoming. No more was paid, and Byron used the sum thus furnished in part liquidation of his obligations, but after all was exhausted, he was yet overwhelmed with debt.

His friends advised him to marry, and he listened to the suggestion. He had before been impressed with the beauty and modesty of Miss Anne Isabella Milbanke. Her father was a baronet, with large estates, and she was the prospective heiress to an estate of an uncle, which yielded an income of \$40,000 a year. Byron proposed to her

and was refused. At the suggestion of a friend he proposed to another heiress, and was rejected; whereupon he reopened correspondence with Miss Milbanke, and was finally accepted, the marriage taking place January 2, 1815, Byron being then twenty-seven years old, and his wife four years younger.

During the succeeding year he wrote the "Siege of Corinth," "Parisina," and other smaller poems. During the year, also, his creditors, understanding that he had married a rich heiress, pressed their claims, and his wife's fortune rapidly melted away; several executions were placed upon his house, and he escaped personal arrest only by virtue of being a member of the House of Peers. At the end of a year, a child was born to Byron and his wife, known in his verse as "Ada, sole daughter of my home and

heart." The mother had no sooner risen from childbed than Byron insisted upon her returning to her father's house, which she did, and soon after a formal separation took place, the grounds of complaint being harshness and cruelty on the part of the husband, though flagrant infidelity on his part was suspected, among his amours being incestuous intercourse with his half-sister, Mrs. Leigh, then a married woman and the mother of four children.

Public sentiment turned upon Byron as soon as the separation from his wife became known. He was now as unpopular as he had before been famous, and to escape the lashings of the press and his enemies, he left England, went to Brussels, and thence up the Rhine to Switzerland, traveling in state in a carriage fitted up with bed, library, etc., having with him a physician and three servants.

At Geneva he met a young woman by whom he had a daughter, born nine months afterwards. This child was sent to him, at Venice, when it was twenty months old. Named Allegra, she died when five years of age.

In Switzerland he wrote the third canto of "Childe Harold," the



Byron's Tomb, at Hucknall, England.

"Prisoner of Chillon," several smaller poems, and outlined the novel, subsequently published, called "The Vampire."

From Switzerland he went to Venice, where he hired a palace, fitted up a harem, filled with a low class of Venetian women, and remained here three years, during which time he wrote "Manfred," "The Lament of Tasso," "Beppo," "Ode on Venice," "Mazeppa," the fourth canto of "Childe Harold," and four cantos of "Don Juan," with many smaller poems.

In 1819 he met the Countess Teresa Guiccioli, a young lady then but sixteen years of age, who had recently become the third wife of Count Guiccioli, a wealthy nobleman, then sixty years old. Byron and the countess fell in love with each other at first sight, and the result was that Byron disbanded his harem and attached himself to her. Afterwards, when the husband took his young wife to Ravenna, she fell sick, and, as a last resort, the father, brother, and husband urged Byron to go and visit her, which he did; and taking up his residence in the husband's home, remained there two years, the openly recognized lover of the countess. During this time he wrote "Marino Faliero," "Sardanapalus," "The Two Foscari," "Cain," "The Vision of Judgment," "Heaven and Earth," "The Prophecy of Dante," the fifth canto of "Don Juan," made some translations, and commenced "Werner" and "The Deformed Transformed."

The count, it appears, at last objected to the relations existing between Byron and his wife, which resulted in a separation between the countess and himself; but after Byron's death, in 1824, they became reconciled, and she received an annuity from his estate. In 1851 she married the French Marquis de Boissy, who used to refer to her as "My wife, formerly mistress of Lord Byron." Her husband died in 1866. In 1868 she published in French, afterwards translated into English, a work entitled, "My Recollections of Lord Byron."

In 1821 the poet had become rich. His works were having a large sale. He had sold his estates for cash, and a portion of his wife's inheritance, settled upon him at marriage, had come into his hands.

At this time Byron and the Countess Guiccioli took up their abode for nine months in Pisa, Italy, going thence to Genoa. In this period he finished "Werner," and "The Deformed Transformed," wrote "The Age of Bronze," "The Island," and the last cantos of "Don Juan" that were published. The countess claimed that he wrote five more cantos, in which he brought the poem to a happy conclusion. He also wrote his memoir, the manuscript of which he presented to Moore, who sold it to Murray for \$10,000, the condition being that it should not be published until after the poet's death.

Byron was now thirty-six years old. He had been rich, and poor, and rich, in turn. He had lived the life of a prodigal; had been

famous, and infamous, and famous again; he had wasted his health with intemperance, and had partially recovered it. He had done an immense work as an author, from which literary labor he now concluded to rest. It was at this period that he began to turn his attention to political matters, feeling that the time had come for him to verify the assertion, made years before, that he would some day do something besides writing poetry.

The Greeks had risen against the Turks. Byron resolved to cast his fortunes with Greece in her struggle for independence. He furnished some money, and in January, 1824, he joined the ranks of the Grecian soldiery, and was appointed commander-in-chief of an expedition intended to be sent against Lepanto. He left Genoa and sailed for the Greek islands, making his headquarters at Missolonghi, and on the 22d of January, 1824, he wrote his last poem, entitled, "On Completing My Thirty-sixth Year." On February 15, he was seized with a convulsive fit, from which he died

four days afterwards, while vainly endeavoring to give a direction, in which were articulated the names of his wife, daughter and sister. The countess was at this time in Genoa.

His death was most sincerely mourned by the Greeks for a period of twenty-one days. His body was embalmed and sent to England, where it was interred in the tomb of his ancestors, at Hucknall, near Newstead Abbey.

By will he left his fortune to his sister, Mrs. Leigh. Much of the memoir which he wrote Moore destroyed just before the work appeared in public print. It is said, at the instigation of Lady Byron; a record of what might have been of considerable interest to the world, was thus denied to those who, through this memoir, would doubtless have known much more of

the inner existence of this eccentric character.

Such was the short life of the sensitive, erratic, fickle, weak and talented Byron. As a poet, he is claimed by some to stand at the very head in English verse; others place him second only to Homer, Shakespeare and Dante. It is certain that he occupies a place in the foremost rank as a descriptive writer, as shown in the third and fourth cantos of "Childe Harold," while in "Don Juan," his blending of pathos, scorn, wit, humor, gloom and vivacity, is of the very highest order.

His powers of description are shown in the poem on this page entitled "The Destruction of Sennacherib," every line of which, it will be seen, so vividly illustrates that which is described as to enable the reader very plainly to behold the scene.

Owing to the varied feelings of the people concerning the blame attaching to him, when parentage and youthful training are considered, the merits of his writings have been exalted or undervalued from time to time. The opinion prevails, however, that his place in literary merit is among the very highest of the English poets.

The Destruction of Sennacherib.

BY LORD BYRON.

THE Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold,
And his cohorts were gleaming in purple and gold;
And the sheen of their spears was like stars on the sea,
When the blue wave rolls nightly on deep Galilee.

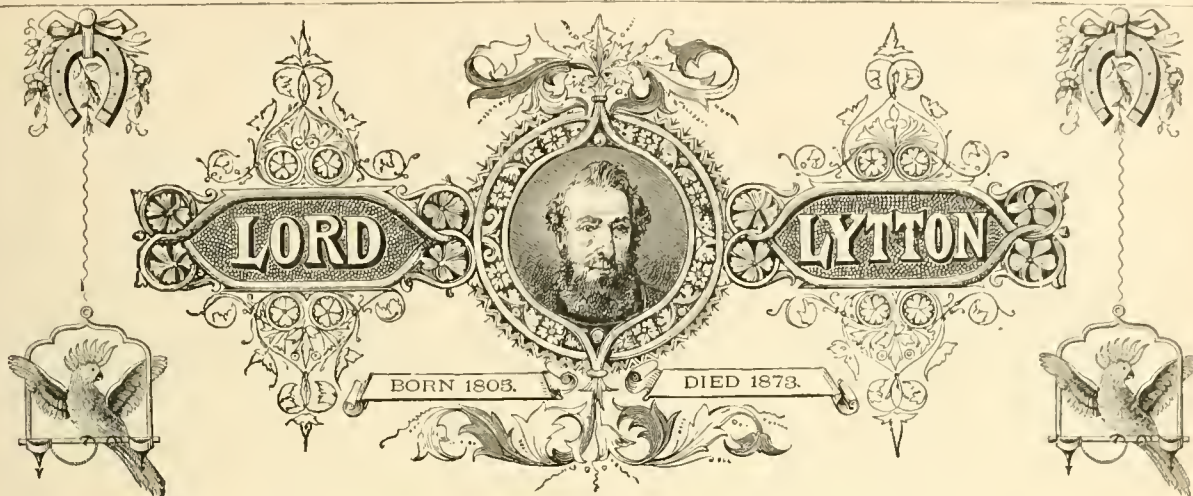
Like the leaves of the forest when summer is green,
That host with their banners at sunset were seen;
Like the leaves of the forest when autumn hath flown,
That host on the morrow lay withered and strown.

For the angel of death spread his wings on the blast,
And breathed in the face of the foe as he passed;
And the eyes of the sleepers waxed deadly and chill,
And their hearts but once heaved and forever grew still!

And there lay the steed with his nostril all wide,
But through it there rolled not the breath of his pride;
And the foam of his gasping lay white on the turf,
And cold as the spray of the rock-peating surf.

And there lay the rider distorted and pale,
With the dew on his brow and the rust on his mail;
And the tents were all silent, the banners alone,
The lances uplifted, the trumpets unblown.

And the widows of Ashur are loud in their wail;
And the idols are broke in the temple of Baal;
And the might of the Gentile, unmonite by the sword,
Hath melted like snow in the glance of the Lord!



Poet, Novelist and Member of the British Parliament.



HE CELEBRATED English novelist, Edward George Earle Lytton, Baron, was born in 1805, of an ancient family.

He was educated by private tutors and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1826. In the meantime he had made pedestrian tours through England and Scotland, and on horseback through a large portion of France. His literary tastes developed at an early age and continued until his death to be manifested in his voluminous writings. He succeeded to the Knebworth estates in 1844; mainly assisted in founding the guild of literature and art; became lord rector of the University of Glasgow in 1856, and again in 1858. He entered parliament in 1831, and again in 1852 and 1857. He was created a baronet in 1838, and in 1858 became secretary of state for the colonies in the cabinet of the earl of Derby, but this

office he resigned in 1859. In 1866 he became Baron Lytton and a member of the peerage. He died in London, 1873. Among his works were the following:

Poems: "Sculpture," "Weeds and Wild Flowers," "O'Neill, or the Rebel," "The New Timon," "King Arthur," "The Odes and Epodes of Horace," "The Siamese Twins," "The Lost Tales of Miletus." Dramas: "The Duchéss de La Vallière," "The Lady of Lyons," "Richelieu," "Money," "Not so Bad as We Seem." Other works: "Falkland," "Pelham," "The Disowned," "Devcrenxx," "Paul Clifford," "Eugene Aram," "England and the English," "The Student," "The Pilgrims of the Rhine," "The Caxtons," "A Letter to John Bull," "Confessions of a Water Patient," "My Novel," "What wilt He Do with It?" "The Parisians," "Kenelm Chillingly," and "The Crisis," a political paper.

Lady Bulwer, his wife, also wrote several novels.

CLAUDE MELNOTTE'S APOLOGY AND DEFENSE.

BY LORD EDWARD BULWER-LYTTON.

PAULINE, by pride
Angels have fallen ere thy time; by pride,—
That sole alloy of thy most lovely mould —
The evil spirit of a bitter love
And a revengeful heart, had power upon thee.
From my first years my soul was filled with thee;
I saw thee midst the flowers the lowly hoy
Tended, unmarked by thee,—a spirit of bloom,
And joy and freshness, as spring itself
Were made a living thing and wore thy shape!
I saw thee, and the passionate heart of man
Entered the breast of the wild-dreaming boy;
And from that hour I grew — what to the last
I shall be — thine adorer! Well, this love,
Vain, frantic,—guilty, if thou wilt, became
A fountain of ambition and bright hope;
I thought of tales that by the winter hearth
Old gossips tell,—how maidens sprung from kings
Have stooped from their high sphere; how Love, like Death,
Levels all ranks, and lays the shepherd's crook
Beside the sceptre. Thus I made my home
In the soft palace of a fairy Future!
My father died; and I, the peasant-born,
Was my own lord. Then did I seek to rise
Out of the prison of my mean estate;
And, with such jewels as the exploring mind
Brings from the caves of Knowledge, buy my ransom
From those twin jailers of the daring heart,—
Low birth and iron fortune. Thy bright image,

Glassed in my soul, took all the hues of glory
And lured me on to those inspiring toils
By which man masters men! For thee, I grew
A midnight student o'er the dreams of sages!
For thee, I sought to borrow from each Grace
And every Muse such attributes as lend
Ideal charms to Love. I thought of thee,
And passion taught me poesy,—of thee,
And on the painter's canvas grew the life
Of beauty! — Art became the shadow
Of the dear starlight of thy haunting eyes!
Men called me vain,—some, mad,—I heeded not;
But still toiled on, hoped on,—for it was sweet,
If not to win, to feel more worthy, thee!

At last, in one mad hour, I dared to pour
The thoughts that burst thy channels into song,
And sent them to thee,—such a tribute, lady,
As beauty rarely scorns, even from the meanest.
The name — appended by the burning heart
That longed to show its idol what bright things
It had created — yea, the enthusiast's name,
That should have been thy triumph, was thy scorn!
That very hour — when passion, turned to wrath,
Resembled hatred most; when thy disdain
Made my whole soul a chaos — in that hour
The tempters found me a revengeful tool
For their revenge! Thou hadst trampled on the worm,—
It turned, and stung thee!



An Erratic, Sensitive and Peculiar Genius.



THE AUTHOR of "The Raven," E. A. Poe, was born at Boston, February 19, 1809. His father and mother, who belonged to the theatrical profession, both died about the same time, leaving three children, one of whom, Edgar, the second child, was adopted by John Allan, of Richmond, who, being in wealthy circumstances, gave the boy good educational advantages. At the age of seven he was sent to a school in England, near London.

Returning at the age of thirteen, he pursued his studies at home, under private instructors, until he was seventeen years old, when he entered the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville. He was a bright student, but his love of gambling and dissipation caused him to leave his school at the end of twelve months, after which he remained at home three or four years. In the meantime, when about twenty, he published a volume of poems

at Baltimore.

A short time afterwards, he was, through the influence of Mr. Allan, admitted to West Point Military Academy, but neglect of his studies and intemperance caused his expulsion from this institution. Returning to Mr. Allan's, his conduct was such as to cause his benefactor to turn him out of doors, and the will left by Mr. Allan, when he died soon after, made no mention of Poe.

Thrown upon his own resources, the poet then turned to literature, winning two prizes, offered by a Baltimore publisher, of \$100 each—one for the best poem, and the other for the best story. He soon afterwards took the editorship of the *Southern Literary Messenger*, at Richmond, subsequently the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and

afterwards of *Graham's Magazine*—the latter two in Philadelphia—with the publishers of each of which he quarreled, and because of his irregular habits was dismissed from both.

Two volumes of his writings, published at Philadelphia, appeared in 1840, entitled "Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque."

In 1845, in the *American Review*, appeared "The Raven," through which he became widely and favorably known.

About this time he was employed on the *Mirror*, as an assistant editor with N. P. Willis, which position he abandoned to take the editorial management of the *Broadway Journal*, which soon afterwards ceased to exist.

Following this, Poe was so much reduced in circumstances as to cause several newspapers to make an appeal for aid in his behalf.

He was married to his cousin about 1836, and in 1848 this wife died. In 1849 he was engaged to a lady of wealth and intelligence in Richmond, to whom he was soon to have been married. Starting for New York, to make preparations, he fell in with some of his former dissolute companions in Baltimore, and with them spent a night in drinking. He was found in the streets next day, unable to care for himself, and, being taken to a hospital, died in a few hours.

Eleven years afterwards, Mrs. Sarah Helen Whitman, the lady to whom Poe was said to have been engaged previous to his death, published a volume in defense of Poe, entitled "Edgar A. Poe and his Critics," and various other volumes have been published in his defense. He was a versatile and strong writer in prose, and several of his poems are among the most beautiful in the language. Of these are "The Bells" and "The Raven."

Poe's remains, after his death, were deposited in Westminster churchyard, in Baltimore, where they rested for twenty-six years with nothing to mark the place of burial. The teachers of Baltimore, whose recitations had so often been enlivened by the gems of the erratic poet, at last resolved to do him an honor, and, in 1875, they erected a monument above his grave.

The Raven.

BY EDGAR A. POE.



ONCE, upon a midnight dreary, while I pondered, weak and weary,
Over many a quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore—

While I nodded, nearly napping, suddenly there came a tapping,

As of some one gently rapping, rapping at my chamber door:

"'Tis some visitor," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door—
Only this, and nothing more."

Ah, distinctly I remember! it was in the bleak December,
And each separate dying ember wrought its ghost upon the floor.
Eagerly I wished the morrow; vainly I had tried to borrow
From my books surcease of sorrow—sorrow for the lost Lenore—

For the rare and radiant maiden whom the angels name Lenore—
Nameless here for evermore.

And the silken, sad, uncertain rustling of each purple curtain
Thrilled me—filled me with fantastic terrors never felt before;
So that now, to still the beating of my heart, I stood repeating,
"Tis some visitor entreating entrance at my chamber door—
Some late visitor entreating entrance at my chamber door;—
This it is, and nothing more."

Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer,
"Sir," said I, "or madam, truly your forgiveness I implore;
But the fact is I was napping, and so gently you came rapping,
And so faintly you came tapping, tapping at my chamber door,
That I scarce was sure I heard you,"—here I opened wide the door:
Darkness there, and nothing more!

Deep into that darkness peering, long I stood there wondering,
fearing,
Doubting, dreaming dreams no mortal ever dared to dream before;
But the silence was unbroken, and the darkness gave no token,
And the only word there spoken was the whispered word,
"Lenore!"

This I whispered, and an echo murmured back the word "Lenore!"
Merely this, and nothing more.

Then into the chamber turning, all my soul within me burning,
Soon I heard again a tapping, somewhat louder than before:
"Surely," said I, "surely that is something at my window lattice;
Let me see, then, what thereat is, and this mystery explore—
Let my heart be still a moment, and this mystery explore;—
'Tis the wind, and nothing more!"

Open here I flung the shutter, when, with many a flirt and flutter,
In there stepped a stately raven of the saintly days of yore;
Not the least obeisance made he; not an instant stopped or stayed
he;

But, with mien of lord or lady, perched above my chamber door—
Perched upon a bust of Pallas, just above my chamber door—
Perched, and sat, and nothing more.

Then this ebony bird beguiling my sad fancy into smiling,
By the grave and stern decorum of the countenance it wore;
"Though thy crest be shorn and shaven, thou," I said, "art sure
no craven—

Ghastly, grim, and ancient raven, wandering from the nightly shore—
Tell me what thy lordly name is on the night's Plutonian shore!"
Quoth the raven, "Nevermore."

Much I marvelled this ungainly fowl to hear discourse so plainly—
Though its answer little meaning, little relevancy bore;
For we cannot help agreeing that no living human being
Ever yet was blessed with seeing bird above his chamber door—
Bird or beast upon the sculptured bust above his chamber door,
With such name as "Nevermore."

But the raven, sitting lonely on the placid bust, spoke only
That one word, as if his soul in that one word he did outpour.
Nothing farther then he uttered—not a feather then he fluttered—
Till I scarcely more than muttered, "Other friends have flown
before—

On the morrow he will leave me, as my hopes have flown before."
Then the bird said "Nevermore."

Startled at the stillness broken by reply so aptly spoken
"Doubtless," said I, "what it utters is its only stock and store—
Caught from some unhappy master, whom unmerciful disaster
Followed fast and followed faster, till his songs one burden bore—
Till the dirges of his hope the melancholy burden bore
Of 'Never—Nevermore.'"

But the raven still beguiling all my sad soul into smiling,
Straight I wheeled a cushioned seat in front of bird, and bust and
door;

Then upon the velvet sinking, I betook myself to linking
Fancy unto fancy, thinking what this ominous bird of yore—
What this grim, ungainly, ghastly, gaunt and ominous bird of yore
Meant in croaking "Nevermore."

Then I sat engaged in guessing, but no syllable expressing
To the fowl, whose fiery eyes now burned into my bosom's core;
This, and more, I sat divining, with my head at ease reclining
On the cushion's velvet lining that the lamplight gloated o'er;
But whose velvet violet lining, with the lamplight gloating o'er,
She shall press—ah, nevermore!

Then, methought, the air grew denser, perfumed from an unseen
censer

Swung by angels, whose faint foot-falls tinkled on the tufted floor.
"Wretch!" I cried, "thy God hath lent thee, by these angels he
hath sent thee,

Respite—respite and nepenthe from thy memories of Lenore!
Quaff, oh quaff this kind nepenthe, and forget this lost Lenore!"
Quoth the raven, "Nevermore."

"Prophet!" said I, "thing of evil!—prophet still, if bird or devil!
Whether tempter sent, or whether tempest tossed thee here ashore—
Desolate, yet all undaunted, on this desert land enchanted,
On this home by horror haunted—tell me truly, I implore—
Is there balm in Gilead? tell me—tell me, I implore!"
Quoth the raven, "Nevermore."

"Prophet!" said I, "thing of evil!—prophet still, if bird or devil!
By that heaven that bends above us—by that God we both adore—
Tell this soul with sorrow laden if, within the distant Aidenn,
It shall clasp a sainted maiden whom the angels name Lenore—
Clasp a rare and radiant maiden whom the angels name Lenore."
Quoth the raven, "Nevermore."

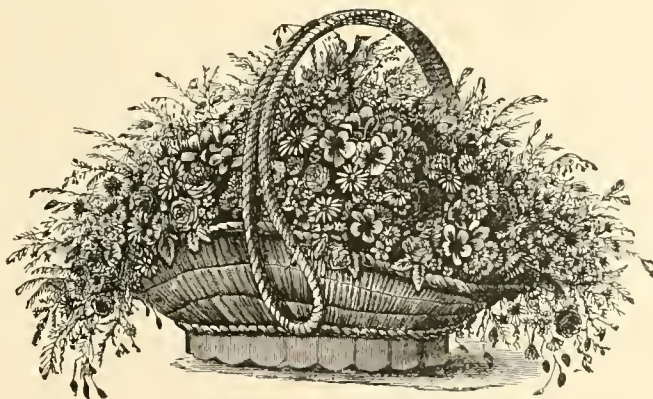
"Be that word our sign of parting, bird or fiend!" I shrieked, up-
starting—

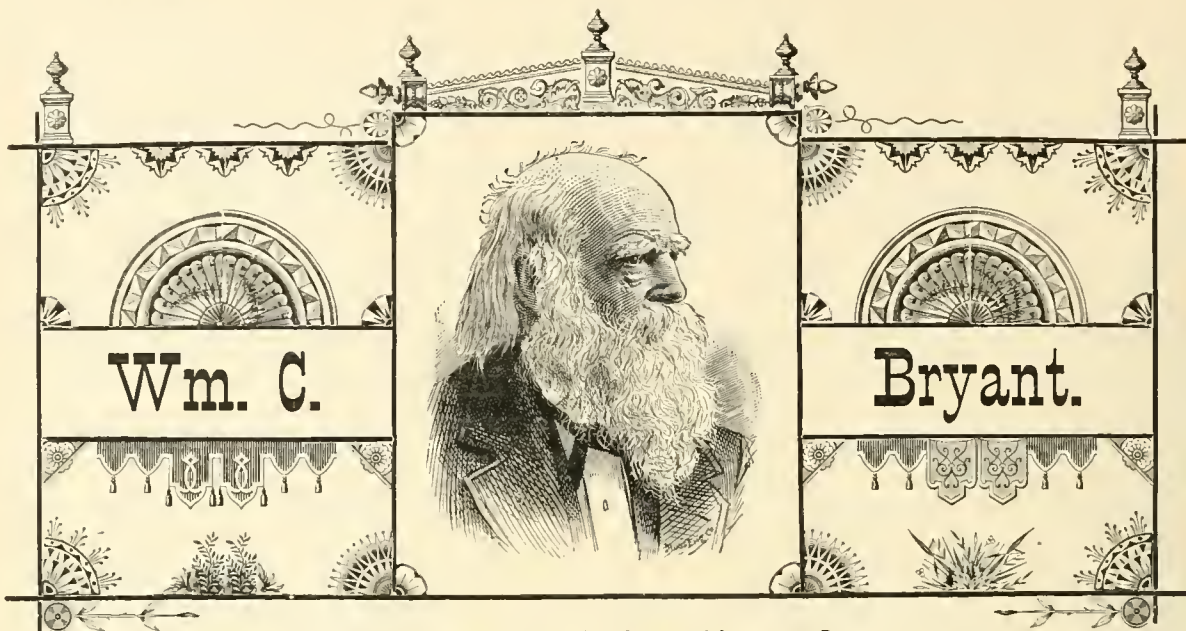
"Get thee back into the tempest and the night's Plutonian shore!
Leave no black plume as a token of that lie thy soul hath spoken!
Leave my loneliness unbroken!—quit the bust above my door!
Take thy beak from out my heart, and take thy form from off my
door!"

Quoth the raven, "Nevermore."

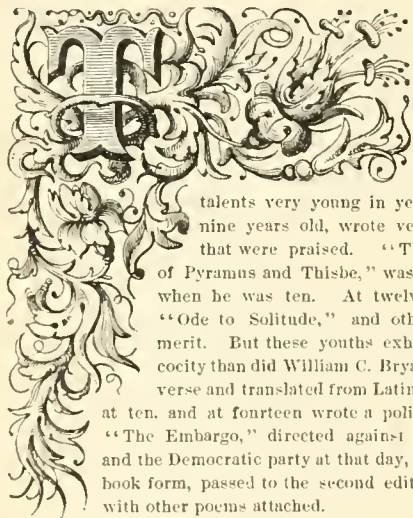
And the raven, never fitting, still is sitting, still is sitting
On the pallid bust of Pallas just above my chamber door;
And his eyes have all the seeming of a demon's that is dreaming,
And the lamplight, o'er him streaming, throws his shadow on the
floor;

And my soul from out that shadow that lies floating on the floor
Shall be lifted—nevermore!





Hero of a Long and Eminent Literary Career.



THE subject of this sketch was born at Cumington, Mass., Nov. 3, 1794. Some of the literary celebrities displayed their

talents very young in years. Tasso, when nine years old, wrote verses to his mother that were praised. "The Tragical History of Pyramus and Thisbe," was written by Cowley when he was ten. At twelve, Pope wrote his "Ode to Solitude," and other poems of much merit. But these youths exhibited no more precocity than did William C. Bryant, who wrote good verse and translated from Latin for the newspapers at ten, and at fourteen wrote a political satire entitled "The Embargo," directed against President Jefferson and the Democratic party at that day, which, published in book form, passed to the second edition in a brief time, with other poems attached.

Young Bryant's father was a physician, distinguished for his scholarly acquirements, good judgment and taste, and under his supervision the boy's talent was carefully nurtured.

The young poet entered an advanced class in Williams College, at the age of sixteen, and immediately took front rank as a classical scholar. He retired from the institution, however, before the completion of his course, to enter upon the study of the law. Being admitted to the bar in 1815, his practice commenced in Plainfield, Mass., but he soon after removed to Great Barrington, Mass., where he married. He was then twenty-one years old.

Ten years passed in successful practice in the uncongenial profession of the law, which he concluded to abandon for the purpose of devoting himself more exclusively to literature. With this object in view he removed to New York in 1825. With a friend he established

the *New York Review and Athenaeum Magazine*, in which appeared many of his finest poems.

In 1826 he commenced editorial work upon the *New York Evening Post*, and with that journal he continued his connection during life, the *Post* being known as a leading Democratic organ, favorable to free trade. He occasionally edited various annual publications, and, from time to time, were issued volumes of his own poetry.

Intermixed with his editorial labors were travels in various portions of Europe and America, an account of which he wrote under the heads of "Letters of a Traveler" and "Letters from Spain," etc.

In the later years of his life he was frequently called upon to pay public tributes to the memory of eminent Americans.

In 1845 he purchased an old vine-embowered mansion, near Roslyn, on Long Island, where, amid the birds, the flowers and the trees, he resided in the declining years of his life.

In 1864 the Century Club of New York celebrated his seventieth birthday by a festival, at which many of the distinguished literary men of the country were present. While, at seventy, his work might have seemed finished, considering how early he commenced his literary labors, he yet went forward with his active employment, and six years later he issued the "Iliad," and the next year the "Odyssey," being translations of Homer into English blank verse.

Subsequently he edited various important publications, and made various public addresses, prominent among them being one on the occasion of the dedication of the statue of Professor Morse, at Central Park, New York, in 1871, and on a similar occasion on the life and services of Scott and Shakspeare, in 1872.

With a literary career so long and nobly rounded out, Bryant died June 12, 1878, being between eighty-three and eighty-four years old at the time of his death; there being in that time seventy-four years in any period of which his pen could write that which was worthy of preservation for future generations to read.

It is difficult to designate the best of his poems. "Thanatopsis," one of his earliest written, is excellent, and the "Snow-Shower," is very true to nature.

Stanza from *Thanatopsis*.

So live, that when thy summons comes to join
 The innumerable caravan that moves
 To the pale realms of shade, where each shall take
 His chamber in the silent halls of death,
 Thou go, not like the quarry-slave at night,
 Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
 By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
 Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
 About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

William Cullen Bryant.



Residence of Bryant, near Roslyn, Long Island.



THE SNOW-SHOWER.

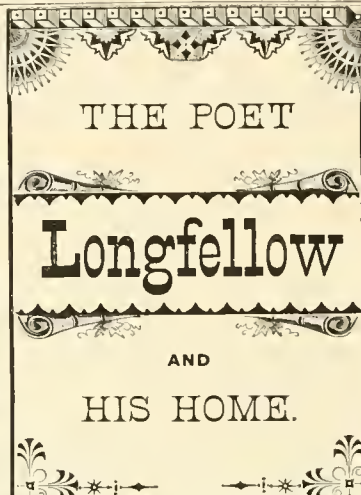
BY W. C. BRYANT.

STAND here by my side and turn, I pray,
 On the lake below thy gentle eyes;
 The clouds hang over it, heavy and gray,
 And dark and silent the water lies;
 And out of that frozen mist the snow
 In wavering flakes begins to flow;
 Flake after flake
 They sink in the dark and silent lake.
 See how in a living swarm they come
 From the chambers beyond that misty veil;
 Some hover awhile in air, and some
 Rush prone from the sky like summer hail.
 All, dropping swiftly or settling slow,
 Meet, and are still in the depths below;
 Flake after flake
 Dissolved in the dark and silent lake.
 Here delicate snow-stars, out of the cloud,
 Come floating downward in airy play,
 Like spangles dropped from the glistening crowd
 That whiten by night the Milky Way;
 There broader and burlier masses fall;
 The sullen water buries them all.—
 Flake after flake,—
 All drowned in the dark and silent lake.
 And some, as on tender wings they glide
 From their chilly birth-cloud, dim and gray,
 Are joined in their fall, and, side by side,
 Come clinging along their unsteady way;

As friend with friend, or husband with wife,
 Makes hand in hand the passage of life;
 Each mated flake
 Soon sinks in the dark and silent lake.
 Lo! while we are gazing, in swifter haste
 Stream down the snows, till the air is white,
 As, myriads by myriads madly chased,
 They fling themselves from their shadowy height.
 The fair, frail creatures of middle sky,
 What speed they make, with their grave so nigh;
 Flake after flake
 To lie in the dark and silent lake!
 I see in thy gentle eyes a tear;
 They turn to me in sorrowful thought;
 Thou thinkest of friends, the good and dear,
 Who were for a time, and now are not;
 Like these fair children of cloud and frost,
 That glisten a moment and then are lost,—
 Flake after flake,—
 All lost in the dark and silent lake.
 Yet look again, for the clouds divide;
 A gleam of blue on the water lies;
 And far away, on the mountain-side,
 A sunbeam falls from the opening skies.
 But the hurrying host that flew between
 The cloud and the water no more is seen;
 Flake after flake
 At rest in the dark and silent lake.

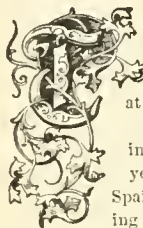


Home of Longfellow, Cambridge, Mass.



Henry W. Longfellow.

Author of "Hiawatha," "Psalm of Life," "The Village Blacksmith," etc.



THE POET Longfellow was born February 27, 1808, at Portland, Me. He entered Bowdoin college at fourteen, and graduated three years afterwards.

Appointed to the professorship of modern languages in the college where he was educated, he spent three years and a half in visiting and residing in France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Holland and England. Returning in 1831, he married and commenced his labors.

Tendered the professorship of modern languages and *belles-lettres* in Harvard college, in 1835, he again visited Europe, spending some time in Denmark, Sweden and Germany, in which latter country his wife died. He returned to the United States, entered upon his duties at Harvard, and took up his residence at Cambridge, Mass., in 1836, where he has since dwelt, holding his professorship at Harvard for seventeen years.

During a visit to Europe in 1868-9 he was the recipient of many honors, especially wherever the English language is spoken, he being one of the best known abroad of American poets. In England, Oxford University conferred upon him the degree of D. C. L., that of LL. D. having ten years before been given him by Harvard college, in America.

He has edited several fine collections of poems; he has performed a great deal of labor in translations, being singularly fortunate in the ability to impart the spirit and idea of the original into the English, and he is himself one of the most prolific and charming of the writers of poetry, his effusions having frequently and numerous appeared since 1825.

How plainly we see the village blacksmith in the following, as "children coming home from school, look in at the open door."

The Village Blacksmith.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.



UNDER a spreading chestnut tree
The village smithy stands;
The smith—a mighty man is he,
With large and sinewy hands;
And the muscles of his brawny arms
Are strong as iron bands.

His hair is crisp, and black, and long;
His face is like the tan;
His brow is wet with honest sweat—
He earns what'er he can;
And looks the whole world in the face,
For he owes not any man.

Week in, week out, from morn till night,
You can hear his bellows blow;
You can hear him swing his heavy sledge,
With measured beat and slow—
Like a sexton ringing the village bell,
When the evening sun is low.

And children, coming home from school,
Look in at the open door;
They love to see the flaming forge,
And hear the bellows roar,
And catch the burning sparks, that fly
Like chaff from a threshing floor.

He goes on Sunday to the church,
And sits among his boys;
He hears the parson pray and preach—
He hears his daughter's voice,
Singing in the village choir,
And it makes his heart rejoice.

It sounds to him like her mother's voice,
Singing in Paradise!
He needs must think of her once more,
How in the grave she lies;
And with his hard, rough hand he wipes
A tear out of his eyes.

Tolling, rejoicing, sorrowing—
Onward through life he goes;
Each morning sees some task begin,
Each evening sees it close—
Something attempted, something done,
Has earned a night's repose.

Thanks, thanks to thee, my worthy friend,
For the lesson thou hast taught!
Thus at the flaming forge of life
Our fortunes must be wrought—
Thus on its sounding anvil shaped
Each burning deed and thought!



Poet Laureate of England.



ALFRED TENNYSON, the English poet, author of "Enoch Arden," and other poems, was born at Somersby, England, in 1809. His mother was the daughter of a vicar, and his father, the Rev. George Clayton Tennyson, was the rector of Somersby and the vicar of Bennington and Grimsby.

With such a parentage, it was very natural that our future poet, who was the third of twelve children, should have good schooling in his childhood, and that he should afterwards have the advantage of a liberal education, which was accorded at

Trinity college, where he gained the Chancellor's medal for a poem in blank verse, entitled "Timbuctoo." With his brother Charles, who was also a poet, and who became vicar at Grasby, he published a small volume of verses when he was eighteen years old, entitled

"Poems, by Two Brothers." Six years later, in 1833, appeared a volume of his poems, in which were "The Lady of Shalott," "The May Queen," "A Dream of Fair Women," and "The Lotos-Eaters."

"English Idyls, and Other Poems," in two volumes, which appeared in 1842, brought the author forward to the front rank as a poet. Among this collection were "Locksley Hall," "The Talking Oak," "The Day-Dream," "The Two Voices," and "Ulysses." Following these came other popular effusions from his pen, which secured him the appointment as poet laureate on the death of Wordsworth, in 1850.

"Enoch Arden and Other Poems," which were issued in 1864, included "Sea-Dreams, an Idyl," about which there was nothing noteworthy, save that Tennyson had received \$50 a line for it when it had originally appeared in *Macmillan's Magazine*. "Enoch Arden," which was the principal article in this volume, became one of the most popular of Tennyson's later poems.

He lived many years in London, but after his marriage, in 1851, he took up his residence at Farringford, Isle of Wight.

SONG OF THE BROOK.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

I COME from hamts of coot and hern;
I make a sudden sally,
And sparkle out among the fern,
To bicker down a valley.

BY thirty hills I hurry down,
Or slip between the ridges;
By twenty thorns, a little town,
And half a hundred bridges.

WILL last by Philip's farm I flow
To join the brimming river;
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on for ever.

WITH many a curve my banks I fret
To join the field and fallow,
And many a fairy foreland set
With willow-weed and mallow.

I CHATTER, chatter, as I flow
To join the brimming river;
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on for ever.

I WIND about, and in and out,
With here a blossom sailing,
And here and there a lusty trout,
And here and there a grayling;

AND here and there a foamy flake
Upon me, as I travel,
With many a silvery waterbreak
Above the golden gravel;

AND draw them all along, and flow
To join the brimming river;
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on for ever.

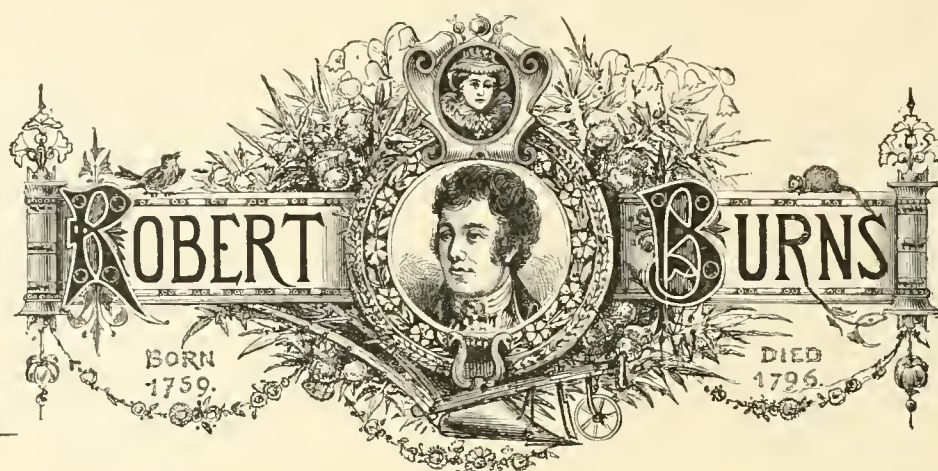
I STEAL by lawns and grassy plots;
I slide by hazel covers;
I move the sweet forget-me-nots
That grow for happy lovers.

I SLIP, I slide, I gloom, I glance,
Among my skimming swallows;
I make the netted sunbeam dance
Against my sandy shallows.

I MURMUR under moon and stars
In brambly wildernesses;
I linger by my shingly bars;
I loiter round my cresses;

AND out again I curve and flow
To join the brimming river;
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on for ever.





The Genial Farmer-Boy and Famous Scottish Bard.



NE OF THE sweetest writers of verse was Robert Burns, who was born near Ayr, in Scotland, January 25, 1759. Though of humble birth, and reared on a farm, he drank of the poetic from every bud and blossom. Genial, generous and loving, his overflow of spirits sought outlet in tippling, love-making, rhyme and metre, in the intervals as he followed the plow.

In addition to the rudiments of an education, he had a little library, stocked with the Bible, Mason's Collection of Prose and Verse, Shakspeare, Pope, and others.

His first poetry began to appear in his sixteenth year, and from that time forward his verses found favor. When nineteen years old, he had published "The Dirge of Winter," "The Death of Poor Maillie," "Maillie's Elegy," and "John Barleycorn." Two years afterwards, while struggling with his brother Gilbert on a little farm at Mossgiel to support his parents, he wrote, "The Holy Tailzie," "Holy Willie's Prayer," "The Ordination," "The Holy Fair," and other satires upon the churchmen of that period. About this time, also, appeared, "To a Mountain Daisy," "Man was Made to Mourn," and "The Cotter's Saturday Night," besides many love-songs to the country girls whom he met from time to time.

When twenty-seven years old he was a poet of considerable reputation; a most genial fellow with his companions, but with no money. In addition to this, he had had illicit intercourse with Jean Armour, who had borne him twins, and by her relatives he had been prosecuted for their support. It was at this time that he had resolved to go to Jamaica and improve, if possible, his pecuniary condition. To get the means with which to go, he concluded to issue a volume of his poems. Of these, 600 copies were published, and from their sale he realized \$100, with which he arranged to leave the country.

As he was upon the verge of going, a letter was received by a friend of Burns, recommending that he come to Edinburgh, where the people were loud in their praise of his poems. He accepted the invitation, and in the metropolis was the literary lion of the year. Twelve months afterwards he returned with \$2,500, the proceeds of

his sale of books, with which he stocked a farm at Ellisland, and, in 1788, married Jean Armour.

He was appointed a collector of excise at a salary of \$350 a year, and the hope was that this, with the returns from the farm, would yield the family a support; but the convivial habits of the poet drew so heavily on his revenues as to compel him to relinquish the farm. Retiring to a small house in Dumfries, he meagerly supported his family by his salary and occasional contributions to various publications; but such had been the inroads on his health by intemperance and exposure, together with disappointment in not getting better office, as to cause his death in his thirty-seventh year. At that time the lofty sentiment, the pathos, the hatred of cant and the liberty of thought which pervaded the poems of Burns, had not been appreciated. As the decades went by, however, the world at last learned to do him honor.

Some time since, Robert G. Ingersoll, the distinguished orator, visited Scotland and the childhood home of the poet. As he surveyed the interior of the little cottage near Ayr, where Burns was born, he indited the following graceful tribute to the famous poet:

The Birthplace of Burns.

BY ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.



HOUGH Scotland boasts a thousand names
Of patriot, king and peer,
The noblest, grandest of them all,
Was loved and cradled here,
Here lived the gentle peasant-prince,
The loving cotter-king;
Compared with him the greatest lord
Is but a titled thing.

'Tis but a cot roofed in with straw,
A hovel made of clay,
One door shuts out the snow and storm,
One window greets the day.
And yet I stand within this room
And hold all thrones to scorn,
For here, beneath this lowly thatch,
Love's sweetest bard was born.

Within this hallowed hut I feel
Like one who clasps a shrine,
When the glad lips at last have touched
The something seemed divine.
And here the world, through all the years,
As long as day returns,
The tribute of its love and tears
Will pay to Robert Burns.

During his last sickness the people thronged his humble dwelling, and rich and poor, who had learned to love the genial poet, in a multitude attended his funeral. Seventeen years afterwards, a monument was erected to his memory at Dumfries, and at the centenary of his birth-day, in 1859, the people in many parts of the civilized world paid tribute to his genial nature and his talent.

Burns left four sons, one of whom, William, a colonel in the service, purchased the house where his father died, and there his

mother lived until her death, in 1834. By the provisions of William's will, the house and garden were left for the use of the Dumfries Education Society, upon a payment of an annuity to certain relatives of the poet during their life-time, with the further provision that the house should thereafter be kept in repair.

The poetry of Burns, full of passion, pathos, wit, and fidelity to nature, appeals directly to the heart, and will ever hold a prominent place among the sweet songs of the English language.



Cottage near Ayr, Birthplace of Burns.

HIGHLAND MARY.

BY ROBERT BURNS.

YE banks, and braes, and streams around
The castle o' Montgomery,
Green be your woods, and fair your flowers,
Your waters never drumble!
There simmer first unfold her robes
And there she langest tarry!
For there I took the last farewell
O' my sweet Highland Mary.

How sweetly bloomed the gay green birk!
How rich the hawthorn's blossom!
As underneath their fragrant shade
I clasped her to my bosom!
The golden hours, on angel wings,
Flew o'er me and my dearie;
For dear to me as light and life
Was my sweet Highland Mary.

Wi' monie a vow and locked embrace
Our parting was fu' tender;
And pledging aft to meet again,
We tore ourselves asunder;
But, oh! fell death's untimely frost,
That nipt my flower sae early!
Now green 's the sod, and cauld 's the clay,
That wraps my Highland Mary!

Oh pale, pale now, those rosy lips
I aft hae kissed sae fondly!
And closed for aye the sparkling glance
That dwelt on me sae kindly!
And mould'ring now in silent dust
That heart that lo'd me dearly!
But still within my bosom's core
Shall live my Highland Mary.



Author of "The Pleasures of Hope."

THOMAS CAMPBELL, a descendant of the ancient Scottish family of that name, was born at Glasgow, Scotland, in 1777, and educated at the University of Glasgow, where he became very proficient in the Greek language. After leaving school he spent a year in Argyleshire, where he wrote several of his poems, and then went to Edinburgh to enter upon a literary career. Here he composed and published, in 1799, one of his most popular works—"The Pleasures of Hope"—which soon won for him fame and an entrance into good society. With the profits of its sale he was enabled to visit the European continent. At Gottingen, Germany, he resumed his study of the Greek language, and elsewhere was an eye-witness of the battle of Hohenlinden, which forms the subject of one of his best-known poems.

On his return to Great Britain he found that his foreign associations had produced suspicions against him as a French spy, and on arriving at Edinburgh it was difficult for him to convince the authorities of his loyalty. During his travels he composed several of his well-known pieces.

In 1803 he removed to London, and afterwards to Sydenham, England, where he remained for seventeen years engaged in literary employments, but at times despondent on account of pecuniary embarrassments.

In 1806 a literary pension of about \$1,000 annually was bestowed upon him, and in 1809 he published "Gertrude of Wyoming," with other poems. Previously he had contributed a history of Great Britain to the "Edinburgh Cyclopædia," a history of the reign of George III., etc. In 1812 he lectured on poetry at the Royal Institution, in 1814 he visited Paris, in 1818 he traveled in Germany, and for ten years afterwards he edited *Colburn's New Monthly Magazine*, occasionally printing a new poem.

He was the original projector of the London University. In 1826 he was elected lord rector of the University of Glasgow, and was twice re-elected to that position. In 1831 he started the *London Metropolitan Magazine*. In that year he wrote this remarkable passage: "My wife is dead, my son is mad, and my harp unstrung," and he might have added that his constitution was prematurely broken. Still he labored on in literary work, and made one or two more journeys abroad. In 1843 he removed to Boulogne, France, where, after a lingering illness, he died in 1844.

His poems have their place in the standard libraries of famous British poets, and are too well known to require even further mention in this sketch.

THE SOLDIER'S DREAM.

BY THOMAS CAMPBELL.

THE bugles sang truce; for the night cloud had lowered,
And the sentinel stars set their watch in the sky,
And thousands had sunk on the ground overpowered—
The weary to sleep, and the wounded to die.

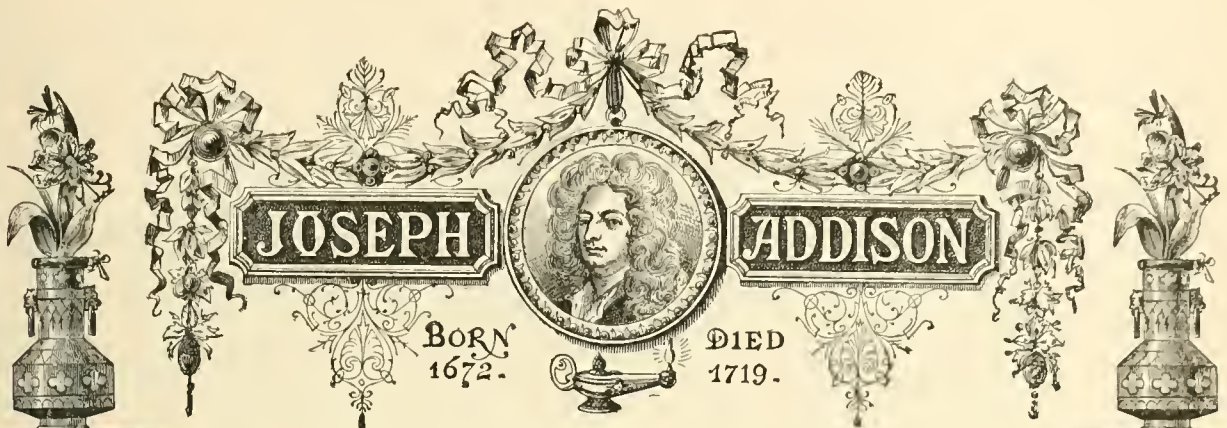
WHEN reposing that night on my pallet of straw,
By the wolf searing faggot that guarded the slain,
At the dead of the night a sweet vision I saw,
And thrice ere the morning I dreamt it again.

I THOUGHT from the battle-field's dreadful array
Far, far I had roamed on a desolate track:
'Twas autumn—and sunshine arose on the way
To the home of my fathers, that welcomed me back.

I FLEW to the pleasant fields, traversed so oft
In life's morning march, when my bosom was young;
I heard my own mountain-goats bleating aloft,
And knew the sweet strain that the corn-reapers sung.

WHEN pledged we the wine-cup, and fondly I swore
From my home and my weeping friends never to part;
My little ones kissed me a thousand times o'er,
And my wife sobbed aloud in her fullness of heart.

TAY, stay with us!—rest; thou art weary and worn!—
And fain was their war-broken soldier to stay;
But sorrow returned with the dawning of morn,
And the voice in my dreaming ear melted away.



Author of the "Spectator" and other Works.

ONE OF THE most brilliant of English authors and essayists was Joseph Addison. Born at Milston, England, in 1672, he was educated at the Charterhouse, London, and at Oxford. He early manifested literary talent, and under the facilities afforded by a liberal government pension, he was enabled to travel in Italy for three years, collecting literary material, and writing. In 1706 he was appointed under-secretary of state; about 1710 he

became keeper of the public records at Dublin, and in 1717 was made secretary of state. Ill health and other circumstances, however, led him to resign this position, and he retired on an annual pension of about \$7,500. His principal works are: "Cato," a tragedy; "Rosamond," an opera; "The Spectator;" "A Treatise on the Christian Religion," and numerous poems and contributions of essays to contemporary publications. The "Spectator," however, is that on which rests his undying fame as a pure and elegant writer. He died in England, in 1719.

HYMN.

BY JOSEPH ADDISON.

HOW are Thy servants blest, O Lord!
How sure is their defence!
Eternal wisdom is their guide,
Their help omnipotence.

IN foreign realms, and lands remote,
Supported by Thy care,
Through burning climes I passed unburt,
And breathed in tainted air.

THY mercy sweetened every soil,
Made every region please;
The hoary Alpine hills it warmed,
And smoothed the Tyrrhene seas.

THINK, O my soul, devoutly think,
How with affrighted eyes
Thou saw'st the wide-extended deep
In all its horrors rise!

CONFUSION dwelt in every face,
And fear in every heart,
When waves on waves, and gulfs in gulfs,
O'ercame the pilot's art.

YET then from all my griefs, O Lord,
Thy mercy set me free;
Whilst in the confidence of prayer
My soul took hold on Thee.

FOR though in dreadful whirls we hung,
High on the broken wave;
I knew Thou wert not slow to bear,
Nor impotent to save.

THE storm was laid, the winds retired,
Obedient to Thy will;
The sea, that roared at Thy command,
At Thy command was still.

IN midst of dangers, fears, and deaths,
Thy goodness I'll adore—
And praise Thee for Thy mercies past,
And humbly hope for more.

MY life, if Thou preserv'st my life,
Thy sacrifice shall be;
And death, if death must be my doom,
Shall join my soul to Thee.



Author of the "Deserted Village" and Other Poems.



able part of Europe, sometimes earning food and lodging by playing his flute to the peasantry. In 1758 he returned to England in a

LIVER GOLDSMITH was the son of a clergyman. He was born at Pallas, Ireland, in 1728, and educated at the universities of Dublin, Edinburgh, and Leyden, with a view of adopting the medical profession. In a sudden freak he left Leyden with a flute, a single shirt in his pocket, and no money, and wandered over a consid-

penniless condition, and was employed as an usher in a school at Peckham, but this position was soon resigned in order that he might devote his time to literature. He appears to have been industrious, producing various works, but his want of economy kept him embarrassed in money matters.

Between 1759 and his death, in 1774, he produced "An Essay on the Present State of Polite Learning;" the poems of "The Traveler," "The Deserted Village," and "Retaliation;" the comedies of the "The Good-Natured Man" and "She Stoops to Conquer;" the novel of "The Vicar of Wakefield;" his Histories of Greece, England and Rome; "Animated Nature," "The Citizen of the World," and several lesser compositions. He numbered among his friends Dr. Samuel Johnson, Garrick, Burke and other eminent characters.

AN ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF A MAD DOG.

BY OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

GOOD people all, of every sort,
Give ear unto my song,
And if you find it wondrous short—
It cannot hold you long.

IN I-lington there was a man,
Of whom the world might say
That still a godly race he ran—
Whene'er he went to pray.

A KIND and gentle heart he had,
To comfort friends and foes;
The naked every day he clad—
When he put on his clothes.

AND in that town a dog was found,
As many dogs there be,
Both mongrel, puppy, whelp, and hound,
And curs of low degree.

THIS dog and man at first were friends:
But when a pique began,
This dog, to gain his private ends,
Went mad, and bit the man.

AROUND from all the neighboring streets
The wondering neighbors ran,
And swore the dog had lost his wits,
To bite so good a man.

THE wound it seemed both sore and sad
To every Christian eye;
And while they swore the dog was mad,
They swore the man would die.

BUT soon a wonder came to light,
That showed the rogues they lied;
The man recovered of the bite—
The dog it was that died.





Author of "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner," and Other Poems.



BESIDES BEING an eminent poet, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, who was born at Ottery St. Mary, England, in 1772, was also distinguished as a theologian and philosopher. Educated at Christ's Hospital, London, and Jesus college, Cambridge, he early exhibited a fondness for metaphysical studies and classical knowledge.

During his stay at Cambridge he went to London, and enlisted in a cavalry regiment under an assumed name, but after an absence of four months was returned to his friends. With Southey and Lovell, two other enthusiasts, he projected a model colony in the United States, which, from a want of money and other facilities, was never carried out. After a visit to Germany for the purpose of studying the language,

Coleridge settled in the "lake district" of England. In 1804 he visited Malta, and, in 1810, went to London, but soon afterwards took up his residence at Highgate, England, remaining there until his death.

In politics, he changed from a Republican to a Royalist; in religion, from a Unitarian to an Established Churchman. He was also a confirmed opium-eater. As a philosopher he was speculative, but had no fully-defined system. As a writer he possessed a fine imagination and an elegance of expression.

He died at Highgate, London, in 1834, leaving behind him many beautiful poems and influential treatises. Among his principal writings may be named "Christabel," "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner," "Hymn Before Sunrise in the Valley of Chamouny," "The Statesman's Manual," "Literary Biographies," "Aids to Reflection," "Table Talk," etc. He ranks among the standard British poets.

Poems by S. Taylor Coleridge.

Severed Friendship.

ALAS! they had been friends in youth;
But whispering tongues can poison truth;
And constancy lives in realms above;
And life is thorny; and youth is vain;
And to be wroth with one we love,
Doth work like madness in the brain.
And thus it chanced, as I divine,
With Roland and Sir Leoline,
Each spake words of high disdain
And insult to his heart's best brother:
They parted—ne'er to meet again!
But never either found another
To free the hollow heart from paining—
They stood aloof, the scars remaining,
Like cliffs which had been rent asunder;
A dreary sea now flows between;
But neither heat, nor frost, nor thunder,
Shall wholly do away, I ween,
The marks of that which once hath been.



Answer to a Child's Question.

DO YOU ask what the birds say? The sparrow,
The dove,
The linnet and thrush say "I love, and I
love!"
In the winter they're silent, the wind is so
strong;
What it says I don't know, but it sings a loud
song.
But green leaves, and blossoms, and sunny
warm weather,
And singing and loving—all come back together.
But the lark is so brimful of gladness and
love,
The green fields below him, the blue sky
above,
That he sings, and he sings, and forever sings
he,
"I love my Love, and my Love loves me."



Author of "Light Shining Out of Darkness," and Other Beautiful Poems.



WILLIAM COWPER, the son of a clergyman, was born at Berkhamstead, England, in 1731. After studying at the Westminster school, it was intended to fit him for the legal profession, but he seems to have acquired but little legal knowledge. He was afflicted with nervous weakness and constitutional timidity, which made him very retiring in his disposition; and he was obliged to resign a clerkship in the House of Lords owing to an agitation of mind that resulted in temporary insanity, for which

he was consigned to a private lunatic asylum. After a time he recovered his reason, and went, in 1765, to reside with Rev. Mr. Unwin's family at Huntingdon, and after the death of Mr. Unwin Cowper continued his residence with the widow at Olney and Weston, England. She also died in 1796.

Insanity again attacked him in 1773, continuing until 1778; and from 1794 until his death, which occurred at Dereham, England, in 1800, he suffered from this terrible affliction. In his lucid hours, however, he established his undying fame as a standard British poet. Besides his own principal poems of "The Task," "Tirocinium," and minor poetry, he translated Homer into blank verse with great fidelity, and also some of Madame Guyon's religious poems. His letters, also published, are considered as elegant specimens of epistolary composition.

Light Shining Out of Darkness.

BY WILLIAM COWPER.

GOD moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform;
He plants His footsteps in the sea,
And rides upon the storm.

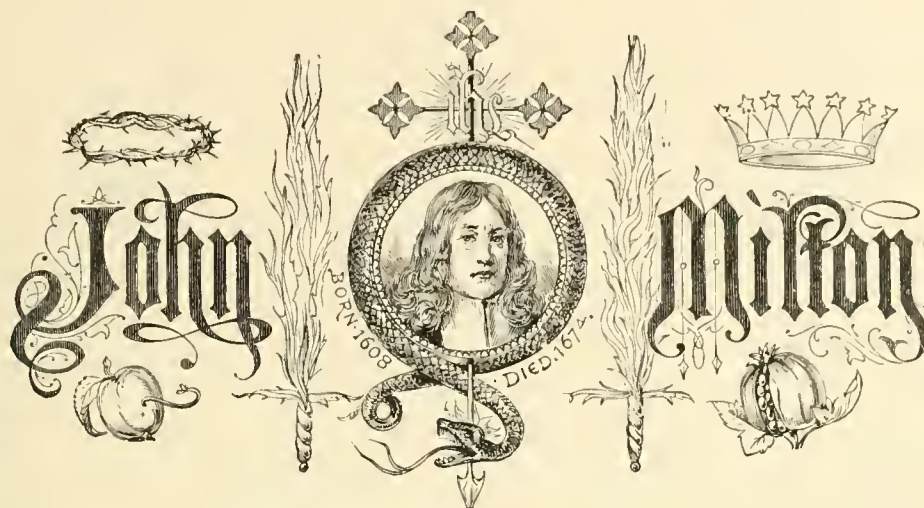
DEEP in unfathomable mines
Of never-failing skill,
He treasures up His bright designs,
And works His sovereign will.

YE fearful saints, fresh courage take!
The clouds ye so much dread
Are big with mercy, and shall break
In blessings on your head.

JUDGE not the Lord by feeble sense,
But trust him for His grace:
Behind a frowning providence
He hides a smiling face.

HIS purposes will ripen fast,
Unfolding every hour;
The bud may have a bitter taste,
But sweet will be the flower.

BLIND unbelief is sure to err,
And scan His work in vain;
God is His own interpreter,
And He will make it plain.



Author of "Paradise Lost" and Other Poems.

LONDON was the birthplace, in 1608, of John Milton, one of the most sedate of British poets. He was educated at St. Paul's school and Christ's college at Cambridge, and then spent five years in studious retirement in his father's house at Horton, England. It was during this period that he produced his "Comus," "Lycidas," and some other poems. Going to France in 1638, he spent fifteen months there and in Italy. On his return to England, he opened an academy in London, and took part in the current controversies of his day. He was married in 1643, and within a month his wife deserted

him, going home to her parents; but a reconciliation ensued, and she, with her father and brothers, took up her residence in his house. After her death he married again, and subsequently, being widowed, he married a third wife. His political work on the tenure of kings and magistrates, in which he vindicated the execution of Charles I., induced the council of state to appoint him Latin secretary. He then published two other political books, in the writing of which he lost his eyesight.

After the restoration of the kingly government of England, he spent the remainder of his life in retirement, during which period he composed his "Paradise Lost." This was published in 1667, and brought him as a remuneration about \$25 for the first edition, with a promise of about \$50 more if two other editions should be sold. Later in life he produced his "Paradise Regained," "Samson Agonistes," and the "History of Britain." He died in 1674.

Poems by Milton.

To the Nightingale.

NIGHTINGALE, that on yon bloomy spray
Warblest at eve, when all the woods are still,
Thou with fresh hope the lover's heart dost fill,
While the jolly hours lead on propitious May.
Thy liquid notes that close the eye of day,
First heard before the shallow cuckoo's bill,
Portend success in love. Oh, if Jove's will
Have linked that amorous power to thy soft lay,
Now timely sing, ere the rude bird of hate
Foretell my hopeless doom in some grove nigh;
As thou from year to year hast sung too late
For my relief, yet hadst no reason why.
Whether the Muse or Love call thee his mate,
Both them I serve, and of their train am I.

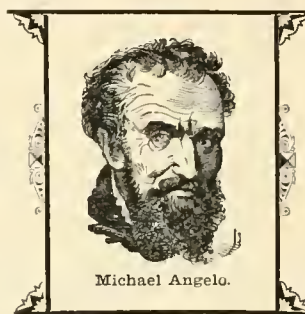
From "Comus."

He that has light within his own clear breast
May sit in the centre and enjoy bright day;
But he that hides a dark soul and foul thoughts
Benighted walks under the midday sun.

Eve's Lament on Leaving Paradise.

UNEXPECTED stroke, worse than of death!
Must I thus leave thee, Paradise? thus leave
Thee, native soil! these happy walks and shades,
Fit haunt of Gods? where I had hoped to spend,
Quiet though sad, the respite of that day
That must be mortal to us both. O, flowers
That never will in other climate grow,
My early visitation and my last
At even, which I bred up with tender hand
From the first spring bud, and gave ye names!
Who now shall rear thee to the sun, or rank
Your tribes, and water from the ambrosial fount?
Thee lastly, nuptial bower, by me adorn'd
By what to sight or smell was sweet! from thee
How shall I part, and whither wander down
Into a lower world, to this obscure
And wild? How shall we breathe in other air
Less pure, accustomed to immortal fruits?

—Paradise Lost.



WITH PEN,
PENCIL, CHISEL
AND BRUSH.

Individuals Distinguished in Sculpture, Painting and Pen-Drawing.



THE distinguished artist, Raphael, was a painter of whom it has been said that "no other artist ever united with his own peculiar excellence all the other parts of the art in an equal degree with him." He was born at Urbino, Italy, in 1483, and was the son of a painter, who afforded him facilities for acquiring an art education, and Raphael improved his original style of painting by studying the works of Da Vinci and Michael Angelo. At the age of twenty-five he was invited by Pope Julius II. to go to Rome and embellish the papal edifice. Nine years were spent in adorning three apartments with his pencil, and some of his finest work was there performed, notably "The School of Athens." He was an industrious artist, and produced many paintings. Among these were numerous pictures of the Virgin Mary, "The Marriage of the Virgin," "The Agony in the Garden," "The Dispute of the Sacrament," "Attila Terrified by a Celestial Vision," "St. Peter Delivered from Prison," "The Death of Ananias," "The Conversion of St. Paul," and many other scriptural scenes. Raphael was also an architect, superintended a part of the works at St. Peter's church in Rome and designed several splendid edifices. He was likewise a sculptor and a poet. He died at Rome in 1520. His real name was Sanzio.

MICHAEL ANGELO BUONAROTTI.

HE brilliantly pre-eminent painter, Michael Angelo, was also noted as a sculptor, an architect, and a poet. He was born at Arezzo, Italy, in 1474. His family were poor, but noble, and he was brought up in a village that boasted many carvers and sculptors in stone. One Ghirlandino was his instructor in the art of

painting. While amusing himself by modeling in clay the antique statues in the garden of Lorenzo de Medicis, one of these attracted the attention and procured him the patronage of de Medicis, who received him into his own family. One of his notable productions at this time was an admirable bas relief of "The Battle of the Centaurs." De Medicis dying, Angelo continued his art-career at Bologna and afterwards at Florence, Italy. In the latter city he sculptured his "David and Goliath," and painted a battle-scene for the ducal palace. His reputation was then so great that Pope Julius II. invited him to Rome, and it was there he produced some choice works in sculpture and painting, including the statue of Moses, the picture of the Holy Family, and his cartoon of the war of Pisa. At a later date he cast a statue of the pope in bronze, and painted the dome of the Sistine chapel, a work that occupied him for twenty months; still later he added to the riches of this chapel his composition of the "Last Judgment." Under the reign of Pope Leo X. he was engaged in opening marble quarries and constructing roads. Under Pope Adrian VI. he was chiefly occupied with the monument of Julius II. During their brief struggle for liberty the Florentines chose him engineer and superintendent of their fortifications, an office in which he achieved honorable success. When peace was restored, Pope Clement VII. called him again to Rome and intrusted to him as an architect the task of carrying on the work of building St. Peter's church. For seventeen years he labored to make that structure one of the wonders of the world. During this same period he executed numerous other works, among which was the building of the Farnese palace; constructing another palace on the Capitoline hill and adorning the hill with antique statues; making a flight of steps to the church of the convent of Ara Cœli; rebuilding a bridge across the river Tiber, and converting the baths of Diocletian into the magnificent church of Sta. Maria degli Angeli. For all his care and labor on St. Peter's church Angelo would accept no remuneration. As a poet his sonnets are considered among the noblest of that species of verse, and it is stated that he was familiar with anatomy and the science of mechanics. As an artist it is probable that he has never been surpassed. In February, 1563, at Rome, he was attacked by a slow fever and died in a few days. His remains were interred at Florence.

Hogarth. The Peales. Paul Rembrandt.



HIS painter of scenes in human life, William Hogarth, was born in London, in 1697, and from childhood exhibited a fondness for drawing. At an early age he was apprenticed to a silver-plate engraver, and having served out his time, he began life as a copper-plate engraver for the book-publishers. Led to try his hand at painting, he produced, among

his first works, a series of illustrations of Butler's "Hudibras," from which he engraved plates. He also painted portraits with considerable success, and in this manner earned his subsistence. In 1730 he married, without the consent of her father, the daughter of Sir James Thornhill, and a reconciliation was not effected between them until Hogarth's fame was established by his production of "The Harlot's Progress," in 1733. Hogarth continued to maintain his popularity by a succession of those admirable pictures and engravings which are now so extensively known as his masterpieces. He also produced several pictures of a different class, which were severely criticised, and have not obtained great celebrity. These include his "Paul Before Felix," "Danaë," "The Pool of Bethesda," and "Sigmunda Weeping." In 1753 he produced his "Analysis of Beauty," an ingenious work, in which he argued that a curved line, similar to the letter S, is the true line of beauty. The book was received with ridicule by his contemporaries. In 1757 he became a "serjeant-painter" to the king. According to some authorities his death occurred on the 26th of October, 1764.

THE PEALES.

SUCCESSIVELY a saddler, harness-maker, silversmith, watch-maker, carver, portrait-painter, naturalist, machinist, dentist and showman, CHARLES WILSON PEALE has a place among eminent Americans. He was born at Chesterton, Md., in 1741; studied art in America and England, under Hesselius, a German painter, Copley and West, and at Annapolis, Md., and Philadelphia became quite distinguished as a portrait-painter. Among his art-enterprises was a series of national portraits, with several of Washington. In the revolutionary battles of Trenton and Germantown, he was in command of a company of volunteers. He was also a member of the

Pennsylvania State legislature. About 1785 he founded the well-known "Peale's Museum" at Philadelphia, by gathering a collection of curiosities and lecturing on natural history. He also aided in establishing the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. He died at Philadelphia in 1827.

The second son of Charles W. Peale, REMBRANDT, was born in Bucks county, Penn., in 1778. In 1796 he began his career as a portrait-painter at Charleston, S. C. About 1801 he went to England and studied art, for three or four years, and afterwards

spent several years in Paris, returning to Philadelphia in 1809. While the painting of portraits engrossed most of his time, he found opportunities for producing his two historical pictures of "The Court of Death" and "The Roman Daughter," which have acquired considerable celebrity, especially the former, covering a canvas twenty-four feet in length by thirteen feet in width, which was exhibited in many sections of this country and reproduced as a colored lithograph. Mr. Peale died at Philadelphia, where he resided after his return from Europe in 1860.

PAUL H. REMBRANDT VAN RYN.

AN ARTIST, whose real name was Gerretz, but who is best known as Paul Rembrandt, was born in a windmill on the banks of the river Rhine, near Leyden, Holland, in 1607, and studied the art of painting under several masters. He settled at Amsterdam, and so skillful, original and successful did he prove in his profession and in teaching art, that he became celebrated and acquired great wealth. His first distinguished work was his mother's portrait. Twice he married, having by his first wife four children, none of whom outlived him. His second marriage involved

him in pecuniary difficulties which reduced him to poverty. Personally he is described as indulging in low habits, and so avaricious as to descend to the meanest tricks in order to make money. The catalogue of his paintings includes 640, valued at from \$500 to \$30,000. Among the best of his productions are rated his "Staalmeesters," "The Ship Builder and his Wife," "The Jew Merchant," "The Night Watch," "The Duke of Gueldres Threatening his Father," "Moses Destroying the Tables of the Law," "The Sacrifice of Abraham," "The Woman Taken in Adultery," "The Descent from the Cross," "The Nativity," "Christ in the Garden with Mary Magdalene," and "The Adoration of the Magi." He died at Amsterdam in 1669. An account of his life was given in French by C. Vosmaer.



William Hogarth,

Author of the Work Entitled "The Analysis of Beauty."

Bierstadt. Gilbert Stuart. George Cruikshank.



ALTHOUGH America claims the popular artist, Albert Bierstadt, Germany has the honor of his birth, for he was welcomed into the world at Dusseldorf in 1829, about two years before his family removed to Massachusetts, Albert's youth and early manhood having been passed at New Bedford. At the age of about twenty-two years he began to paint portraits in oil colors. In 1853 he visited Europe and studied art at Dusseldorf and Rome, making sketching tours into Germany and Switzerland during the summer months. In 1857 he returned to America, and in 1858 accompanied General

Lander, of the United States army, in an expedition to survey and construct a wagon-road to the Pacific coast. During this and later visits to the Rocky mountains and other romantic scenery of the "New West," he gathered the necessary "inspiration" for his celebrated paintings of "The Yosemite," "Storm in the Rocky Mountains," "Laramie," "Mount Hood," and others, including "Lander's Peak" in the Rocky mountains, which has been publicly exhibited in the United States and Europe. For several of his paintings he has received highly remunerative prices, and in recognition of his merits as an artist the Academy of Fine Arts at St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1871, conferred upon him a membership.

GILBERT CHARLES STUART.

DESCRIBED as not only one of the first painters of his time, but also a very extraordinary man out of his profession, Gilbert C. Stuart was born at Narragansett, R. I., in 1756. When about eighteen years of age he accompanied his first instructor in the art of painting, a Scotchman named Alexander, to Edinburgh. His master died, and Stuart worked his passage home to America as a common sailor, and

began painting portraits at Newport. Removing from that place he went first to Boston, then to New York, and in 1778 to London, where for about two years he met with but little success and suffered from

poverty. Making the acquaintance of Benjamin West, the great painter, who took him into his family and instructed him in his art, Stuart began again, in 1781, to practice his profession on his own account, and soon rose to eminence as a portrait-painter and achieved a high reputation both in England and Ireland. After sojourning in Dublin and Paris for a time, he returned to America in 1793. At Philadelphia he painted, after one ineffectual attempt, his well-known portrait of Washington, the original study of which, together with the head of Martha Washington, is now in the possession of the Boston Athenæum. This painting of Washington by Stuart has, from the first, been regarded as a standard likeness and has been the model for many copyists. Subsequently he practiced his art at Washington, and in 1806 he settled at Boston, where he remained until his death in July, 1828. As a delineator of human flesh-tints he was unsurpassed, and on the whole rivaled the best of his English contemporaries.



Albert Bierstadt.



George Cruikshank.

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.

THE mind of the educated reader always reverts to the individual bearing this name with interest and pleasure, for few artists, including William Hogarth, ever more deftly depicted the social follies of his times, or more pointedly excited mirthfulness by the creations of his pencil. It is not the events of his quiet life that awaken our admiration, but the display of his genius in seizing and illustrating his own ideas and those of others, appealing at once to our better natures or our sense of the ludicrous, as occasion demands. When he burlesqued the monument to Napoleon by representing the skeleton of that ambitious warrior standing with folded arms upon a hillock of human skulls, ghastly as the picture necessarily was, its appropriateness and justice instantly struck the beholder. When he published his series of cartoons, entitled "The Bottle," showing the drunkard's career from the first glass of ardent spirits to his execution at

Newgate, he preached a temperance discourse more effective than

the eloquence of Gough. This was his mission, to gratify the senses and reform the morals of the public with his pencil, as Dickens did with his pen, bringing deserved contempt upon human meanness, and elevating art to its proper position.

Cruikshank was a native of London, of true English birth, and entered upon the stage of existence September 27, 1792. He came legitimately by his talent for drawing, his father and elder brother being engravers and sometimes designers of caricatures. George also manifested, at an early age, a fondness for dramatic performance, and, it is said, appeared several times upon the stage while in his youth. The talent thus developed remained with him long after he had attained eminence as an artist, and was, on a few occasions, manifested in notable amateur theatricals under the management of Dickens. As a designer he first applied himself to illustrating song-books and books for children. Owing to adverse circumstances he was prevented from becoming a student at the Royal academy, to which he afterwards, however, made several contributions of his art productions. As the co-publisher of two monthly magazines—the *Meteor* and the *Scourge*—he found ample scope as an illustrator of current political and social themes, ardently embracing the principles of the liberal party of his day. In this field he won considerable distinction by his designs. He was now busily engaged, and for about thirty years prior to 1855 he worked industriously and successfully in his profession, adding greatly to the value of

the publications of other authors by his own creations. The list includes histories, novels, poems, periodicals, and almanacs, besides his own *Omnibus*, a serial, for which Laman Blanchard wrote extensively, Cruikshank enriching it with his engravings. "The Bottle" was very popular, was dramatized, and occupied the stages of no less than eight theaters in the metropolis at the same time. Cruikshank also sketched other but smaller cartoons, with the significant titles of the "Gin-Shop," the "Gin-Juggernaut," etc., with a moral bias. He was also a temperance reformer, an advocate of total abstinence in his public addresses and writings. In his later years he devoted himself to the production of oil-paintings, with charac-

teristic skill and success. He died in 1878. His designs are numbered by thousands, and have ever been highly valued by an appreciative public. A copy of his "Election for Beadle" is given on this page, illustrating a humorous sketch by Dickens in one of his earlier volumes, which very fairly indicates his sense of the humorous, but not so broadly as in many other instances. For the information of American readers it may be well to explain that the election of a beadle was a local event of considerable importance in many parishes of England. The duties of the beadle, however, were not of a high order, but various, embracing the preservation of

order during church services, the chastisement of petty offenders, etc.

PETER P. RUBENS.

THE artist, Peter Paul Rubens, was born at Siegen, Germany, in 1577. His father died in 1587, and the following year Rubens went to Antwerp, Belgium, with his mother, and became the page of the countess of Salins. Not long afterwards he relinquished this position in order to study art under competent masters, and then went to Italy to obtain an acquaintance with the works of the great artists who had preceded him. Halting at Venice, he found a friend in the duke of Mantua, who attached him to his court, and enabled him to reside in Rome. After visiting Milan and Genoa, he was invited to return to the Netherlands by Archduke Albert and the Infanta Isabella, who honored him with office and a pension. Rubens then settled at Antwerp, and rose to the highest eminence as a painter. In 1620,



Election for Beadle.

By George Cruikshank; from a Humorous Sketch by Charles Dickens.

at the request of Mary of Medicis, he embellished the Luxemburg gallery with a series of pictures, and in 1628 Isabella dispatched him to Madrid, Spain, on a political mission. Here he executed several fine works, for which he was knighted and appointed a gentleman of the royal bed-chamber. The following year he was sent on an embassy to England, and, at Whitehall, painted "The Apotheosis of James I." and other pieces, receiving a gold-chain and the title of knight from Charles I. In 1626 he lost his wife, whose portrait he frequently introduced into his paintings. In 1630 he married Helen Forman, at Antwerp. In 1633 he was sent again as an ambassador to Holland. His paintings numbered 1,800. He died at Antwerp in 1640.

Hubert Herkomer. Phidias. August Kiss.



THE father of Hubert Herkomer, a painter of scenes in social life, whom England has honored for his talents, and whom art-critics extol, was a native of Bavaria, in which country Hubert was born in 1849. About two years later the family removed to the United States, remaining here six years. His father was a wood-carver by trade, and believing that England offered a better field for his talents, the family emigrated to that country.

Hubert was not a rugged child. He was sent to the art-school of

Southampton at the age of thirteen, where he won a medal the first year for his improvement. Then followed a five months' sojourn at Munich, where the father was temporarily employed in his own art. Returning to England, Hubert resumed his studies in art in South Kensington, and then went to Southampton. At the latter place he assisted in organizing a life-school and an exhibition of the works of young artists in that locality, and sold his first painting. In 1869 he exhibited his pictures for the first time in London, in which metropolis he established himself as an artist. From that period he continued to paint pictures, win fame and prosper. In 1879 he became an associate of the Royal Academy, and is now a member of several of the distinguished art societies on the continent of Europe. His paintings, which are numerous, are studies of human nature in military and social life, as will be observed by some of their titles: "Reading War-news," "The Last Master," "At the Well," "Life, Light and Melody"

(a Bavarian village scene), portraits of Richard Wagner, Alfred Tennyson, and other celebrated characters. "The Last Master" ap-

pears to have best satisfied the public sentiment and has become very popular. "Eventide," on the opposite page, representing the various avocations in which old ladies are wont to engage in the decline of life, is also a fine illustration of his skill.

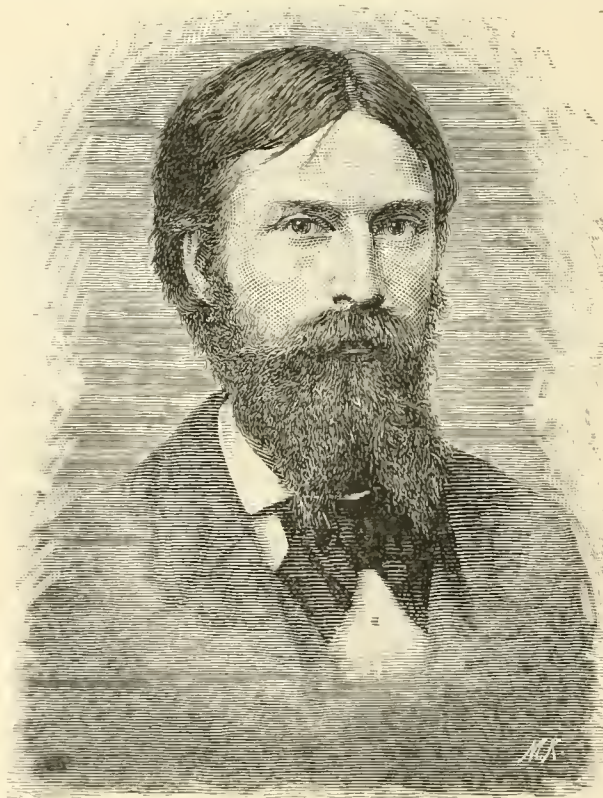
PHIDIAS.

THE ancient artist Phidias, around whose life a good deal of obscurity is thrown, was born at Athens, Greece, it is supposed, about 490 or 488 years before Christ. Statements vary as to his instructors, and in this connection Hippias, Eladus and Hegesias are mentioned. Pericles, it is said, made him general director of all the great art-works in Athens. Among the productions attributed to

him are nine statues of Minerva; a bronze statue, fifty or sixty feet high of Athena Promachos, erected in the Acropolis at Athens; the colossal gold and ivory statue of Athena in the Parthenon, the gold in which is estimated at about \$50,000; the colossal statue of Jupiter, nearly sixty feet high, representing the god as seated on a throne of cedar-wood, holding in one hand a statue of Victory made of ivory and gold, and in the other a scepter, while his feet rested upon a foot-stool, which with the throne and its base was richly ornamented with ivory, gold and gems, paintings, sculptures of precious metals, etc.; and he also executed statues for deities at Athens and other cities of Greece. He died about 432 years before Christ.

AUGUST KISS.

NATIVE of Silesia of Prussia, August Kiss was born near Pless in 1802, and was first educated at Gleiwitz, at the age of twenty years becoming an art-pupil of Rauch, at the academy of Berlin. His genius was first exercised in the production of bas-reliefs for churches and other edifices, and groups of nymphs and tritons for gardens, fountains, etc. His principal after-works were



Hubert Herkomer,
English Portrait-Painter; Distinguished for Superior Portraiture
of Human Nature.

the statuary of "The Amazon and the Tiger," "St. George and the Dragon," "Frederick the Great," "St. Michael overthrowing the Dragon," and a tiger's head killing a serpent, done in bronze. Kiss died in 1865.

THOMAS CRAWFORD.

THE sculptor, Thomas Crawford, remarkable for the number and excellence of his works, including statuary for public edifices and other resorts, was born in New York in 1811. His first art-labor was wood-carving. When nineteen years old he devoted himself for two years to monumental design in a studio in his native city, and

married, and returned to Rome the next year with numerous orders for the exercise of his genius and skill. Two other visits to the United States were made in 1849 and 1856. At the latter date a painful disorder of the brain, originating in a cancerous tumor, incapacitated him for further work. His family returned to Rome, and he was removed to Paris and London, unsuccessfully seeking relief in medical treatment. He died in the latter city in 1857. Among his many prominent productions are the monument erected to the memory of Washington by the State of Virginia; the bronze statue of Beethoven in the Boston Music hall; the colossal equestrian statue of Washington, twenty-five feet high, at Richmond, Va.; the



"EVENTIDE."

By H. Herkomer, A. R. A. From the Picture Exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1878.

while there produced busts of Chief Justice Marshall and other persons. At the end of that time he went to Italy and studied and worked with Thorwaldsen, the famous sculptor, for several years, barely being able to support himself, yet industriously pursuing his art. The fame of his statue of "Orpheus" having reached his native land, a copy was subscribed for at the instance of Charles Sumner. Its reception in Boston was an epoch in the artist's life. He was now enabled to fit up studios of his own, and to give attention to his ideal creations as well as the production of busts; his rooms were the resort of visitors, and fortune followed the fame growing out of the striking originality of his sculptures. He visited America in 1844,

statue of "Armed Liberty" for the dome of the United States capitol at Washington, the bronze doors, with other statuary and designs for the same edifice; statuary in Central park at New York, in the Boston Athenæum, in the chapel at Mt. Auburn, and elsewhere; statues of Henry Clay, Channing, Allston, Josiah Quincy, sr.; several mythological sculptures, and scriptural groups of statuary. In all Crawford finished over sixty works, many of them being of immense size, particularly the bronze statue of Washington, twenty-five feet in height, cast under his supervision in Munich, which is now in Richmond, where it arrived in 1858. He left, also, about fifty designs of various kinds in plaster.

Briton Reviere, A. R. A.

One of a Family of Distinguished Painters.

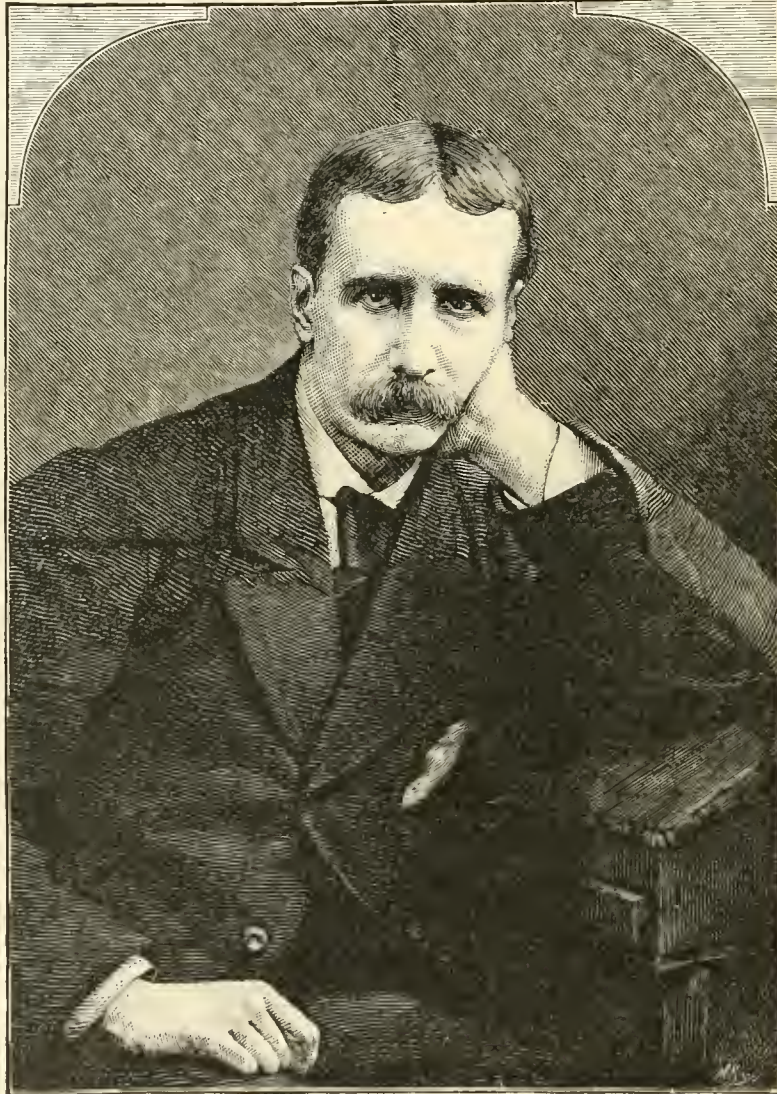
BRITON REVIERE, who was born in London, August 14, 1840, is a descendant from a race of painters, his grand-father, Mr. D. V. Reviere, being

an exhibitor of rare paintings in water colors at the Royal academy. William Reviere, father of Mr. Briton Reviere, was at the head of the drawing-school at Cheltenham college, and it was through his energy and zeal that art was introduced into the curriculum at Oxford. Thus the father was one of the best of instructors to his son Briton, the subject of this sketch, who studied drawing and painting from early childhood; first for nine years at Cheltenham and afterwards at Oxford, from which university he graduated as a B. A. in 1867, and later as M. A. in 1873. This possession of a liberal education, however, did not wean him in the least from his chosen field of labor, which he had prominently entered as far back as 1858, when, in his eighteenth year, he exhibited at the Royal academy pictures entitled

"Rest from Labor," "Sheep on the Cotswolds," and "On the Road to Gloucester Fair." In 1866 his work began to obtain recognition, and in the following year his painting entitled "The Long Sleep,"

hung at the oil exhibition of the Dudley, won for him a large amount of public approbation. This painting represented an old man as

having died sitting in his chair, attended by his two faithful dogs, who evidently divined, as they looked with wondering gaze into the face of their dead master, that all was not right. At the Royal academy, in 1869, the attention of visitors was particularly attracted to a painting entitled "Prisoners," a pathetic scene representing a dog and his master enduring misfortune together, the expression of each indicating the bond of sympathy between them. At the international exhibition at Vienna, Mr. Reviere was awarded a medal for his painting, "Charity," a touching scene representing an outcast child on the street door-step sharing her last crust with two outcast dogs. This artist has painted several other greatly-admired pictures which pertain to the pathetic and are true to life. This is mentioned to show the versatility of Mr. Reviere, whose seems equally at home in



BRITON REVIERE.

other fields of the art, as shown in the engraving on the opposite page, representing "A Stern Chase is Always a Long Chase." His broad and liberal culture has greatly aided him in his efforts.

Thomas Cole.

American Landscape Painter, and Famous Designer of Ideal Pictures.



THOMAS COLE, the American painter, was born at Bolton-le-Moors, in England, February 1, 1801. Aside from being possessed of large love of the poetic and the romantic in scenery, he exhibited in his youth an aptitude for making designs for a print factory and for engravers. His father having emigrated to America and settled at Steubenville, Ohio, it was there that young Cole, having met a portrait-painter named Stein, resolved to become a painter. After a time of practice, in

York, the spring of 1825 found him with a studio in his father's garret in that city, from which he sallied forth from time to time to paint various landscape views along the Hudson, prominent among which were several paintings of the Catskills, which, being exhibited, made him reputation and brought him many commissions. Among the sketches which he afterwards made were views of the Niagara and the White mountains. With a fair certainty of success in landscape painting, he turned aside at this point and commenced representing scenes of imagination. Of these were "The Garden of Eden" and "The Expulsion," which were exhibited in 1828. A year later he visited Europe, painted two years in London, thence went to Florence and to Rome, in which latter city he remained some time and painted various views of Italian scenery. He returned to New York, was married in 1836, and went to Europe again a few years afterwards, but remained but a short time.



"A Stern Chase is Always a Long Chase."

From the Picture by Briton Riviere, A.R.A., in the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1876.

which he attempted landscape and portraits, he went in his twenty-first year to Clairsville, where he established himself as a portrait-painter, the only result being that he was in debt for his board when he returned home a few months afterwards. He studied carefully through the summer, and in the following winter established himself as a landscape painter at Philadelphia, where he obtained a meager subsistence, being often compelled to ornament chairs and other furniture. His father's family having removed to New

York, the spring of 1825 found him with a studio in his father's garret in that city, from which he sallied forth from time to time to paint various landscape views along the Hudson, prominent among which were several paintings of the Catskills, which, being exhibited, made him reputation and brought him many commissions. Among the sketches which he afterwards made were views of the Niagara and the White mountains. With a fair certainty of success in landscape painting, he turned aside at this point and commenced representing scenes of imagination. Of these were "The Garden of Eden" and "The Expulsion," which were exhibited in 1828. A year later he visited Europe, painted two years in London, thence went to Florence and to Rome, in which latter city he remained some time and painted various views of Italian scenery. He returned to New York, was married in 1836, and went to Europe again a few years afterwards, but remained but a short time.

Rosalie Bonheur. The Beards. Vicat Cole.



AS AN ARTIST, Rosalie Bonheur has become famous, her skill being exercised in the painting of quadrupeds. She was born at Bordeaux, France, in 1822. Her father was a painter, and instructed her, but her success in depicting animals is due to her study of living creatures. In 1841 she sent two pictures—"Goats and Sheep," and "Two Rabbits"—to the French exposition. From that time she frequented stables, fairs and other places where animals were to be found, and

studied their structure and habits under various circumstances. This sort of study resulted in a perfection of animal portraiture that has established for her an enviable reputation as a painter. Her most noted pictures embrace "The Horse Fair," "The Ploughing in Nivernais," "The Horse for Sale," "A Drove on the Road," "Cows and Sheep in a Hollow Road," "Horses in a Meadow," etc. She has been directress of the Paris free school of design, and has received several medals and prizes for exhibitions of her art, both as a painter and sculptor.

THE BEARDS.

THE American painter, JAMES H. BEARD, was born at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1815. Removing to Painesville, O., in infancy, he began to paint portraits at the age of fourteen years, after having taken but a few lessons in the art. Portrait-painting was afterwards followed in various portions of Ohio, but finally he drifted to Cincinnati and settled. It was there that he gained the friendship of Generals Harrison and Taylor, Henry Clay and other public men, most of whom sat to him for portraits, and in this department of art he was an acknowledged leader. His first original picture, aside from portraits, was painted in 1846, entitled "The North Carolina Emigrants." It was exhibited and sold in New York, and gave him a lasting reputation as a painter of scenes illustrating every-day life and manners.

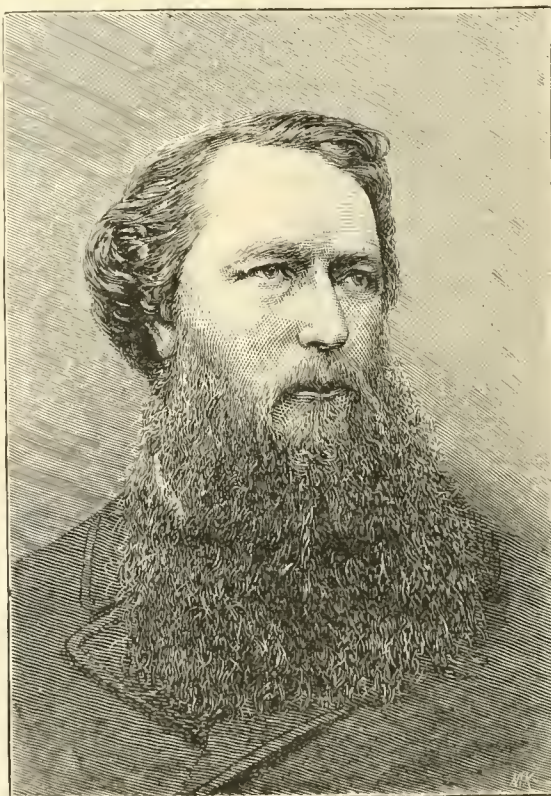
He has produced several paintings of this sort, and at least one of these was engraved in London. For several years he has been painting domestic animals and composition pictures, distinguished for their correctness, force and humor.

WILLIAM H. BEARD, a brother of James, was born at Painesville, about 1824. He followed the business of portrait-painting in early manhood, opening a studio at Buffalo, N. Y.; but abandoning this branch of his art he, like his brother, began painting animals and scenes in ordinary life. With a fair American reputation, he spent a year or two abroad (1858-'60), and then returned to New York, where he opened a studio. The peculiarity of his art is its fabulous character, the animals in his pictures representing the foibles and dispositions of human beings, sometimes with considerable humor and

frequently with unmistakable satire. "Bears on a Bender," and "A Bear Dance" are among his best productions in this vein.

VICAT COLE.

VICAT COLE, the spirited landscape painter, was born at Portsmouth, England, in 1833. His father was a portrait-painter, of considerable reputation, but subsequently turned his attention to painting landscapes and animals with equal success, becoming vice-president of the society of British artists. The father instructed the son in his profession, the family removing during the latter's boyhood. For his "studies" he had the paintings of Turner and two other contemporary artists. At an early age he succeeded in getting his pictures into the Pall Mall British institution, but they sold only at nominal prices and were scarcely remunerative. In 1853 or 1854 his paintings were admitted to the walls of the Royal academy, and as his reputation increased from year to year he was elected, after long waiting, an associate member of that institution. His pictures are remarkable for their fidelity to nature



VICAT COLE,

English Landscape Painter, and Fellow of the Royal Academy.

and consistency with genuine art; that is, while he correctly depicts nature in his landscapes, he ennobles the details of the scenery by the magic touches of his pencil. A very fine specimen of his skill in this direction, on the following page, forms the subject of the

accompanying engraving of his "Summer Rain," in which the characteristics of his genius are preserved. Though it does not attempt to "improve" nature, the beholder is led to admire the genius displayed in the distribution of light, shade and perspective, and its gracefulness throughout. While he is evidently fully alive to the

the summer foliage sleeping in the evening shadow, and the animal creation resting lazily in the drowsy haze of dreamy quiet. Mr. Cole is described as emphatically manly and kindly in his person and life. The portrait which is presented elsewhere indicates the possession of those sterling qualities that make men beloved as well



"SUMMER RAIN."

From the Painting by Vicat Cole, F.R.A., Exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1873.

poetic, wherever it may be found in nature, his genius seems to have the fullest play when he is engaged in painting smooth water,

as famous. He has painted many meritorious pictures already, and as he is still young, his fair fame promises to increase.

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER.

AS A PAINTER of animals, Sir Edwin Landseer was justly distinguished. He was born in London, in 1803. His father was an engraver, and Edwin in his childhood manifested such a fondness for drawing that the parent encouraged him first to make sketches from living domesticated animals, and then to color them, so that by the time he was fourteen years old the fidelity of his productions attracted attention. About 1819 he exhibited his picture of "Dogs Fighting," which was sold to Sir George Beaumont. Soon afterwards he exhibited his painting of St. Bernard dogs rescuing a traveler. In 1827 he was elected a member of the Royal academy. A visit to the highlands of Scotland, about this time, furnished him with materials and impressions that subsequently appeared in his paintings. In 1847 he was elected a member of the Royal academy

of Belgium; in 1850 he was made a knight, and at the Paris exposition of 1855 he was the only English artist who received a gold medal for his pictures. In private life he was social and witty. He never married. He died in London in 1873, leaving behind him a number of valuable paintings in his peculiar department of art, all remarkable for character and the lessons they conveyed. Among these may be mentioned "The Return from Deer-Stalking," "Sir Walter Scott and his Dogs," "A Distinguished Member of the Humane Society," and "The Stag at Bay," most of which have been reproduced in America in fine engravings. Of his other productions are: "High Life and Low Life," "The Shepherd's Prayer," "The Random Shot," "The Children of the Mist," "Taming of the Shrew," "Windsor Forest," "The Sanctuary," etc.

Sculptors.

Hiram Powers. Antonio Canova.

Prominent as Artists in Sculpture-Work.



ONE of the most excellent of American sculptors, Hiram Powers, was born near Woodstock, Vt., in 1805, the eighth child of plain country parents living on a farm. His resources of education were confined to the home life and the district school. The family emigrating to Ohio, and the father dying soon

afterwards, Hiram went to Cincinnati, being first employed as a clerk and then as an apprentice to a clockmaker. Under the instructions of a German sculptor, he learned the art of modeling figures in clay, making some busts and medallions with creditable skill. For seven years he superintended the waxwork department of the Western museum, at Cincinnati. Going to Washington in 1833, he found employment in modeling busts for eminent individuals. In 1837, under the patronage of Nicholas Longworth, the Cincinnati millionaire, he was enabled to make a journey to Italy, and, settling in Florence, he made that place his residence during the remainder of his life. While there he invented a valuable improvement in the formation of plaster-casts for models, and produced those masterpieces of his sculptor's art that have given him great celebrity. Among these the following are prominent: Statues of "Eve," the "Greek Slave," the "Fisher Boy," "Il Penseroso," "California," "America," Washington, Webster, Calhoun, and the "Indian Maiden;" busts of "Proserpine," Adams, Jackson, Webster, Calhoun, Chief Justice Marshall, Everett and Van Buren. Of his ideal works are "The Last of his Tribe," and a "Head of Jesus Christ." His "Greek Slave," a piece of sculpture admired for its exquisite beauty, has served to more fully develop appreciation in the public mind for the sculptor's art. Powers died at Florence, in 1873.



Hiram Powers,
Sculptor, Distinguished for his Statue of the "Greek Slave,"
and Other Works.

THE Italian sculptor, Antonio Canova, whose works are quite numerous and were produced one after another in quick succession, was born in 1737 at Possagno, Italy. When twelve years old he modeled a lion in butter with such fidelity and skill, that the lord of the village, Falleri, took him under his protection and had him educated in art. At seventeen years of age he produced his statue of "Eurydice." In 1799 he was invited to Rome, received an ovation, and was knighted and appointed inspector-general of the fine arts by Pope Pius VII. In 1802 he visited Paris by the desire of the first consul, was received with respect and chosen a foreign associate of the French institute. On his return to Paris, in 1815, as the ambassador of the Pope, to superintend the sending back to Italy the works of art which the French had carried away, he was received with ridicule, anger and hatred. Proceeding to England, he had a magnificent reception, was treated as a brother by all art-lovers, and was presented by the prince regent with a valuable snuff-box. On his return to Rome the academy of St. Luke went in a body to meet him, and the Pope gave him a pension of 3,000 crowns, which Canova devoted entirely to the benefit of the arts and artists. The Pope also created him marquis of Ischia, and inscribed his name in the book of the capital. Canova freely spent his private fortune for the cause of benevolence and the advancement of art, by establishing prizes, endowing academies and relieving the unfortunate and the aged. He died at Venice in 1822.

His sculpture is distinguished, among other excellencies, by exquisite grace. Besides several sepulchral monuments, he produced statues and groups of "Psyche," "Cupid and Psyche," "Venus and Adonis," a "Repentant Magdalen," "Perseus," "Hebe," "The Graces," several "Venuses" and a crowned "Religion" of colossal size. Among his works was a figure of Washington, of large size, in a sitting position, which was secured for the state-house at Raleigh, N. C. This piece was destroyed by fire in 1831. His last work was a bust of Count Cicognara.

Harriet G. Hosmer.

John Rogers.

Randolph Rogers. John Q. A. Ward.

Artists Widely Known as Sculptors.



INCLUDED among the most prominent of artists is Harriet G. Hosmer, the American sculptor, who was born at W Watertown, Mass., in 1830. As early as her sixteenth year she showed a marked inclination for her art, and soon became skillful in modeling figures in clay and plaster. Three years she attended school at Lennox, Mass. She then entered a studio in Boston, intending to devote her life to sculpture. In order to perfect herself in human anatomy she went

to St. Louis, and from the medical college in that city, where her father was a professor, she obtained the necessary facilities. Her first work in marble was a diminished copy of Canova's bust of Napoleon Bonaparte, and her next, "Hesper, or the Evening Star," an ideal study. Going to Rome, in 1852, she became a pupil of Gibson, and has mostly resided in that city ever since. Her first full-length statue in marble, "Enone," was completed in 1855; her second, "Beatrice Cenci Sleeping in Her Cell," in 1857. "Puck" was modeled in 1865. Other notable productions of her chisel are busts of "Daphne" and "Medusa," the "Will-o'-the-Wisp," a statue of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, the "Sleeping Faun," the "Waking Faun," a colossal statue of "Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, in Chains," and the design for a Lincoln monumental memorial.

JOHN ROGERS.

JOHN ROGERS, an American sculptor, was born at Salem, Mass., in 1829, and has made statuettes popular by clothing them with originality of conception and fidelity to nature. At first he was a merchant's clerk in Boston for years, then a voyager to Spain for his

health, a machinist for seven years at Manchester, N. H., the superintendent of a railroad machine-shop at Hannibal, Mo., in 1856, a tourist to Paris and Rome in 1857, a draughtsman in Chicago, and a famous artist in New York city during the first years of the Southern rebellion. Such is a brief record of the early career of the man whose quaint designs and happy execution make his works welcome to a thousand firesides. Several of his groups are founded on scenes and incidents of the rebellion, such as "The Returned Volunteer," "The Wounded Scout," "Taking the Oath," etc. There is also a series illustrating the story of "Rip Van Winkle," while several ideal creations of a pleasing character, such as "Coming to the Parson," "Courtship in Sleepy Hollow," "The Favored Scholar," and "The Charity Patient," only need mentioning to recall their beauties to the minds of numerous readers.

RANDOLPH ROGERS.

ANOTHER American sculptor whose genius has added much to the adornment of our public edifices and other resorts, Randolph Rogers, was born in the State of New York about 1825. He studied art at Rome for several years, and, coming home, he laid the foundation of his national reputation by the production of his statues of "Nydia, the Blind Girl of Pompeii," his "Boy and Dog," etc. But he did not remain long in America. Returning to Rome he made that city his home. One of his greatest works is the design and model of the bronze door for the eastern entrance to the rotunda of the capitol at Washington, which is seventeen feet high and nine feet wide. In each of its eight panels is represented a scene in the life of Christopher Columbus. He also finished the uncompleted designs for the Washington monument at Richmond, Va.; made the colossal bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln at Philadelphia; a statue for the Colt monument at Hartford, Conn.; memorial war-monuments for the States of Rhode Island and Michigan, and ideal creations, in stone, of "Isaac" and "Ruth."

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS WARD.

THE American sculptor, John Quincy Adams Ward, is the author of the bronze statues of "The Indian Hunter," "A Private of the Seventh Regiment," and "Shakspeare," all to be seen in Central park, New York. Urbana, O., was his birthplace in 1830. After partially preparing himself for the medical profession he studied sculpture; spent two years in Washington, modeling busts; settled in New York in 1861, and became president of the National Academy of Design in 1874. Among his other works are "The Good Samaritan," a statue of Commodore Perry, "The Freedman," and several bas-reliefs, groups, etc.



THE sculptor, Benjamin Paul Akers, was born at Saccarappa, Maine, in 1825. Going to Portland when he was eighteen years old, after

working for some time in a printing office, he turned his attention to the art of sculpture, and

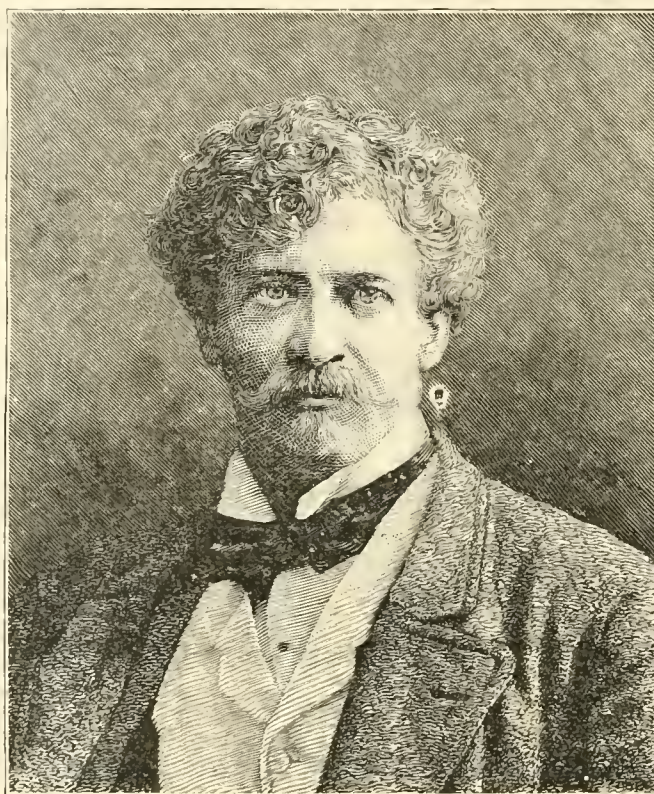
when about twenty-four he began business as a sculptor at that city. Among the results of his labors during the next two years was a bust of the poet Longfellow. After a visit to Italy in 1851-2, he returned to Maine and produced the statue of "Benjamin in Egypt," which was on exhibition at the world's fair in New York in 1853. In 1855 he again visited Europe, residing for three years in Rome, where he executed his superior statues of "Una and the Lion," "St. Elizabeth of Hungary" (three copies in marble), "The Dead Pearl Diver," and an ideal head of Milton. Mr. Akers revisited Rome in 1859, returning to America in the following year, and resided during the remainder of his life at Portland and Philadelphia. He died in the latter city in 1861.

JOSEPH EDGAR BOEHME.

THE English artist, Joseph E. Boehme, was born at Vienna, Austria, in 1834. His father was an admirer of paintings, and possessed, in Joseph's youth, a valuable collection of art-treasures, illustrative of the power of genius, ranging in great variety

from Egyptian antiquity to the present day. The father, who occupied a high position under the government, carefully encouraged his son, by proper schooling, to cherish a love for art, without

intending that he should adopt it as a profession. The youth, however, after receiving a partial education at Vienna, was sent to one of the seats of learning in England, where he remained three years. During this period he studied the works of the old masters in the British museum, and copied designs from the Elgin marbles. Returning to Austria, he was employed in a government office, but his love of art prevailed, and, abandoning his official position, he went to Paris to become a sculptor. While this change was without his father's approval, the parent assisted him in his early struggles against the obstacles that opposed his success. Joseph's genius, therefore, unimpeded by the disadvantages of poverty, began soon to manifest its superiority, and at the age of twenty-two he received the imperial prize at Vienna, and was honored with other favors. Since then he has re-



Joseph Edgar Boehme, English Sculptor.

ceived a membership in the Florence art academy, an associate membership of the British Royal academy, and other tokens of the high estimation that has been placed upon his statuary, including a medal at the international exposition in Paris. All these evidences of appreciation appear to be the reward of untiring devotion to a worthy object, and show a ready response to true merit. Among his works are a full-length statue of Lord John Russell, one of Carlyle, one of St. George and the Dragon.

Jean Pierre David, Sir Francis Chantrey, Sculptors.



THE sculptor, Jean Pierre David, was born at Angers, France, in 1789. His early exhibition

enough he was apprenticed to a carver at Sheffield, but sometime afterwards he began the business of modeling busts and other

works in clay successively at Dublin, Edinburgh and London. A popular sculptor, named Nollekens, having seen a specimen of Chantrey's art-productions, became interested in the young artist, brought him into public notice, and ere long Chantrey achieved fame by his genius. In 1818 and 1819 he was made a member of the Royal Academy of Great Britain and of the academies of Rome and Florence. So much popularity did he derive from the production of monumental figures that he amassed a fortune. He was knighted in 1835. Although he executed numerous busts of living individuals, his imaginative art-works are but few and unimportant. He died in London in 1841, and was buried in the family vault which he had constructed for himself in the church at Norton. He left certain bequests to the clergymen and others of the place on condition of his tomb being kept in order. Among the most distinguished of his monumental memorials are "The Sleeping Children," in Lichfield cathedral; several sculptures in Westminster abbey, London, including a fine statue of Canning; a bronze statue of William Pitt, in Hanover square, London; the statue of Washington in the state house at Boston, Mass.; the statue of James Watt, in the church at Aston, England, and one of Bishop Heber, at Calcutta. Dying without children or near relatives, having made a suitable provision for the support of his widow, the bulk of his fortune was left to the Royal Academy for the



Statue of Lord John Russell.

Executed by J. E. Boehme. Exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1880.

SIR FRANCIS CHANTREY.

WHILE fame of the celebrated sculptor, Sir Francis Chantrey, rests not only upon his excellent art-works, but also upon his munificent contributions of money for the advancement and permanency of art in Great Britain. He was born at Norton, England, in 1781. When old

promotion of British fine art in painting and sculpture. The amount available, including \$1,750 for official salaries, is about \$12,500 annually.

Meissonier. G. P. A. Healy. Reni Guido.



THE eminent figure-painter, Jean Louis Ernest Meissonier was born about 1813, at Lyons, France. Early in life he began to study art as a labor of love, and received competent instruction at Paris. A picture which he exhibited in 1836, entitled "The Little Messenger," drew attention to his merits as a painter. Adopting a style of art that presents scenes illustrative of every-day life and manners, Meissonier

has become one of the most popular and the best-remunerated of modern French artists. In his work he uses small canvas, which seldom exceeds twenty inches square, but his style of painting is remarkable for its delicacy and finish, with a faithful portraiture. Several years ago he executed a painting representing a battle scene, containing Napoleon I. surrounded by his staff, and which the artist named "1807." This painting was purchased by the late A. T. Stewart, merchant-prince of New York, in Europe for a sum exceeding \$60,000. Prominent among his other paintings are "The Chess-Players," "A Game of Piquet," "The Painter in his Studio," "The Body-Guard," "The Emperor at Solferino," "The Charge of Cavalry" (which brought him about \$30,000), and "A Barricade, June, 1848." He has also prepared designs for several publications, and has been freely honored and decorated by royalty and eminent institutions. In disposition he is said to be rude and insolent, and jealous of his competitors in art.

GEORGE PETER ALEXANDER HEALY.

GEORGE P. A. Healy stands in the front rank of American portrait-painters, and has transferred to canvas, with great fidelity, the features of King Louis Philippe, of France, Marshal Soult, Webster, Calhoun, General Sherman, the poet Longfellow, the historian Prescott, and other distinguished characters. In Faneuil hall, at Boston, hangs his large historical picture of "Webster Replying to

Hayne" in the United States senate, which he finished in 1851, and which contains 130 portraits. Another remarkable picture, representing Franklin advocating the claims of America before Louis XVI. of France, and thirteen portraits were exhibited at the Paris exposition in 1855, and received a medal of the second class. Mr. Healy was born at Boston in 1813. He first went to Paris in 1836, and since then has alternately resided in America and Europe. Chicago was his home from 1855 to 1867, where, by his portraits of prominent citizens and high social position, he added materially to his fame.

RENI GUIDO.

ONE of the most eminent of Italian painters, Reni Guido, was born near Bologna in 1575. He first studied art with Denys Calvaert, and then in the school of Ludovico Carraeci. Going to Rome he achieved a reputation by his painting of "The Martyrdom of St. Cecilia," and his splendid talents soon created a demand for his pictures. Popes, cardinals, princes and nobles employed, honored and caressed him, and he practiced his art alternately at Rome, Bologna and Naples, but finally settled at Bologna. After having greatly distinguished himself by his works, he gave way to his passion for gaming, and in spite of all that nature and superior talents had done for him, he died in 1642 in a state of poverty and dejection. His paintings are pre-eminently esteemed for their beauty, expression and grace.



MEISSONIER,
The Famous Figure Painter of France.

Among his masterpieces are rated "The Penitence of St. Peter," and "Christ Crowned with Thorns," the latter of which has been copied in a variety of forms until it is one of the most familiar of the pictures representing the crucifixion and the death of Christ. To the magic touch of Guido's pencil is the Christian world thus indebted for the lesson it has learned of Christ's sufferings that truth might be triumphant. Of his other pictures "The Massacre of the Innocents," the frescoes of the "Aurora," "The Concert of Angels" and "Fortune" are prominently named, as indicating the excellence of his genius, with special reference to the portraiture of the highest type of creation.

Platt R. Spencer.

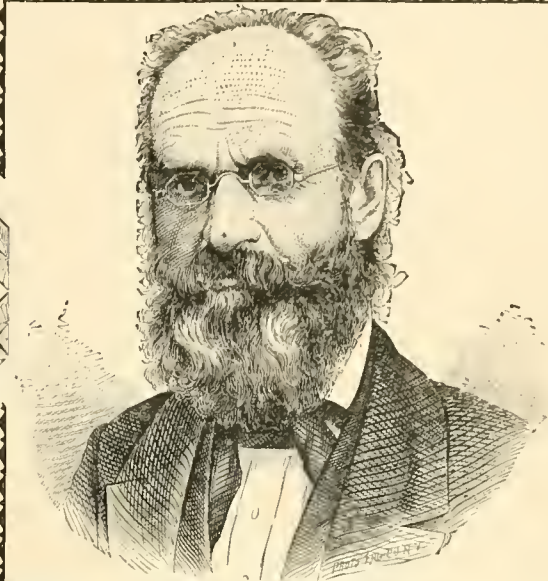
Originator of the Spencerian System of Penmanship.



HEREWITH a portrait is presented of the famous pen artist, Platt R. Spencer, who was born at Fishkill, N. Y., in 1800. His father emigrated with his family to Windham, N. Y., about 1807, and there died two years afterwards. The widow then removed with her children to the (at that time) wilderness of Northern Ohio, where, although the school opportunities were very limited, young Platt R. cultivated a knowledge of penmanship with such success as to be able to teach the art at the age of fifteen. His boyhood was a struggle with poverty and lack of school advantages, and yet, in spite of these adverse circumstances, he became, when quite young, a successful teacher of writing-schools in the smaller villages of the region where he lived.

As a teacher Mr. Spencer was greatly esteemed and beloved, but it was in his creative genius as an artist where lay the power that was to distinguish his name. He made the few fundamental principles of beauty in nature his study. As he lay on his mother's hearthstone in their humble home by the bright firelight, he drew the curved lines, and studied the nature and necessity of shades. The artistic in his nature resolved these into beautiful forms, and the result was a new system of penmanship.

In due time the fame of Mr. Spencer as a teacher had spread so extensively as to bring applications for instruction from hundreds of persons, who were desirous of improving their penmanship, in various distant portions of the Union. In obedience to this call, he



Portrait of Platt R. Spencer,
Pen Artist, Author and Distinguished Teacher.

erected at Geneva, Ohio, where he lived, a log-house, a rude structure, in exterior appearance, in which he arranged all the needed conveniences for his writing-classes. Hither gathered pupils from all the region about, and many came long distances from abroad.

In time this log-cabin seminary, known as "Jericho," acquired a national reputation, many of Mr. Spencer's pupils becoming successful teachers, all of whom sounded the praises of the Spencerian penmanship and its author.

From the log-cabin Mr. Spencer was called to teach penmanship in various commercial colleges of the country, and in the later years of his life he spent much time in the revising and perfecting of his copies for publication. He died at Geneva, Ohio, in 1864.

Through the ideal and artistic in his nature, Mr. Spencer gave to the world a style of writing that combined the beautiful with the practical more fully than any system had done heretofore. He did this, and he did more. He reared a family of sons and daughters that honored the founder of the Spencerian penmanship, in their ability to dignify the work of commercial education and perpetuate the system of writing in all the perfection which the father originated.

Of these, Robert C. Spencer, the oldest of the sons, is at the head of a popular business college at Milwaukee, Wis. Henry C. is successfully conducting a commercial school at Washington, D. C. Platt R. is at the head of a similar institution at Cleveland, Ohio. Harvey A. controls a commercial institute at Dallas, Texas, and Lyman P., who lives at Washington, devotes his entire time to superintending the preparation of Spencerian publications.

Of the two daughters, Sarah, with her husband, Mr. Junius R. Sloan, a well-known artist of celebrity, resides in Chicago. Ellen is the wife of Gen. R. D. Mussey, an able lawyer of Washington, D. C. Both were accomplished teachers of penmanship in commercial colleges before their marriage.

To give the reader a knowledge of the Spencerian style, specimens of penmanship prepared for this work by the Spencerian authors are shown in the two following pages.



beautiful.

The *second* step in the work was to introduce exercises the practice of which would give freedom and ease of movement while writing, and at the same time train and strengthen the muscles of the hand and arm.

The *third* point attained was the selection of seven simple, elementary forms, called principles, from which all the letters of the alphabet can be formed, an understanding of these enabling the student to much more easily master the construction of letters. These principles and their combination in the making of letters are shown in the diagram herewith.

Semi-angular.

Mr. Spencer accomplished another important result in his efforts to improve the penmanship of the country, and that was in striking the golden mean between the sharp, angular writing and the old round hand of our forefathers. The angular hand could be rapidly written, but it was illegible. The round hand was plain, but it took a long time to execute it. To combine the virtues of both was the object sought, and that this aim was realized is very clearly shown in the business writing on the succeeding page, a sufficiency of the round being retained to give legibility, while enough of the angular is adopted to give rapidity of execution.

Principles.

The size, slope, forms, proportions and analysis of the standard

ANALYSIS OF THE SPENCERIAN PENMANSHIP.

medium hand, as taught in the copy-books, is illustrated upon this page, while upon the next is shown the style, as applied in the writing of a business letter. Having determined the form of the letters and

the principles from which they should be made, the author of the system then prescribed the following directions in regard to position for sitting and movement of fingers, hand and arm when writing:

Position.

The Spencerian system teaches positions while writing, either standing or sitting, as follows: The person squarely fronting the desk, or either the right or left side may be turned angularly towards it.

Movement.

1st. Finger Movement—This is produced by extending and contracting the first and second fingers and the thumb, the hand resting on the nails of the third and fourth fingers; it is applied in forming the extended letters.

2d. Fore-Arm Movement—This is a movement of the fore-arm and whole hand in any direction, resting upon the large, fleshy part of the arm just forward of the elbow, and upon the nails of the third and fourth fingers. In this movement the fingers and thumb are in a *passive condition*, having no independent motion of their own, the movements being made entirely by the muscles of the fore-arm; it is applied in forming the short letters and capitals.

3d. Whole Arm Movement—This is made by raising the fore-arm from one to two inches from the desk, and sliding the hand upon the nails of the third and fourth fingers. This is a bold movement, and is employed in making large capitals, and in flourishing.

4th. Compound, or Mixed Movement—This is a harmonious union of the first two movements, and is produced by simultaneous action of the fore-arm, hand, and fingers, and is by far the most *practical* movement in writing. In producing the Fore-arm and Compound movements, the *wrist* should be elevated from the paper at least *one-fourth of an inch*.

Spencerian Medium Hand.

Scale of *Start*

PRINCIPLES

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

SHORT LETTERS

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

SEMI-EXTENDED LETTERS EXTENDED OR LOOP LETTERS

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

STANDARD CAPITAL LETTERS

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

FIGURES

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

COPYRIGHT, BY LIVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & Co.



Chicago, Oct. 22. 1878.

Wm Willson Esq.
Baltimore Md.

Sir. — If you will sell to the bearer, Mr. James N. Hudson, of this city, a bill of goods, to any amount, not exceeding Twelve hundred Dollars, I will become responsible to you for its prompt payment.

Should he make any purchases of you on account of this letter, please advise me of the amount, and in case of failure in payment let me know it immediately.

Yours respectfully, J. O. Huntington.

John D. Williams.

Distinguished Off-Hand Penman and Originator
of Many Designs in Flourishing.



Portrait of John D. Williams,

Author of "Packard & Williams' Gems of Penmanship," and Other
Works on Writing and Flourishing.



ANY READERS of this page will remember the time when the "Writing-School" was an institution that came and went in the rural villages almost as regularly as one season followed another.

These were the days when the youth of the land were dependent upon the "master" of the district school for a "copy" to follow in their writing. That was the time when the goose-quill flourished, and the individual was held in high esteem who possessed the genius to make a first-class pen.

In those years, the writing-teacher traveled from town to town, and secured excellent patronage from the fact that the writing-school was the only place where the student could with certainty learn to write.

The writing-master was usually a stranger in town, and, upon his arrival, various were the devices that he was compelled to resort to in order to

organize his classes. Prominent among these was an elaborate display of penmanship, pen-drawing and flourishing, in the shape of specimens, which were exhibited at the post-office and various public places in the village about the time of opening the school.

It was true that most of the students in the writing class had little occasion to use this ornamental flourishing in the business pursuits of life. The teacher was justified, however, in this display of his

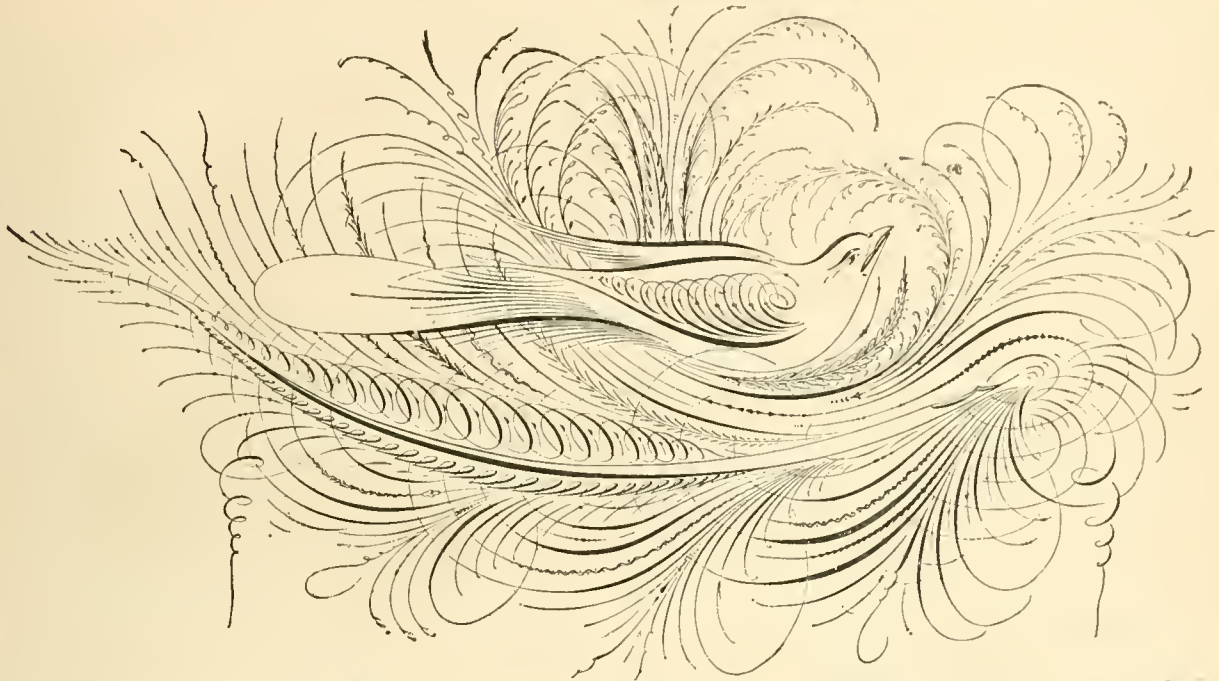
talent in pen-drawing from the fact that its practice gave command of the hand and arm in writing, and from the further fact that it demonstrated to what proficiency in the art of pen-drawing the skillful penman might attain.

The advent of the printed copy-book and the public school has made the traveling writing-teacher less a necessity than formerly; but while recollection lives in this generation, we shall not forget the awe inspired and the genuine admiration elicited for the professor of penmanship, when he drew with a flourish the swooping eagle, the handsome bird, and the graceful swan.

Of that time and generation was John D. Williams. Though born in Pittsburgh, in 1829, he passed the first eleven years of his life at Newcastle, Pa., where he early evinced a fondness for writing and drawing, a smooth board and a piece of charcoal serving every purpose for a display of his art, his excellence consisting principally in off-hand flourishing, a few specimens of which are shown on the next page.

Mr. Williams first came prominently before the country through the advertising of Peter Duff, proprietor of Duff's commercial college, at Pittsburgh, in whose employ Mr. Williams was for some years, during which time he originated those off-hand specimens of flourishing which afterwards appeared in "Packard and Williams' Gems of Penmanship," and other publications. From his works the penmen of the country have copied their flourishing, probably, more generally than any other books extant.

In the later years of his life he gave much attention to the preparation of his work for the engravers, thus transmitting to future generations those "Gems" which will ever have admirers as long as the principles of beauty in proportion, shades, and curved lines endure. He died at Albany, N. Y., in January, 1871.



Principles of Beauty.

TO MAKE these designs beautiful, the author, Mr. John D. Williams, applied four principles: of these there are:

First. The rules of proportion. The birds and swans here shown exhibit the forms we see in life.

Second. He gave graceful curve to every line he made; there are no straight lines.

Third. He made contrast by an interblending of light and heavy shades.

Fourth. Where lines extend in the same direction they run parallel with each other.



Essentials in Flourishing.

HAVING mastered the principles of proportion, curves, shades and parallels, the student must have:

First. Command of arm movement to carry the pen rapidly to the point the mind determines, thus leaving the mark graceful in outline.

Second. There must be perfect confidence in the ability to execute the flourish, else tremor and irregular lines will show themselves.

Third. The individual should love the beautiful and have a high appreciation of the ideal and the artistic, else the attempt to excel will be futile.



The Bird's Nest and the Swans, as Flourished with a Pen by John D. Williams.

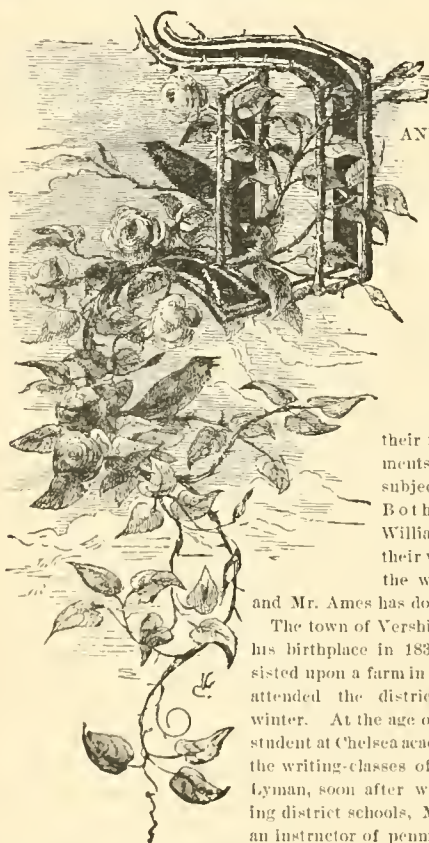
Daniel T. Ames.

Commercial Teacher, Author and Professional Expert
in Penmanship.



Portrait of Daniel T. Ames,

Editor of the "Penman's Art Journal." Designer and Skillful
Artist in Pen-Drawing.



DANIEL T. AMES, the chirographic artist of New York, holds the relation to pen-drawing that Spencer did to practical penmanship, and that Williams did to flourishing. Both of the latter stood at the head in

their respective departments, and so does the subject of this sketch. Both Spencer and Williams systematized their work and gave it to the world for a copy, and Mr. Ames has done the same.

The town of Vershire, Vermont, was his birthplace in 1835. Here he assisted upon a farm in the summer, and attended the district school in the winter. At the age of sixteen, when a student at Chelsea academy, he attended the writing-classes of Professor S. L. Lyman, soon after which from teaching district schools, Mr. Ames became an instructor of penmanship and other branches at the Topsfield (Mass.) academy where he remained four years. After his graduation at that institution he entered the law office of Judge Cobb, at Strafford, Vt. A two years' experience here, involving the trial of various cases requiring a knowledge of book-keeping, caused him to enter the Oswego (N. Y.) commercial col-

lege, of which institution he became ere long a part owner and subsequently principal.

In 1860 he established at Syracuse, N. Y., the "Ames National Business College," which he conducted very successfully until he sold the same, in 1868, to enter again the practice of the law, becoming a member of the New York bar in 1869.

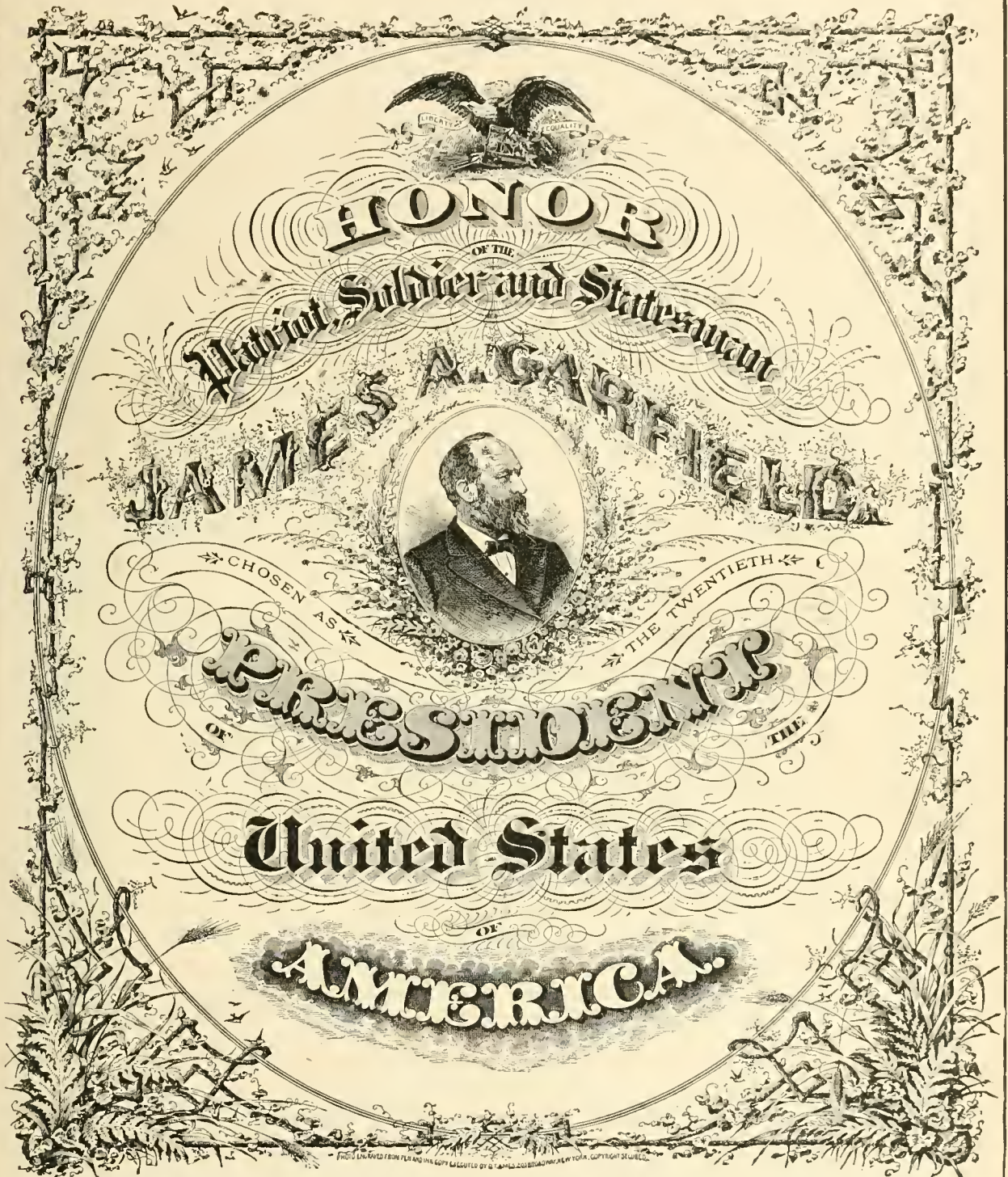
By urgent solicitation he subsequently became a member of the publishing house of H. W. Ellsworth & Co., in New York, and assisted in the revision of the Ellsworth system of penmanship, largely in use in the New York city schools. From this copartnership he retired in 1871, and opened rooms as a publisher and general pen-artist.

Since that date, with the aid of photo engraving, Mr. Ames has done more than any person in the United States to systematize and utilize for commercial and artistic purposes the art of ornamental penmanship, being assisted by the *Penman's Art Journal*, a monthly publication of large circulation, which he established in 1877, and "Ames' Compendium of Practical and Ornamental Penmanship," which he issued in 1878.

To the lover of the artistic and the beautiful, Mr. Ames' studio on Broadway, nearly opposite the post-office, in New York, is one of the most interesting places in the city to visit. Here a corps of pen-artists are busy engrossing in elegant style for framing, forms of resolutions, memorials, invitations, cards, diplomas, etc., the walls in the meantime being hung with elaborate and ornate specimens of pen-drawing.

Possessing good command of language, decision of purpose, clear judgment, legal knowledge, and a keen discernment for determining the authorship of different handwritings, the services of Mr. Ames are much called for of late in the various courts as an expert in hand-writing.

Upon the two following pages may be seen copies of Mr. Ames' pen drawings.

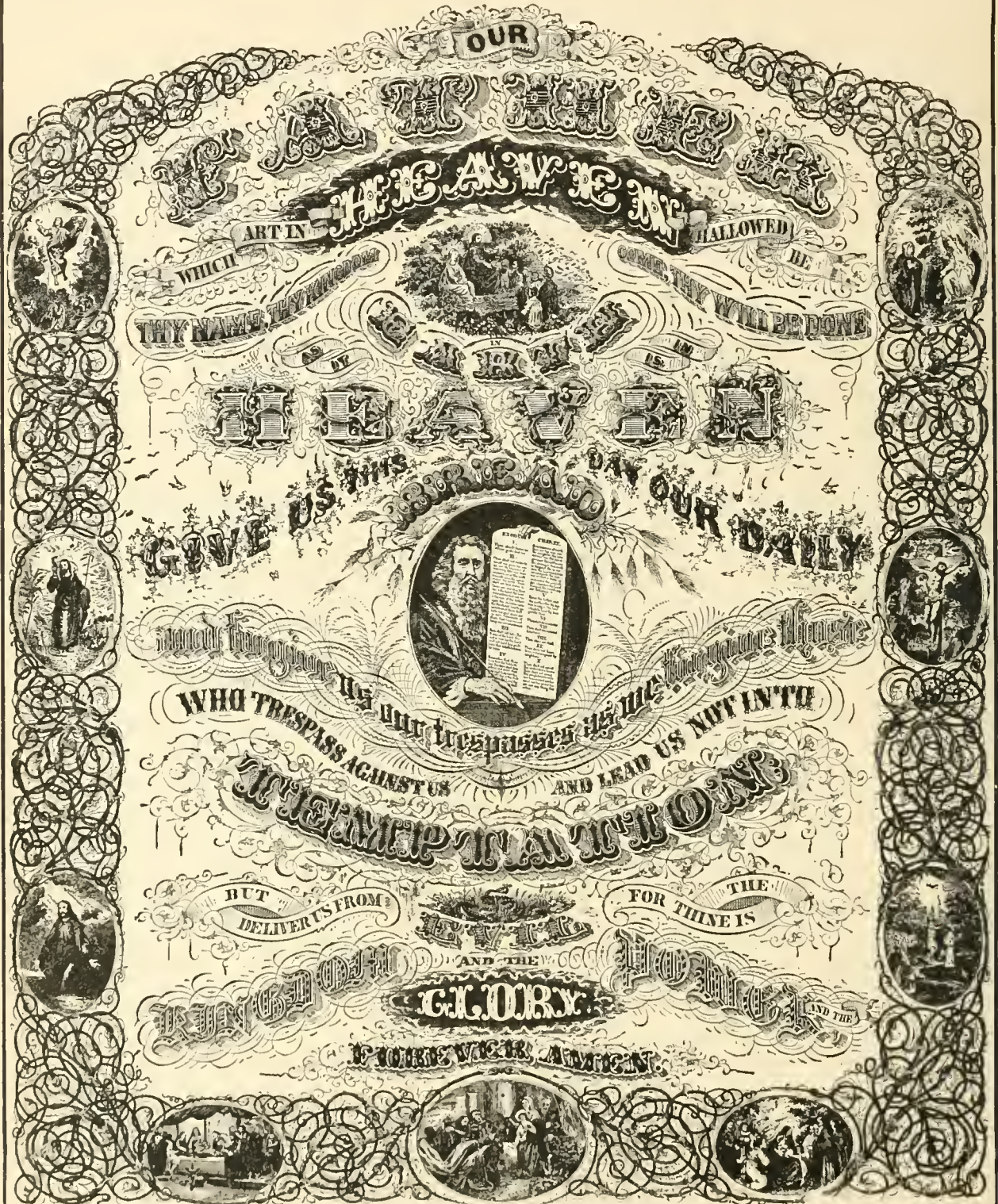


James A. Garfield was born in Orange township, fifteen miles from Mentor, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1831.

Graduated at Williams college, 1855; elected State senator in Ohio, 1859; first sent to Congress, 1862.

For bravery at battle of Chancellorsville, Tenn., in 1862, was made Maj. Gen.; chosen U. S. senator, Jan. 1880.

Elected President of U. S., 1880; wounded by an assassin, July 2; died at Long Branch, N. J., Sept. 19, 1881.



1/28 OF ORIGINAL 24 X 30 INCHES

Engraved according to the original of the same in the possession of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.

DESIGNED AND EXECUTED WITH A PEN BY D. T. AMES.

Charles F. Worth.

Celebrated for Artistic Designs in the Manufacture of Women's Wearing Apparel.



THIS famous "man-milliner of Paris," the one man in whom all admirers and wearers of costly and fashionable female apparel in foreign and American social circles have a deep and undying interest, takes his place in this volume among the other distinguished characters whose portraiture it endeavors to present.

Charles Frederick Worth has no military or literary achievements of which to boast, and yet he wields a power

over society which the bravest soldier, the wisest statesman or the most successful writer might not disdain to possess.

Although France claims him as the cynosure of fashion, Mr. Worth is a native of England, he having been born in Lincolnshire, but his age, like that of the older portion of his lady-patrons, appears to be veiled in mystery. His portrait, however, indicates that he is still in his prime.

His father was a lawyer. While Frederick and the other children were young, some domestic misfortune required them to leave their studies and engage in other pursuits to earn their support.

Frederick, at twenty, went to Paris to seek employment and learn the French language. He first engaged himself as a cutter in the fashionable dress-making house of Gagelin. Here he found the lady whom he soon after married employed as a shop-girl. After their marriage they began to work together for themselves and laid the foundation of the immense business which they now control.

Their establishment furnishes employment for about a thousand

persons in manufacturing robes and costumes for fashionable people in all parts of the world. Their workshops are commodious and numerous, each being assigned to some special labor in the formation of a complete outfit for a lady's wardrobe.

So carefully is this business conducted that Mr. Worth personally superintends the design and construction of every article made in his establishment, so that his own remarkably correct taste is exercised to invest each garment with a charm of which his patrons are universally proud. That a dress "came from Worth's" is a recommendation that no fashionable lady dares to scorn.

In his shops the models of new designs, which Mr. Worth himself either originates or adopts, are first made of a cheap material to exhibit the effect of form and arrangement. If a dress fails to please

him, after being made up of costly goods, he has it taken to pieces, reformed and remade, and any dress that will not cost at least \$100 when finished he will refuse to make. In his way he is the autocrat of society.

That he has amassed wealth by his persevering industry, exquisite taste in his art, and extensive patronage, no one can doubt. On the Versailles road, about seven miles from Paris, in the handsome suburb of Suresnes, is his private residence, a red brick mansion, with towers and turrets and surrounded by a high garden wall. Inside of this mansion the excellent taste of the owner is displayed in the furniture and fittings, a series of apartments separated from each other only by drapery of curtains, filled with costly, remarkable and beautiful productions of art and nature that captivate the eye and arouse the admiration of the visitor. Here the "man-milliner" spends his summer Sundays, his only respite from the arduous duties and cares of the week.

He also owns a winter-garden, beautifully laid out and teeming with out-door flowers and vines, a conservatory of rare and elegant foreign plants and a grotto-fountain, with rich tropical vegetation. Stables for horses, extremely neat and tasteful in their arrangements, with a horse-hospital, parrots, dogs, rare birds and other delightful appendages to a gentleman's home-residence, are attached to the mansion, and Mr. Worth's "lines" seem indeed to "have fallen to him in pleasant places."



Charles Frederick Worth.
Distinguished for the Unique and the Artistic
in Dressmaking.

AGE AT WHICH NOTED WORK WAS DONE IN THE LIVES OF PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Early Brilliancy with Some; Later Achievement with Others.

Pitman invented phonography at 24.
Aldrich's "Babbie Bell" appeared at 20.
Pope's "Essay on Man" appeared at 45.
Bismarck became prime minister at 56.
Poe wrote "The Raven" at the age of 36.
Howe patented his sewing-machine at 26.
Colt was 20 when he patented his revolver.
Stanley was 31 when he found Livingstone.
Halleck wrote his "Marco Bozzaris" at 37.
Loeke, as "Nasby," was well-known at 27.
Clemens issued "Innocents Abroad" at 32.
Handel commenced musical education at 9.
Edison invented his duplex telegraph at 22.
Miss Sedgwick's first novel appeared at 33.
Mrs. Southworth wrote her first novel at 25.
Victoria ascended the English throne at 18.
Columbus was 57 when he discovered America.
Pollok's "Course of Time" appeared at 29.
Dickens's first volume of "Sketches" appeared at 24.

Walter Scott wrote his first Waverley novel at 43.
Macaulay began his "History of England" at 17.
Worcester published his first large dictionary at 46.
Haine was elected to Congress from Maine at 32.
Spurgeon crowded his church with hearers at 18.
Alexandre Dumas wrote his first plays at 22.
Bierstadt painted the "Yosemite" at the age of 31.
De Foe wrote his "Robinson Crusoe" at the age of 58.

Cuvier had become distinguished, as a naturalist, at 26.
John Milton was 41 when he wrote "Paradise Lost."

J. Fenimore Cooper published his first novel at 30.

Lamartine's first volume of poems was published at 30.

Mrs. Hemans's first volume of poems appeared at 14.

Stuart painted his famous picture of Washington at 35.

Carleton wrote "Betsey and I are Out" at the age of 25.

Harvey at 33 had discovered the circulation of the blood.

Browne, as "Artemus Ward," was first celebrated at 24.

Horace Greeley founded the New York Tribune at 30.

Jenny Lind was 29 when she sang in the United States.

Bayard Taylor's first book of travels was published at 21.

Byron's first volume of poems came out when he was 18.

Darwin proclaimed his theories on evolution at the age of 50.

Pultman was raising buildings in Chicago at the age of 28.

Campbell's "Pleasures of Hope" appeared when he was 22.

Webster was 48 when he made his celebrated reply to Hayne.

Tennyson was 24 when his first volume of poems appeared.

Aristotle was called by Plato "the intellect of his school" at 17.

De Lesseps was 64 at the time of the building of the Suez canal.

Victor Hugo's first volume of poems appeared when he was 20.

Charlotte Bronte published "Jane Eyre," her greatest fiction, at 22.

Grant was 42 years old when he achieved his brilliant military success.

Barnum was the proprietor of the American museum, New York, at 31.

Adelina Patti sang in concerts at 8, and was a leading singer at 16.

Dr. Gail announced the location of the phrenological organs at 33.

Jules Verne wrote his first romance, "Five Weeks in a Balloon," at 35.

William III. (King of England), at 22 was an able general in Holland.

McCormick invented a grain cradle at 15, and produced his reaper at 22.

Hoe gave the double cylinder printing-press to the people at the age of 25.

Carl Linnaeus, great Swedish botanist, had achieved high reputation at 24.

Shakspeare was at the height of his work in play-writing at the age of 40.

Wilkie Collins's first important literary work appeared when he was 24.

Morse was 40 when he demonstrated the practicability of the telegraph.

Boucault's first play, "London Assurance," appeared when he was 19.

Thurlow Weed began the publication of the Albany Evening Journal at 33.

Mrs. Stanton called the first woman's-rights convention at the age of 32.

Schiller, the famous German poet, attained celebrity at 23 by his "Brigands."

Napoleon was made emperor of France and was at the height of his glory at 36.

John Adams, second President of the United States, was active as a politician at 30.

G. P. R. James wrote the stories entitled "A String of Pearls" when he was 17.

James Gordon Bennett began the publication of the New York Herald at 40.

Burns's first poetry began to appear when he was 16. He was distinguished at 27.

Thomas Moore published his "Little's

Poems," and found himself famous thereby at 23.

Prescott was 41 when his "History of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain" appeared.

Andrew Jackson Davis dictated "Nature's Divine Revelations" at the age of 23.

Sir Robert Peel, British statesman, began his public life in parliament as a Tory at 21.

Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," and his other best works, appeared after he was 31.

Alexander Volta, an Italian electrician, at 44 invented the voltaic battery or "pile."

Bryant wrote poetry for the newspapers at 10, and was the author of "Thanatopsis" at 19.

Hogarth established his fame as an artist at 36, when he painted "The Harlot's Progress."

Charles Lamb, an English poet and essayist, published his first collection of poems at 22.

George Stephenson, British engineer and father of railways, made his first steam-engine at 43.

Beethoven, the famous Prussian musical composer, began to publish his own compositions at 13.

Mozart displayed musical talent at 3, was a prodigy at 6, and had produced his first opera at 15.

James Parton came prominently before the people through his "Life of Horace Greeley" at 33.

Anna Dicklson was 18 when she startled a woman's-rights convention with her oratorical power.

Ben Jonson, the English dramatist, became famous at 24 by his comedy of "Every Man in His Humor."

Rt. Hon. Charles James Fox, British statesman and orator, at 25 was distinguished in parliament.

John Dryden, an English poet, wrote well at 29, but was 50 before recognized as a writer of the first order.

Michael Angelo was near 80 when, as an architect, he designed the grand dome of St. Peter's at Rome.

Sir William Herschel made his own telescopes and became renowned for his scientific discoveries at 43.

Humboldt's first work on natural history was published at 21; he concluded his "Cosmos" at 82, and died at 90.

Noah Webster began work upon his great dictionary at 49, and brought it out twenty-one years afterwards.

Alexander Pope published his "Pastorals" at 16, and translated Homer's "Iliad" when between 25 and 30.

Sir Isaac Newton had made his three grand discoveries concerning light, fluxions and gravitations at 24.

John Napier, a Scottish baron, was born when his father was only 16; he published his system of logarithms at 64.

George W. Curdis published his first book, "Nile Notes of a Howadji," the result of a visit to Egypt and Syria, at 26.

William Cowper, an esteemed British poet, did not begin to write until past middle age, and gained his first success at 54.

William Wordsworth, one of the gentlest and purest of British poets, did not attain high rank as a writer until about 40.

Lord John Russell, British statesman, at 27 began his career as a parliamentary reformer; was three times prime minister.

Henry J. Temple (Lord Palmerston), British statesman, was fully 45 before he clearly displayed his powers as a statesman.

Hannibal, the famous Carthaginian warrior, held a high military command at 18, and had become eminent as a general at 26.

Voltaire, while in prison on suspicion of being the author of a libel against the government, wrote his first tragedy at 22.

Rt. Hon. Benjamin Disraeli (earl of Beaconsfield), was famous as a novelist at 22; at 44 was a political leader in parliament.

Alexander the Great governed Macedonia wisely at 16, began his career as a successful conqueror of nations at 20, and died at 32.

William Pitt (earl of Chatham), British statesman, won distinction as a debater in parliament at 32 by his reply to Horatio Walpole.

Bartholdy Mendelssohn possessed at an early age a strong inclination for music, and his first musical compositions were published at 15.

Lope de Vega, a Spanish poet of considerable reputation, found time during a life of 73 years to write 497 plays and much other matter.

Maria Edgeworth, a British authoress, began to write the series of novels and tales by which she achieved a lasting literary fame, at 34.

James Watt, a Scotch mathematical instrument maker, at 14 constructed an electrical machine, at 27 invented the modern steam-engine.

William Pitt (2d), British statesman, son of the earl of Chatham, was an excellent scholar at 14, was chancellor of the exchequer at 21, and prime minister at 25.

Sir Humphry Davy, famous British chemist and philosopher, published his first essays at 21, and was professor of chemistry at the Royal institution at 23.

Sir Thomas More, English statesman, precocious in wit and learning, successful as a lawyer, was knighted and made secretary of the exchequer at 41.

Sir Robert Walpole, English statesman, at 32 was British secretary of war and leader of the whigs in the House of Commons; was prime minister 21 years.

Torquato Tasso, noted Italian poet, was exceedingly precocious in youth; at 17 had written his "Rinaldo"; at 31 published his famous "Jerusalem Delivered."

Lamartine published his "Poetical Meditations" at 30, selling 45,000 copies in four years, and reaping corresponding fame; at 57 appeared his "History of the Girondists."

William Wilberforce, British statesman and philanthropist, displayed talent for elocution at 7; at 21 entered parliament, and had gained a high reputation before he was 25.

Francis Joseph Haydn, the celebrated Prussian composer, brought out six grand symphonies in London at 59, and produced his greatest work, "The Creation," at 67, at Vienna.

Washington Irving contributed to the periodical press of the United States at 19, published his "History of New York" at 26, his "Sketch-Book" at 35, and his "Life of Washington" at 72-76.

John Stuart Mill, an English philosopher, became first widely known at 37 by the publication of his "System of Logic," and his second great

work, "Principles of Political Economy," appeared at 42.

Jay Gould was 18 when he published a history of Delaware county, New York. He was 21 when he superintended the extensive tunneling works of Pratt & Gould at Gouldsbrough in Pennsylvania, and was distinguished on Wall street before he was 30.

The Duke of Wellington, greatest of modern British warriors, subdued the Mahratta dominion in India at 35, at 39 commanded the allied British army in Spain, and won the battle of Waterloo and finished the dynasty of Napoleon I. by the time he was 46.

Correggio, the illustrious Italian artist, became a painter through his natural genius and without a technical education; at 30 he began his greatest work, the fresco of "The Assumption of the Virgin" in the cathedral at Parma, which was completed in about four years.

Francis Bacon, philosopher and lord chancellor of England, distinguished for boyish wit, at 11 speculated on the laws of the imagination, was called to the bar at 21; at 28 was counsel extraordinary to Queen Elizabeth; entered parliament at 32, at 57 was created lord high chancellor.

Benjamin Franklin, American philosopher and statesman, at 38 founded the university of Pennsylvania and the American Philosophical society; about 46 invented the lightning rod, and about the same time produced his well-known "Franklin" or open stove, at 50 Oxford and Edinburgh universities conferred upon him their highest degrees.

Galileo, illustrious as an Italian astronomer, in childhood constructed mechanical toys; at 19 discovered peculiarities of the pendulum; at 25 was professor of mathematics in the university at Pisa; at 46 discovered the satellites of Jupiter; at 56 suffered persecution for declaring that the earth moves and the sun does not.

ORIGIN OF NAMES OF WELL-KNOWN COLLEGES.

Bates College—At Lewiston, Me.; controlled by the Free Baptists; founded in 1863, and named after Benjamin E. Bates, of Boston, who contributed \$200,000 to its endowment fund.

Bowdoin College—At Brunswick, Me.; controlled by the Congregationalists; founded in 1794, and named after Hon. James Bowdoin, Governor of Massachusetts, in 1785. His son, James Bowdoin, jr., United States Minister to Spain from 1805 to 1808, bequeathed to this college an extensive library, philosophical apparatus, a collection of paintings, 6,000 acres of land, and the reversion of Nauson, one of the Elizabeth islands, in Buzzards' bay, on the south coast of Massachusetts, which had been his favorite residence.

Brown University—At Providence, R. I.; controlled by the Baptists; founded in 1765 as the Rhode Island university; changed its name in 1796 to Brown university, in honor of Nicholas Brown, a wealthy merchant, who was that year elected its secretary, and remained such until 1825. At that time he gave the college \$5,000 and a good law library, and in 1823 he built a second college edifice at his own expense; his total gifts to the institution amounted to \$100,000.

Cornell University—At Ithaca, N. Y.; controlled by the State educational department; founded in 1868 by the State under the authority of Congress and named after Ezra Cornell, a capitalist of Ithaca, who gave it an endowment fund of \$500,000; 200 acres of land on which it is situated; the Jewett college in geology and paleontology, with about \$10,000, and other donations amounting to more than \$100,000.

Dartmouth College—At Hanover, N. H.; controlled by the Congregationalists; founded in 1770, originally for the education of Indians; was chartered by Governor Wentworth, of New Hampshire, under British rules and regulations, and named after Lord Dartmouth, of England, who was president of its first board of trustees. It was built and sustained by private donations from England and parties in this country. It has since received many rich gifts.

Harvard College—At Cambridge, Mass.; controlled by no religious denomination; founded in 1638 by the authorities of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and named after Rev. John Harvard, who bequeathed to the college a small library and about \$3,500, in 1638. Mr. Harvard

was a native of England, who immigrated to Massachusetts, where he preached the gospel at Charlestown.

Howard University—At Washington, D. C.; controlled by the Methodists; founded in 1866 under a special act of Congress, and was named after one of its founders, General Oliver O. Howard, a distinguished American soldier, who was its president from 1869 to 1873. It admits students without regard to color or sex.

Loyola College—At Baltimore, Md.; controlled by the Roman Catholics; founded in 1855; named after Loyola, the founder of the order of Jesuits.

McKendree College—At Lebanon, St. Clair county, Ill.; controlled by the Methodists; founded in 1835; probably named after Bishop McKendree, of the American Methodist church, and a revolutionary officer.

Muhlenberg College—At Allentown, Pa.; controlled by the Lutherans; founded in 1848; named undoubtedly after Peter John Gabriel Muhlenberg, the founder of the German Lutheran church in America.

Rutgers College—At New Brunswick, N. J.; originally founded by a royal charter, in 1770, as Queen's college; in 1825 it received its present name in honor of Hon. Henry Rutgers, who contributed \$5,000 to its fund. Prior to 1865 it was controlled by the Protestant Reformed Dutch church, but since then it has been an independent literary institution, and in a prosperous condition.

Shurtleff College—At Upper Alton, Ill.; controlled by the Baptists; founded in 1835 as Alton college, but in 1836 its name was changed to Shurtleff college, in honor of Dr. Benjamin Shurtleff, of Boston, who gave the institution \$10,000; both sexes are admitted to it.

Tufts College—At College Hill, Medford, Mass.; controlled by the Universalists; founded in 1853 and named after Charles Tufts, who gave it 70 acres of land for a location. It has now an endowment of more than \$1,000,000.

William and Mary College—At Williamsburg, Va.; controlled by the Episcopalians; founded in 1693 and named after the reigning king and queen of England, who appropriated lands, money, a duty on tobacco, and the office of surveyor-general of the colony for its support.

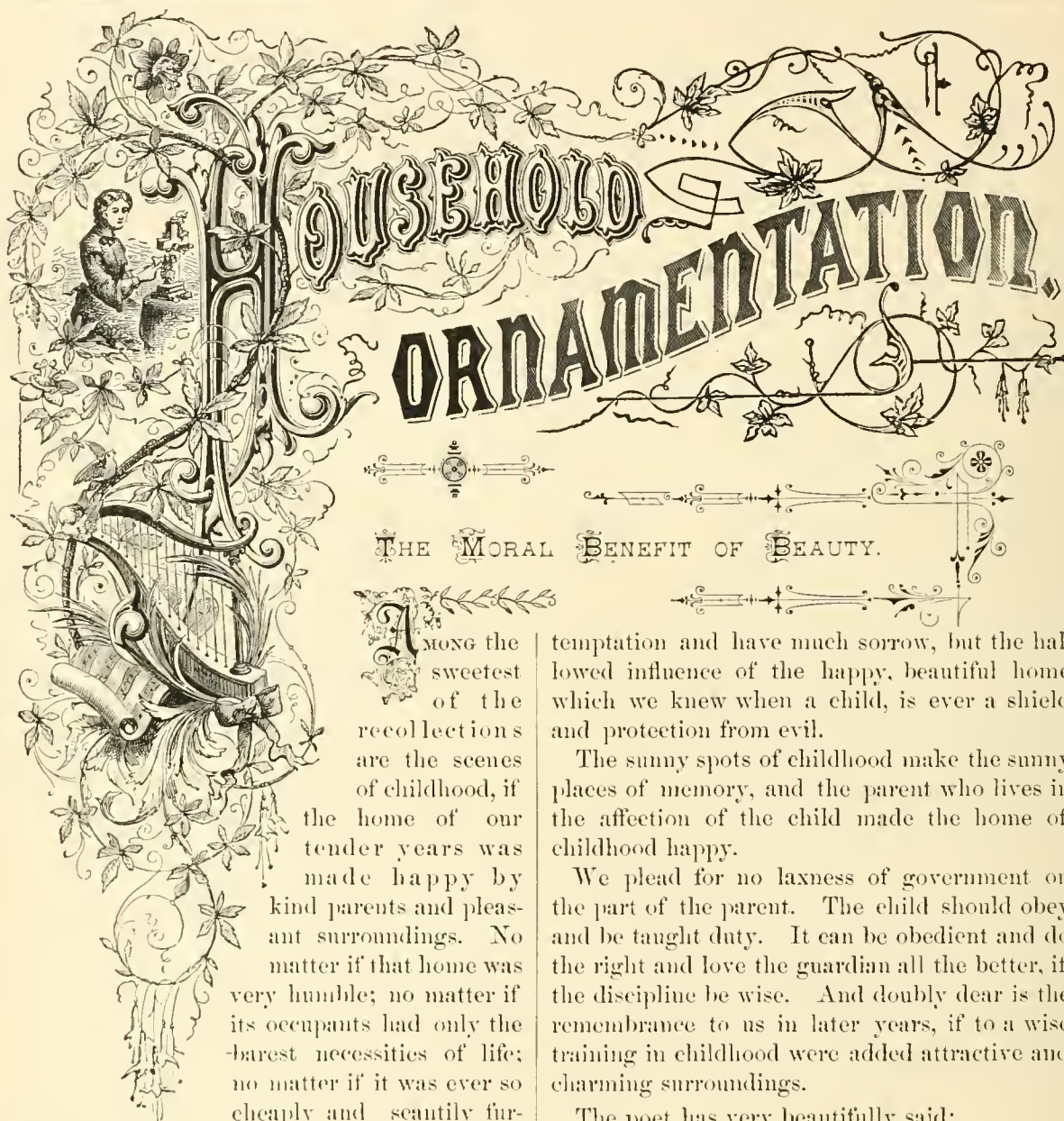
Its buildings have been destroyed by fire several times, and were burned during the war of the rebellion.

Williams College—At Williamstown, Mass.; controlled by the Congregationalists; founded in 1793, and named after Colonel Ephraim Williams, who by his will, in 1755, left an estate for the benefit of this institution, which is now prosperous.

Vassar College—Near Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; controlled by no religious denomination; founded by Matthew Vassar, a native of England and a brewer, in 1861, and named after him. Mr. Vassar endowed his college, which was intended only for the education of females, during his life and by his will, with \$558,000 and 200 acres of land on which the college buildings are located. Mr. Vassar died in 1868, having lived to see the success of his enterprise fairly established.

Yale College—At New Haven, Conn.; one of the oldest and largest of American educational institutions; first located at Saybrook, Conn.; removed to New Haven in 1716; controlled by the Congregationalists; named in honor of Elisha Yale, who made donations for its benefit, between 1714 and 1721, amounting to about \$2,500, at a time when the money was much needed. Mr. Yale was born at New Haven in 1648 of English parents who came to America in 1638. In 1658 the son returned to England with his parents and never revisited this country, going to the East Indies and afterwards returning to England, where he was chosen governor of the East India company, and where he died in London in 1721. He is said to have been the first person to cause a sale by auction in England. The college is highly prosperous.

Smithsonian Institution—At Washington, D. C.; controlled by the United States government in the interest of science; founded by Congress in 1846, in accordance with the will of James Smithson, an English scientist, which bequeathed for its establishment property that realized \$15,169 in gold. More than \$500,000 has been expended for the buildings. Another legacy, the residue of another bequest in Mr. Smithson's will, amounting to \$26,210, was received in 1865. Congress, also, has appropriated freely for the enlargement, improvement and support of the institution, which was named in honor of its liberal projector, and in January, 1875, it had total resources of \$701,909.



THE MORAL BENEFIT OF BEAUTY.

Among the sweetest of the recollections are the scenes of childhood, if the home of our tender years was made happy by kind parents and pleasant surroundings. No matter if that home was very humble; no matter if its occupants had only the barest necessities of life; no matter if it was ever so cheaply and scantily furnished, the little that there was of the picture on the wall, the ornament on the mantel or the flower by the pathway, comes back in memory to make pleasant the recollection of that childhood home.

Was the home very beautiful? Then doubly dear is the thought of the sunny hours that we spent there when a child, by our mother's side. In the after-years we encounter, possibly, much

temptation and have much sorrow, but the hallowed influence of the happy, beautiful home which we knew when a child, is ever a shield and protection from evil.

The sunny spots of childhood make the sunny places of memory, and the parent who lives in the affection of the child made the home of childhood happy.

We plead for no laxness of government on the part of the parent. The child should obey and be taught duty. It can be obedient and do the right and love the guardian all the better, if the discipline be wise. And doubly dear is the remembrance to us in later years, if to a wise training in childhood were added attractive and charming surroundings.

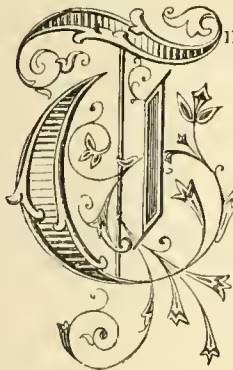
The poet has very beautifully said:

MAKE YOUR home beautiful—gather the roses
That hoard up the sunshine with exquisite art;
Perchance they may pour, as your dread darkness closes,
That soft summer sunshine down into your heart!
If you can do so, O! make it an Eden
Of beauty and gladness, remember 'tis wise;
'Twill teach you to long for that home you are needing,
That heaven of beauty beyond the blue skies.

Make home a hive, where all beautiful feelings
Cluster like bees, and their honey-dew bring;
Make it a temple of holy revelations,
And love its bright angel with "shadowy wing."
Then shall it be, when afar on life's billow,
Wherever your tempest-tossed children are flung,
They will long for the shades of the home weeping-willow,
And sing the sweet song which their mother had sung.

Fundamental Principles of Beauty,

Relative to Household Ornamentation.



HERE are a few principles relating to the beautiful that should be understood and applied in the decoration of the interior of the home.

Contrast.

The first of these is denominated the principle of contrast.

It is the so arranging of anything as to give relief and break the monotony of appearance. Thus a picture on the bare wall will add beauty, not only by being of itself an attraction, but it will break the sameness of appearance which the plain wall presents.

In like manner the window is relieved by a lambrequin, the mantel by suitable ornaments, the ceiling by handsome frescoes, and the room by various kinds of furniture.

Not only is an interior thus relieved by pictures, ornaments, and furniture, but these in turn of themselves are made beautiful by an interblending of colors, carving, or relief-work of any kind that will give variety in appearance.

Fig. 1, shown on this page, represents a screen made to shade the glow from the eyes when sitting in front of a brilliant light. A study of this will show a sufficient variety to please the eye, not only by the light and shade, but also in the relief work on the corners, the work upon the dark background, and elsewhere.

Curved Lines.

Another important principle is that of the curved line. Nature in all her works very seldom, if ever, makes a straight line. Observe the tree, the shrub, the leaf, the blossom; there are no straight lines. All these objects are formed of the curved line. This principle is illustrated also in **Fig. 1**. The outer frame-work of the screen is

made of cane, gracefully curved, as are also the stand, the supports, and the bird in the center of the screen.

Proportion.

The third principle relates to balance, and may properly be best described as harmonious proportion. It is well illustrated in the human countenance. Taking the nose as a center, the eyes should each be of the same size, of the same color, and equally distant from the nose and ears. Again, as the head is higher than the shoulders, so the center of any article of furniture should be the tallest and generally the largest.

Thus, of three pictures, the largest of the three should hang in the center, and should be a little the highest and the most conspicuous. The center of any object as a rule should be its highest point, and the parts extending each way from the center should be of equal height and size. The perfect application of this rule will bring the center of gravity of any object in its center, and thus it will be self-supporting and, consequently, will be well proportioned in appearance. Thus, as nature presents a tree with its highest point in its center, an equal amount of foliage and branches being upon each side, so the architect of the public edifice will make the center the highest point of his building, while the wings are lower and of equal size and height, if the edifice is handsomely proportioned. In the making of all objects of use and adornment, this principle must be understood if we desire to make the object beautiful.

In **Fig. 1** this principle is applied. The center is the tallest; the corners are equally distant from the center, and are equally high, while the foundation is sufficiently broad to support that which is above. Examination will show



Fig. 1---Light-Screen.

that it is perfectly balanced.

The ornaments which are presented in this chapter are all made with reference to the principles of relief and contrast, curved lines, and suitable proportion.

There are certain other principles relative to parallel lines, harmony of color, etc., which should be applied.

The light-screen represented in **Fig. 1** has for a foundation a piece of solid, heavy wood, round and black. From this rises a support made of large wire, gracefully curved, though cane, being the lightest, is the most desirable. The framework being made, any dark-colored cloth, eight or ten inches square, will form the groundwork upon which is laid any pattern which is desirable as an ornament. The edges of the pattern may be then worked in fine stitching. The screen is fastened to the frame by stitches as shown in the figure, and tassels may be hung according to taste.

Lambrequins.

In no portion of the interior of the house is there a better opportunity for ornamentation than around the windows. A window is immediately relieved by the hanging of a curtain, and it is much handsomer if the curtain has a head-piece at the top to give relief. If the housewife is desirous of ornamenting the window, she can do so very cheaply by simply stretching a piece of wall-paper across the top of the curtain. A very pretty effect is had by the capping of a window with paper border, having a tissue fly paper suspended eight or ten inches beneath. In bedrooms, where economy is to be consulted and some relief is desired about the windows, paper lambrequins thus will serve the purpose very well.

Supposing, however, that the reader desires something more ornate, the pattern **Fig. 2** is presented. This is made of terry, of such color as the maker may desire, and embroidered by a braid of some contrasting color, beneath which, at the edge of the cloth, is attached a muslin fringe. The cornice to which the lambrequin is attached in this is quite elaborately carved.

A cheaper cornice, and one that will be handsome, can be made of picture-frame mouldings. As this cornice should always set out from the wall some six inches, in order to allow curtains to hang free from the windows, it will be necessary to turn the corner of the cornice by mitering.

A very handsome cornice is made by placing on a smooth board

wooden ornaments, such as may be obtained at the furniture stores, in any pattern that may be desired. The board should be six or

eight inches in width, thus being wide enough to admit some narrow gilt moulding on its lower edge, or elsewhere. A board thus trimmed with ornaments and handsomely painted in different colors is very beautiful.

Such a cornice is shown in **Fig. 3**, a board being cut in curves, furniture ornaments attached, then painted, and a bright cord stretched on the

lower edge of the board. Suspended to this is a very easily-made lambrequin of terry, trimmed with braid, tassels hanging from the points. The graceful sweep of the lace curtains beneath is nicely shown when looped back with curtain ties, from which are dropped tassels corresponding in color with the lambrequin. The window stand, if upholstered, should be supplied with a material similar in color to the lambrequin and the general furniture of the room. The drapery suspended beneath may be ornamented in a style to suit the taste.

Windows.

Windows should be as large as it is possible to conveniently make them. In the earlier history of the world, when glass was a rarity and a very expensive article to purchase, there was excuse for the small window. In modern times, however, when glass has become so cheapened in price as to be within the reach of all, there is no longer necessity for withholding the light from entering our homes.

The window opening should not only be large in order to allow sunlight and air to enter the dwelling, but it should, if beauty is to be regarded, be supplied with large glass.

If it is possible for the owner of the home to afford the expense, a clear, transparent plate-glass, set in sashes that are raised with the aid of weights, should be used. Especially is this glass desirable for those windows in the front portions of the house, near which the family frequently sit. While small panes of glass give a cheap appearance to the window, so a large pane gives a corresponding improved appearance. A model window may, therefore, be regarded as that

which is large, long, low, and has but two panes. The sash outside should be painted dark to correspond in color with that of the glass.

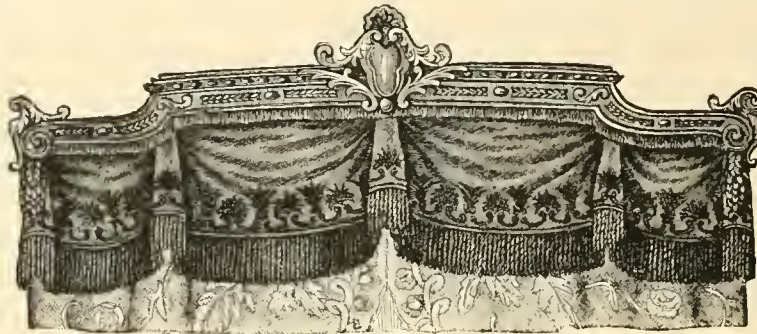


Fig. 2---Lambrequin for Window.

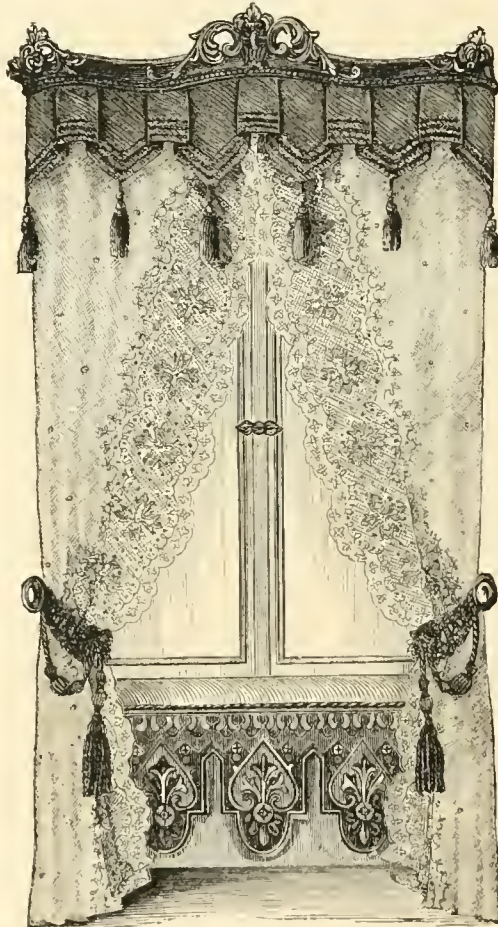


Fig. 3---Lambrequin for Window with Lace Curtains.

Figs. 4 and 5 present drapery especially suitable for a doorway which it may be sometimes desirable to curtain.

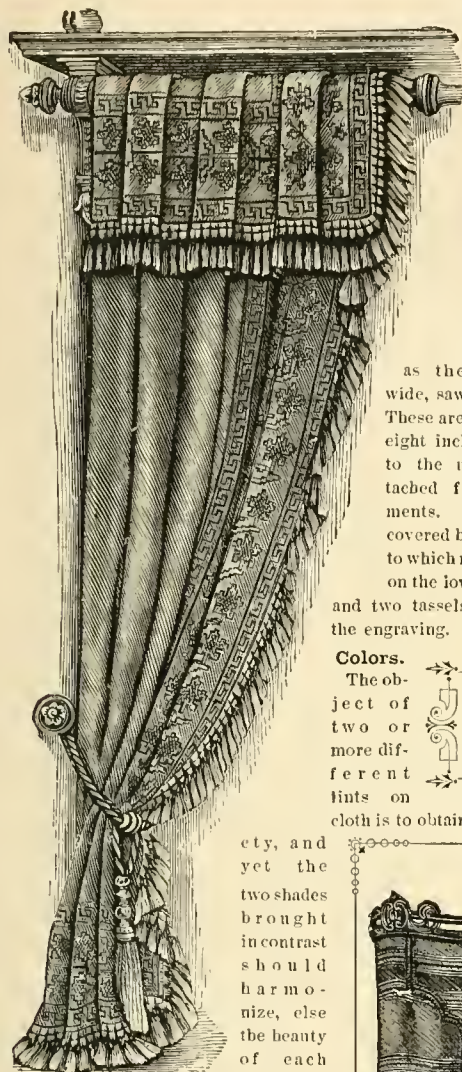


Fig. 4--Lambrequin suspended from a roller.

In the one the lambrequin is suspended from a roller. These may be trimmed according to the fancy of the maker with braid, fringe, tassels, etc.

Fig. 6 represents a lambrequin made from two boards as long

as the window is wide, sawed in curves. These are fastened some eight inches apart, and to the upper one attached furniture ornaments. This is easily covered by striped reps, to which may be fastened on the lower edge fringe

and two tassels, as shown in the engraving.

Colors.

The object of two or more different tints on

ety, and yet the two shades brought in contrast should harmonize, else the beauty of each will be lessened.

That the reader may understand the colors that will contrast and yet blend, the following list of harmonizing colors is given:

Blue and gold; blue and orange; blue and salmon color; blue and drab; blue and stone color; blue and white; blue and gray; blue and straw color; blue and maize; blue and chestnut; blue and brown; blue and black; blue and white; blue, brown, crimson and gold.

Black and white; black and orange; black and maize; black and scarlet; black and lilac; black and pink; black and slate color; black and buff; black, white, yellow and crim-

son; black, orange, blue and yellow.

Crimson and gold; crimson and orange; crimson and maize; crimson and purple; crimson and black; crimson and drab.

Green and gold; green and yellow; green and orange; green and crimson; green, crimson, and yellow; green, scarlet and yellow.

Lilac and gold; lilac and maize; lilac and cherry; lilac and scarlet; lilac and crimson; lilac, scarlet, white and black; lilac, gold and chestnut; lilac, yellow, scarlet and white.

Orange and chestnut; orange and brown; orange, lilac and crimson; orange, red and green; orange, blue and crimson; orange, purple and scarlet; orange, blue, scarlet, green and white.

Purple and gold; purple and orange; purple and maize; purple, scarlet and gold col-

DECORATION

—FOR—

Windows and Passage-Ways.

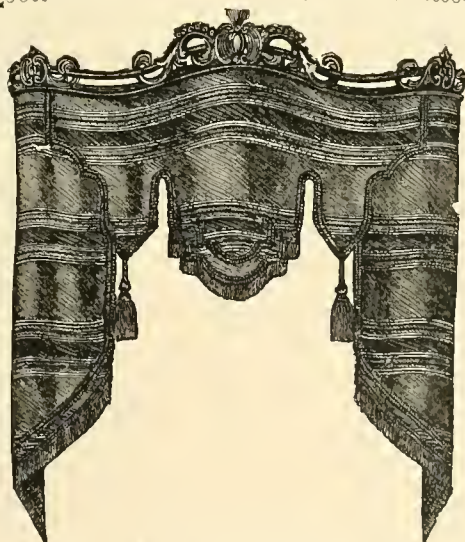


Fig. 6--Curved Lambrequin.

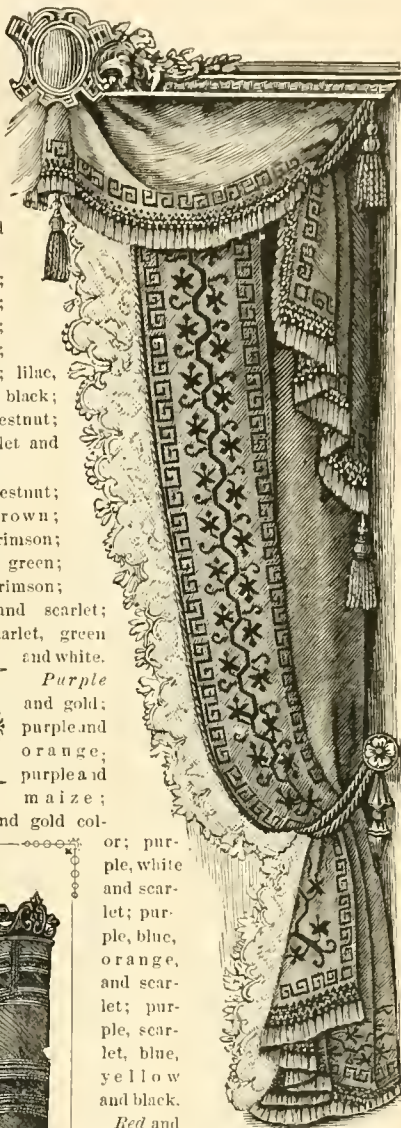


Fig. 5--Lambrequin heavily Embroidered with Lace Attached.

or; purple, white and scarlet; purple, blue, orange, and scarlet; purple, scarlet, blue, yellow and black.

Red and gold; red, white or gray; red, green and orange; red, black and yellow; red, yellow, black and white.

Scarlet and purple; scarlet and orange; scarlet and blue; scarlet and slate color; scarlet, black and white; scarlet, white and blue; scarlet, gray and blue; scarlet, yellow and blue; scarlet, blue, yellow and black.

Yellow and red; yellow and brown; yellow and chestnut; yellow and violet; yellow and blue; yellow and purple; yellow and crimson; yellow and black; yellow, purple and crimson; yellow and scarlet.

Fig. 7 shows a lambrequin attached to a plain board, the cloth being made of terry or a cheaper goods of one color. There are three divisions in front, each dropping from fifteen to twenty inches, and sides that are considerably longer. These are bordered with ball fringe. Box plaits give relief, as do the embroidery, the cords stretched across the upper part and the ruffling on the top.

Fig. 8 shows an ornamental cornice, easily made from a board cut curving, to which may be attached furniture ornaments, the whole painted in fancy colors. To this

terry or rep, and beneath these is a handsomely embroidered lace, as shown in the engraving. The window-stand in this is upholstered, while a flower vase gives relief in the center.

Fig. 9 is a heavily-draped curtain — too heavy, it will be seen, for a window, as it would obscure light, but is suitable for a door-way or recess seldom used. The upper portion shows a beautiful design for a lambrequin.

In Fig. 9 are seen several tassels. The suitable arrangement of

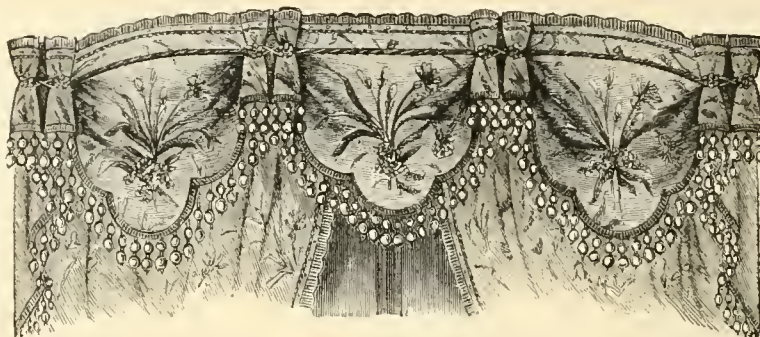


Fig. 7--Lambrequin Trimmed with Ball Fringe.

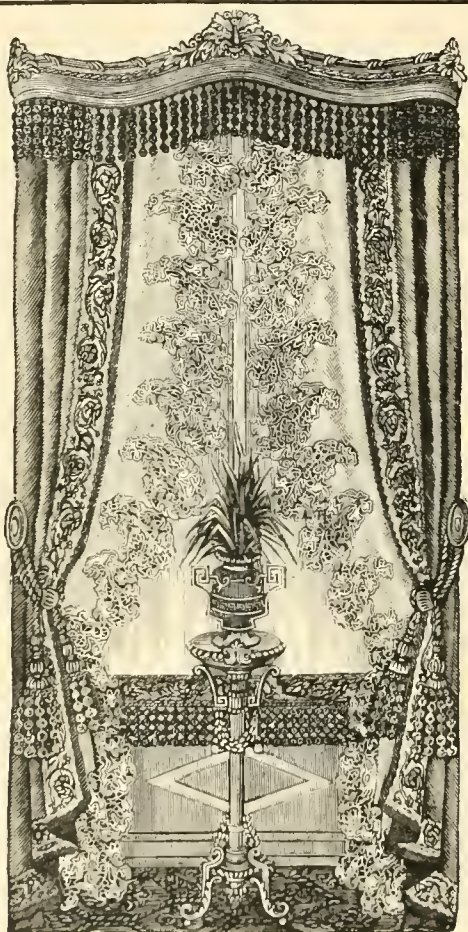


Fig. 8--Lambrequin with Arched Cornice.

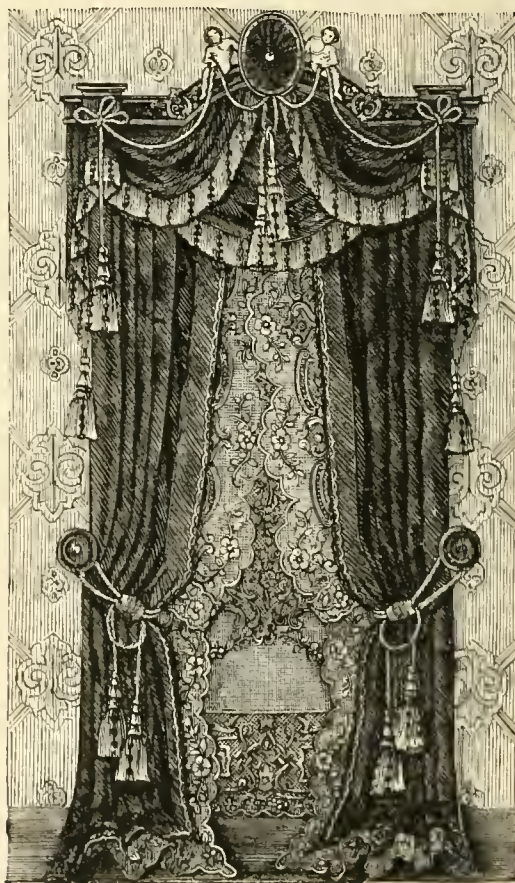


Fig. 9--Lambrequin with Highly Ornamental Cornice.

Is suspended a deep fringe. The side-curtains are made of rich | whether heavy curtains be used, or those simply made of lace.

HEAVY CURTAIN DRAPERIES FOR WINDOWS AND DOOR-WAYS.

Fig. 10 exhibits a highly ornamented curtain for a door-way. This is made of any dark material corresponding with the general color

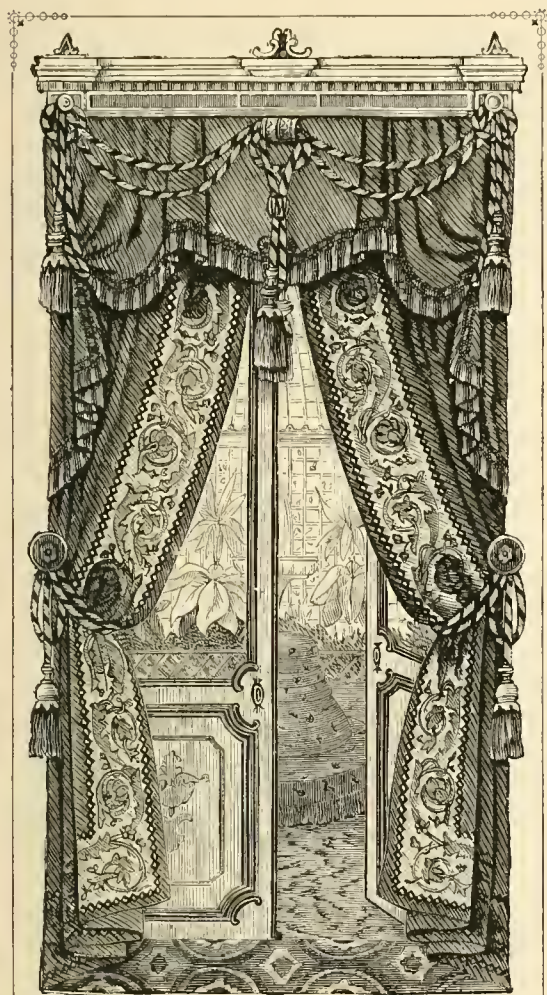


Fig. 10--Lambrequin Heavily Embroidered.

of the furniture in the room. The edge of the curtain is much lighter and is heavily embroidered. It is relieved with heavy cord, the tassels corresponding in size with the cord.

In **Fig. 11** is a window-hanging much more plain than some others shown. The cornice is made of plain picture-frame moulding, the lambrequin is easily finished with a band, and the outer curtains are trimmed with a large cord. Lace curtains are beneath, while a plain, white dimity hangs next the window.

Various Furnishings.

There are certain rooms in the house that have only white walls and

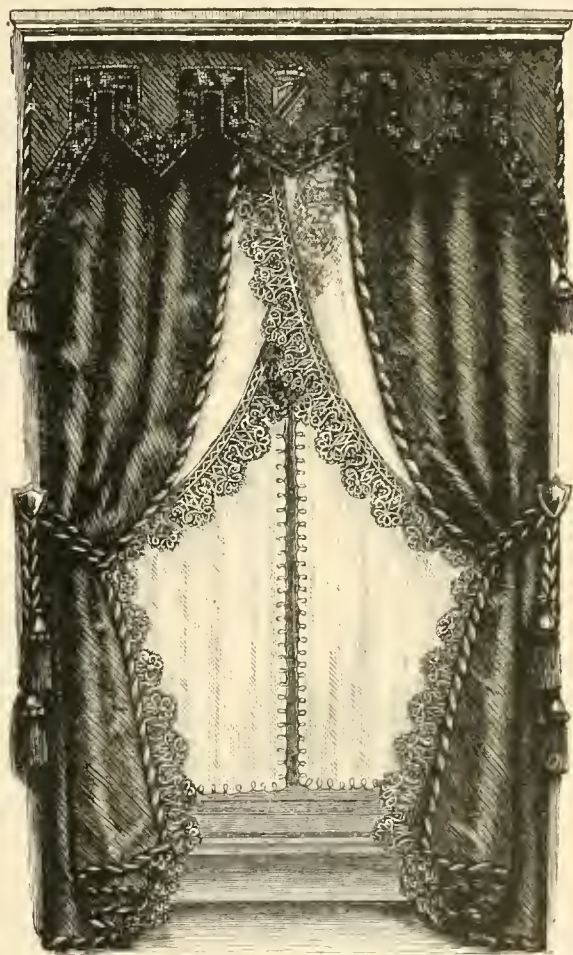


Fig. 11--Lambrequin with Plain Cornice.

white ceilings. Very much relief can be given such a room by a wall-paper border at the top of the sides of the room.

Always useful and very easily constructed are brackets, which may be made to rest in the corners of the room or on the sides. Their construction is very simple, consisting as they do of a back, a shelf, and a support for the shelf. With an aperture in the back, they can easily be hung to a nail or hook, and, when hand-omely covered with ladies' fancy-work, they at once become ornamental.

A very elegant method of ornamenting a room is by a canopy over the bed. An elaborate and beautiful design for this purpose is shown in Fig. 12. To make this a thin board-platform as long as the bedstead is wide, and extending over the head of the bed some three

feet, should be fastened six or more feet above the bed by iron braces extending up the outside of the headboard.

This board may be cut curving in any desired pattern. To the edge of this can be fastened an ornamental band which may be made of cloth and beautified as taste may dictate. Beneath this cornice will suspend a drapery similar to a lambrequin, made of rep goods, corresponding in color to the

window lambrequins and general furnishing of the room. There is abundant opportunity offered here for display in taste, as shown in the illustration. Beneath will hang a lace curtain which may serve the purpose of mosquito-netting, should it be desired.

Fig. 13 shows a bedstead with



Monogram.

canopy, and clearly demonstrates how this furnishing improves a room.

Carpets.

The selection of a carpet is an important matter. Nature teaches a lesson in its selection. At the most delightful season of the year nature robes herself in green. Later in the year come the autumn tints and the brown, which merge into the white

of winter. As a cleanly shaven, bright, green lawn, occasionally relieved by shrub and blossom, is the most beautiful carpet nature wears, so the carpet in the room, bearing a goodly amount of green, with blossoms for relief, is sure to give satisfaction.

As nature never presents a straight line, so the carpet is in best taste that has no set figures and no straight lines. As the lawn is handsomest that does not have too great an abundance of shrubbery and flowers, so the carpet is most beautiful that is not too much crowded with figures.

As a dark carpet and a dark paper on the walls will cause the room to look smaller, so light carpets and walls en-

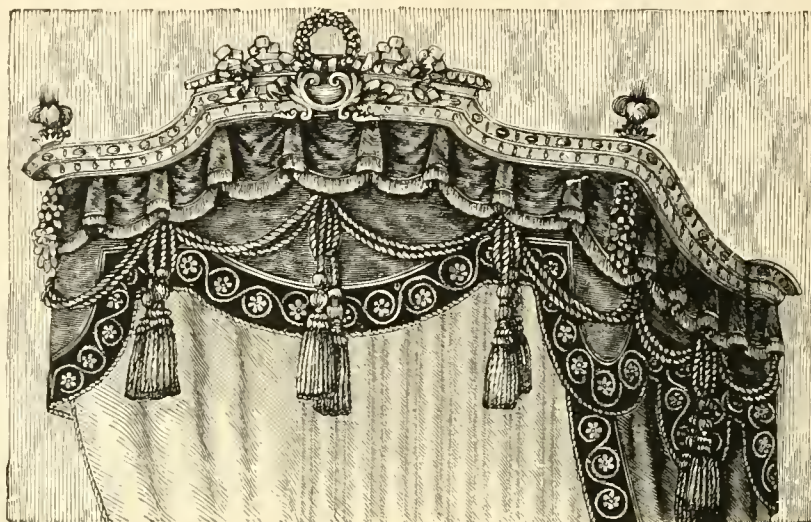


Fig. 12--Bed Canopy.

large the appearance of the room.

Care must be exercised in the purchase of rugs, mats, hassocks, etc., that they harmonize in tints with the color of the carpet. The placing of a bright rug on a carpet of quiet color will often injure its appearance. The smaller the room the smaller should be



Fig. 13--Bed and Canopy.



Monogram.

the figure in the carpet.

Monograms.

It is sometimes desirable to work a monogram, consisting of two or three letters, upon the canopy or other furnishings in the house. As a rule they look best when worked in gold or light-colored silk upon a dark background. See designs upon this page.

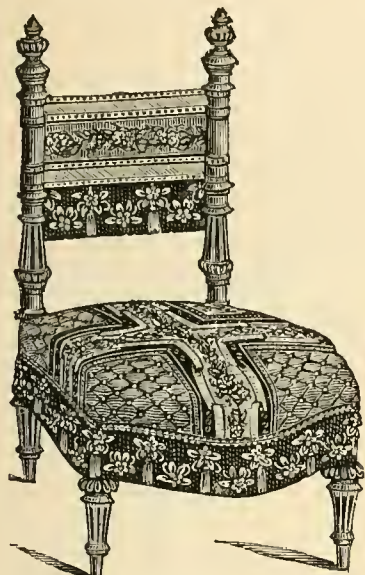


Fig. 14--Straight-Backed Chair.

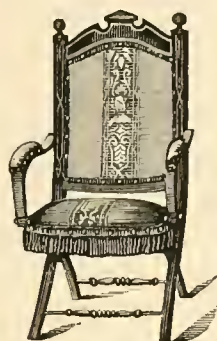


Fig. 15--Camp-Chair.

CHAIRS,

And How to Ornament Them.

HEALTH AND COMFORT.

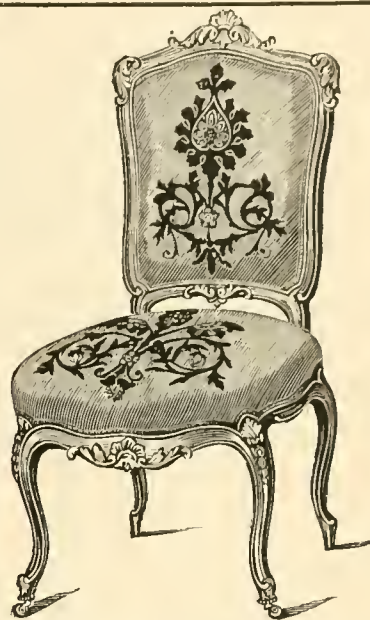


Fig. 16--Chair with Curved Legs.

An important accessory in the beautifying of a room are ornamental chairs, a few designs of which are given. For the frame-work and general upholstery it may be best to depend upon the furniture-dealer. Extra ornamentation may be easily added, as is shown in the back and seat of **Fig. 14**. The ornamental band improves the back and seat of **Fig. 15**. The embroidery-work in **Fig. 16** should be made on the cloth before the chair is covered. The same is true of

Fig. 17. The camp-chair, **Fig. 18**, is much improved by fringe, as indeed are most chairs. **Fig. 19** is made in a style similar to the first chair shown.

In the placing of furniture, in the hanging of lambrequins, curtains, canopies, etc., care should be observed that a free circulation of air through a room is not impeded. Windows should be so constructed that both the upper and lower sashes can be easily raised and lowered. If the weather is extremely warm and it is desired to keep the air cool in-doors, the windows may be opened at night and in the early morning to admit of cool air, and throughout the remainder of the day they should be closed to keep the warm air from entering. This is the best method to keep the house cool in hot weather.



Fig. 17--Gilded Chair.



Fig. 18--Camp-Chair.

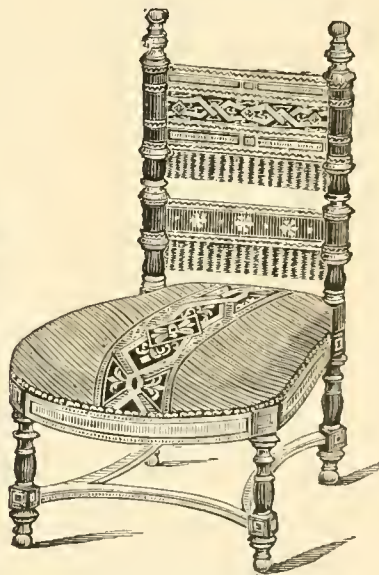


Fig. 19--Straight-Backed Chair.



Fig. 20--Waste-Paper Basket.

Ornamental Baskets.

How to Make Them.

Fig. 20 shows a waste-paper basket, always necessary beside the writing-table. This is easily made from wires obtained at the hardware stores. It can also be made of a few straight pieces of wood, sixteen or eighteen inches high, fastened together with barrel-hoops. Wicker-baskets can be bought at the stores likewise. Any of these can be trimmed in the style shown herewith very handsomely with cords and tassels.

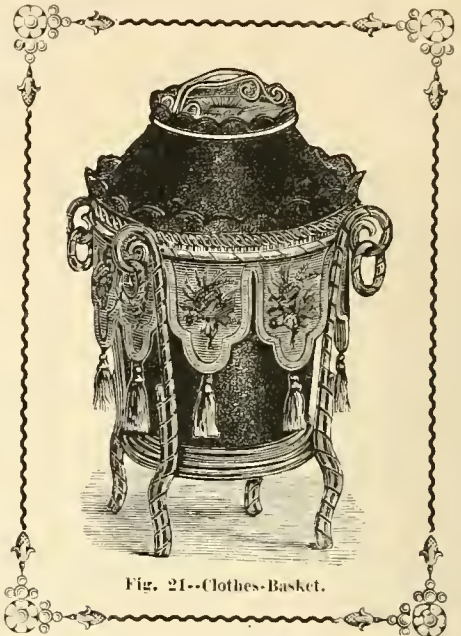


Fig. 21--Clothes-Basket.

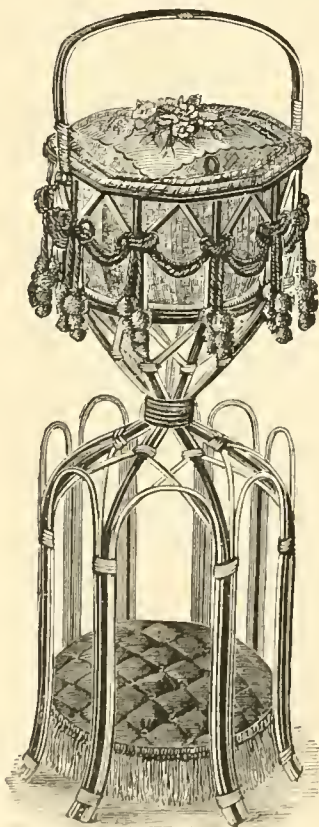


Fig. 22--Ladies' Work-Basket.

Fig. 21 represents a basket for the reception of soiled clothing. It is made of a circular piece of board, for the bottom twelve or more inches in diameter, and another circular piece eighteen or twenty inches, which will serve for the cover. Both may be made larger, if necessary. The bottom is fastened in place by four strong wires, which may be bent, as shown in the illustration. The upper part of the standards may be fastened by a circular wire or barrel-hoop. Inside of this, and resting on the bottom, will be the basket, made of strong paste-board, lined with enameled cloth. The cover may be fastened by wire at the top of the basket. On the cover should be a handle, and the cover may be handsomely upholstered. The wire-supports can be covered, making handles as shown in the engraving, while an ornamental draping may hang upon the sides which can be highly ornamented, the wire-work being painted or bronzed.

Fig. 22 displays a lady's work-basket, the frame-work of which can be made of any material that will bend easily, such as wire or cane. Three circular pieces of board are necessary; one for the bottom, one for the lower part of the basket, and one for the cover. Such baskets are for sale in plain wicker-work, which can be handsomely ornamented, as shown in the illustration.

Fig. 23 shows a work-stand having a central standard supported by three feet, of dark-colored wood. The pockets are made of strong pasteboard, over which is a cloth-canvas, suitable for embroidery-

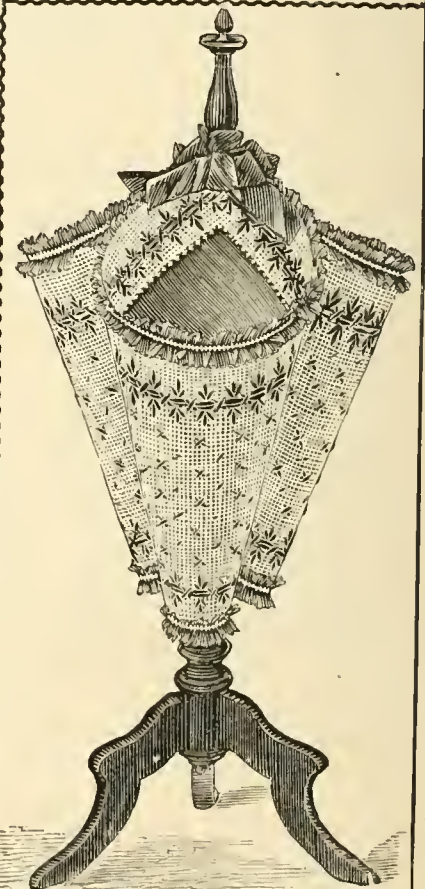


Fig. 23--Work-Stand

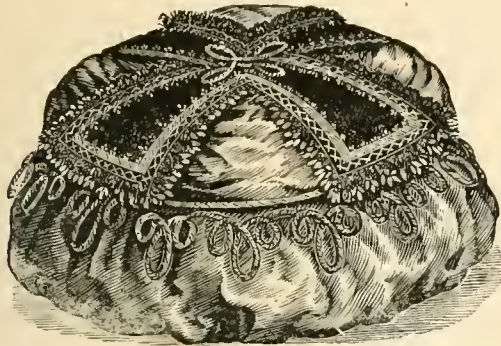


Fig. 21--Footstool.

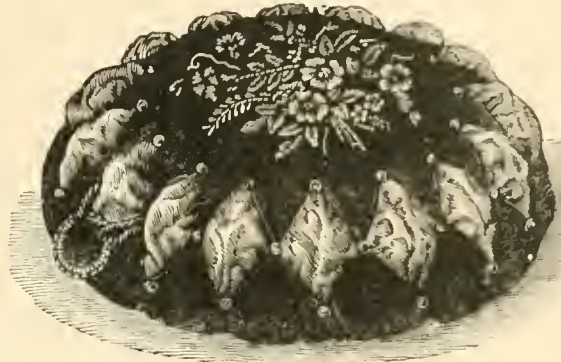


Fig. 25--Footstool.

work, upon which any kind of ornamentation may be made that is desired. The four pockets in the illustration are fastened at the top with a ribbon. The inside of the pockets may be lined with any fancy paper, and the upper and lower edges are finished with a ruching of pink satin, while an occasional bow of ribbon makes a pretty finish.

A very useful piece of furniture is the footstool. They should be found to the number of one or two in all the best furnished rooms of the house. They are not only useful and ornamental, but they are very easily and cheaply made. The most common box about the house, twelve inches square, can be converted into an article of beauty at a very slight expense, as old pieces of carpet, trimmings of dresses, fringes, buttons, cords, tassels, braids, ribbons, etc., can be used in the making of footstools.

While the foundation of the stool may be square, a circular box does equally well. A small cheese-box serves the purpose finely, as do peck and half-bushel measures, having the box packed tightly with moss, feathers, hair or cotton. Even fine hay or husks

would do in case no better material is at hand.

Fig. 24 is a footstool made of a circular box, stuffed with moss, which is fastened in place by ticking. This is covered with any discarded strong cloth of dark color, which may have done service in a dress or otherwise. This is fastened upon

CUSHIONS AND FOOTSTOOLS;

How to Make Them Cheaply and How to Ornament Them.

the edge of the box at the point that is trimmed with the cord, a fullness being left below. Four triangular pieces of black velvet, trimmed with gimp and fastened together in the center, covered with looped cord, ornament and finish the top.

Fig. 25 is made of black velvet, broadcloth, or any dark, strong cloth fastened over the foundation, which has been previously stuffed. In the black cloth square openings are cut on the edge, through which project puffs, covered with a lighter material. The corners are finished with buttons, the top being ornamented with needlework.

Fig. 26 represents a hair pin-cushion, the foundation of which may be a collar-box filled with hair or wool, and raised well in the middle. This may be covered with a loose knitting, and over this may be another covering of knit:

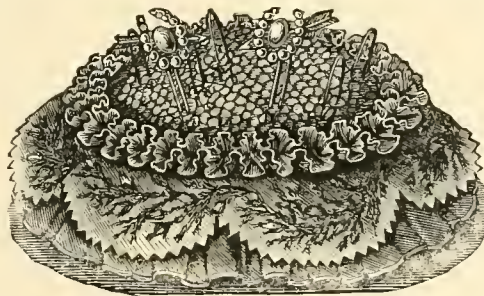


Fig. 26--Hair-Pin Cushion.



Fig. 27--Footstool Covered with Wool or Fur.

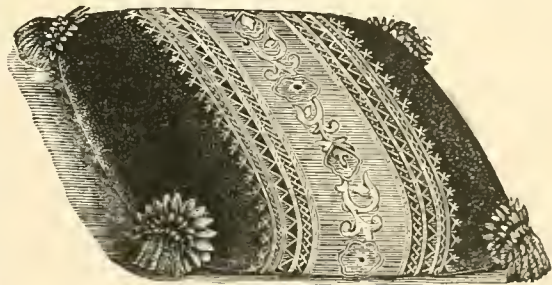


Fig. 28--Footstool Made in Pillow Shape.

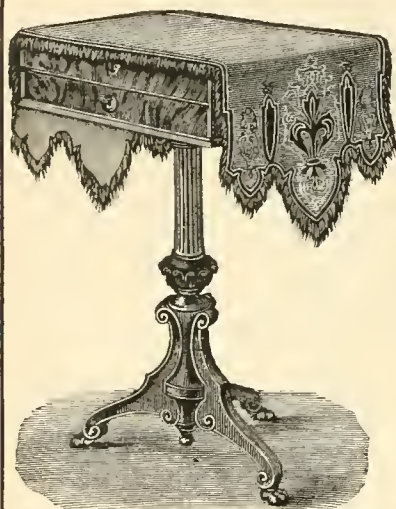


Fig. 29--Sitting-Room Table.



Fig. 30--Light Stand.

goods or other material through which pins will pass easily. The illustration shows how ruching made of ribbon and pointed flannel, trimmed in needle-work, may add other ornamentation.

Fig. 27 presents another footstool, on the sides of which hang a heavy fringe, while the top is covered with wool, cat, dog, or squirrel skin.

Fig. 28 displays a footstool made in the shape of a pillow, stuffed, and ornamented with braid, gimp, ruching, etc., as taste may dictate. Care should be observed in these to use colors harmonizing with the general color of the furniture of the room.



Fig. 29 shows an oblong table, with two drawers that can be drawn without disturbing the cloth, which is a matter of very considerable convenience to the housekeeper, who desires to keep her sewing materials, pins, etc., in a convenient place.

Fig. 30 is a light and graceful stand, which may be placed in the center or corner of the room for the accommodation of the feathered songster. The covering upon this is a linen damask, with its edges frayed out to a fringe, the stripes and ornamentation being made of material that will not fade when washed. A stand of this size serves the purpose well as a center table for general use, being covered with a woolen cloth.

Fig. 31 shows a section of wall-paper with top border and dado at the bottom. Styles change in the fashion of ornamenting a room, so that no definite rules can be laid down for decoration. A plain, blank wall is relieved, however, first, by a paper that bears a tint different from white. It is further relieved by a border on the wall beneath the ceiling, and a border, known as dado, extending upward from the base-board three or four feet from the floor. It is yet more relieved and beautified if judicious colors and patterns are used over the entire wall.

Fig. 32 presents a mat made for the use of the dog. If a pet, the dog will be in the house more or less. This will be agreeable to the animal, and there need be no objection if the dog has a special place, which will be soon learned and occupied when such is provided. For this purpose a quilted flannel may be used, thickly wadded and stitched



Fig. 31--Wall-Paper Ornamented.

by the sewing-machine. A woolen fringe will ornament the edge, and a lining of any smooth material will be serviceable in moving it.

A very pretty and useful ornament upon the floor is a foot-rug, which can be made of waste materials about the house.

Fig. 33 shows a design made by using a substantial cloth of one color, which should be heavily lined. From any bright woolen material cut an eight-pointed star, as shown in the illustration. This star may be fastened in place by needle-work and handsomely-colored yarns. Slits are then cut in the cloth, through which is drawn a cloth of other color than the groundwork. Thus the four circles are made. These are tipped with embroidery. Outside is fastened a braided plait which may be made of any color that taste may select.

Fig. 34 represents a rug which consists of a foundation made of heavy cloth, the outer edge of which is of dark color. Over this is sewed a rope of the design shown in the illustration, one large white button being in the outer edge of the space, and three small buttons in a row on the inner edge. Inside is a rope of another color, which, closely wound, thus completes what is really a very handsome ornament for the floor.

Various Furnishings.

There are many articles in some rooms of the house that we almost hourly have occasion to use. That we may get easy access to these,

it becomes necessary for them to be very conveniently placed. This renders the center-table a necessity, upon which will rest the lamp, if such be used, the late paper, the book, the magazine, the sewing-work, etc.

This table should be such as will not easily tip, large enough to hold what is required for immediate use, and so located in the room that the family may gather around it. For comfort, marble, oil-cloth, or any hard-finished material as a covering, should be avoided. As a rule a soft woolen table-spread will give the best satisfaction. Both the table and spread are to be found at the stores. It is only left for the person of taste to add such ornamentation to the spread

as fancy may dictate to increase the beauty of the table.

Effect of Colors.

As white will increase the apparent size of any object, so it will also give the appearance of coolness wherever it is used. It is hence appropriate in warm weather. Blue is also a cool color. Black is gloomy when used much in furnishing, and red is warm in appearance.

Prevailing Colors.

In furnishing a room some one color should have a preponderance. Thus, if green enters largely into the carpet, the chairs should be upholstered in similar color, and the lambrequins should have the same shade. If blue is largely in any conspicuous article of furniture, the same shade should prevail throughout, and the same of other colors.

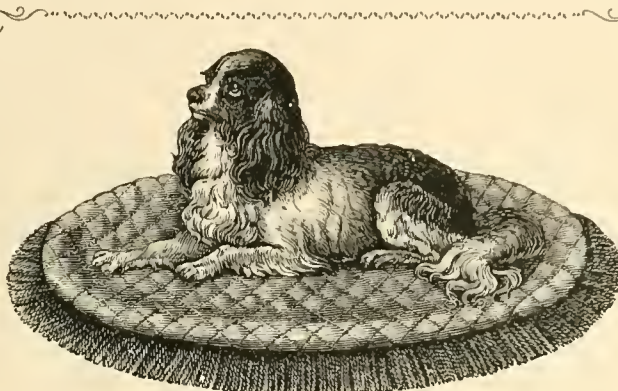


Fig. 32.-Mat for Dog.

ORNAMENTAL FLOOR MATS.

The Waste Scraps From Which They are Made.
And How to Make Them Elegant.

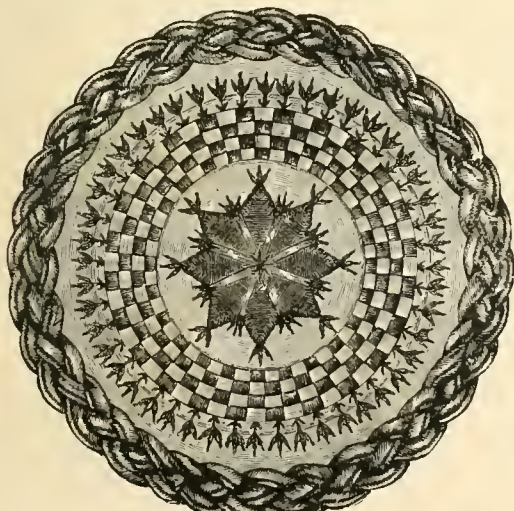


Fig. 33.-Foot-Rug.

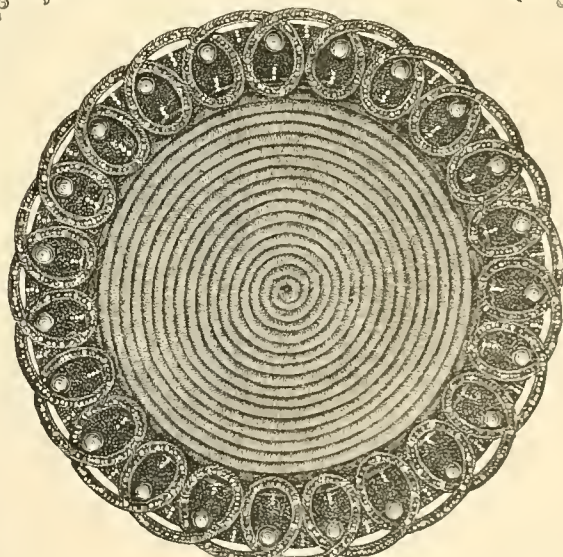


Fig. 34.-Foot-Rug.

PINCUSHIONS AND LAMP-SHADES.

Fig. 35 shows a pincushion of nearly actual size. Two sets of wings are to be made, and a body. For wings use two thicknesses of pasteboard, between which may be a thin layer of cotton, or wool. Cover the wings with a dark-colored silk. Add spots with black velvet; trim with chenille, gold cord and gold thread. Form the dots of bright silk thread. Make the lower wings of different color from the other.

The body is made of cotton or wool, wound with chenille and gold thread, two beads serving the purpose of eyes.

Fig. 36 represents a light-screen, supported by a handsomely-turned ebony standard, sixteen inches high, resting on three feet, supported by

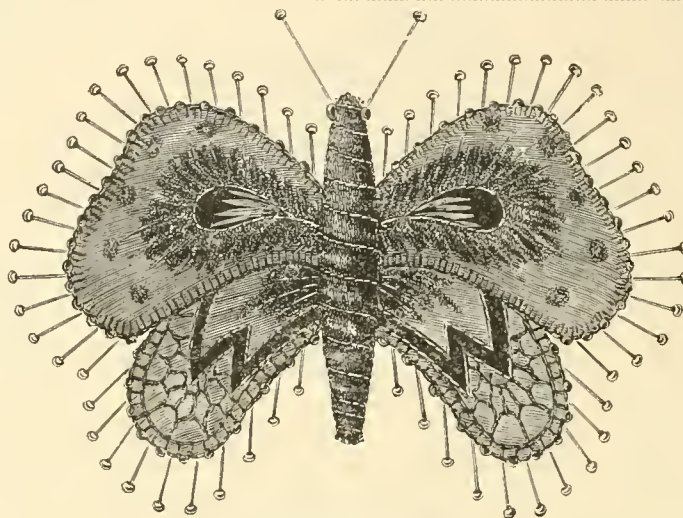


Fig. 35--Butterfly Pincushion.

silk in the manner shown in the pattern. Fasten upon the tin. When all is complete the shade is a fine ornament. This is but one style of a dozen that can be made, all different, and all equally beautiful.

The mat upon which the lamp rests is made of card-board ten inches in diameter, covered with green flannel or satin, upon which may be laid braid or ruching, according to fancy.

Cupboard.

There are many articles of use and ornament, which cannot be pictured here, that may be made very cheaply by any person of taste. Thus at the shoe-stores

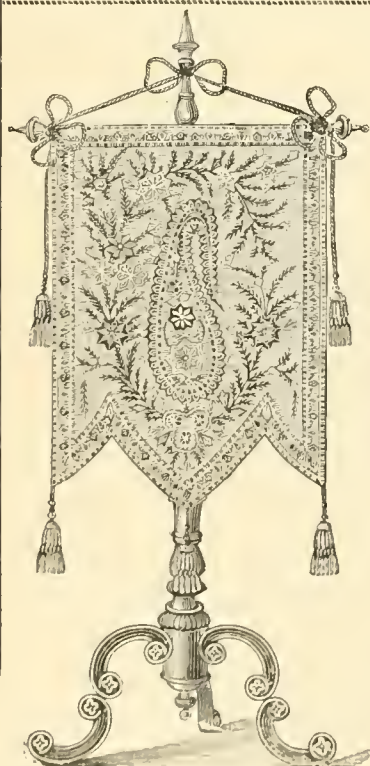


Fig. 36--Banner Light-Screen.

a cross-rod, also of ebony, five inches long, with cords and tassels. The banner is made of cashmere. Being very delicate it should be lined with white muslin and then stretched on a frame to embroider it. Silk twist, gold, blue, white and black thread and gold cord enter into the combination of colors which are interblended, as shown in the illustration.

Fig. 37 presents another style of a lamp-shade, which is made by first cutting out a piece of circular tin for the shade to hang upon. Cover this with a dark-colored silk. Then cut six pieces of silk—green is perhaps the best color—of the shape shown in the illustration. Over these spread a lace or tarlatan, and work the edges in button-hole stitch. Upon each now place a piece of black

will be found usually a number of waste boxes, that are long and narrow. These can be purchased at a price from ten to twenty-five cents each. Five, six or eight of these piled flatwise, one on the top of another, and nailed together, will make a convenient cupboard. With a few battens to cover the cracks, and a pot of paint, it can be made handsome in appearance; or after being nailed together in the rough, it can be papered with the scraps of wall-paper and border, a quantity of which is usually about the house, and with a curtain of common calico, cretonne or other cloth, to hang in front, it will be an ornament in the room. While an ordinary cupboard will cost from five to fifteen dollars, this can be made as described for less than a dollar of expense.



Fig. 37--Lamp-Shade.

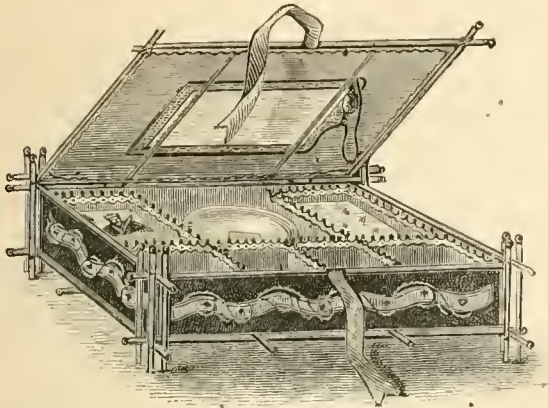


Fig. 38--Card-Case.



Fig. 39--Mat for Wash-Stand.

MATS, CARD-CASES AND HOME-MADE DRESSING-TABLES.

Fig. 38 shows a card-case, the materials necessary to make which are cane, silk, ribbons and various smaller trimmings. The frame-work is made of pieces of cane or wire, the longer being about fourteen inches in length, the cross-rods about ten inches, and the standards about four inches in height, the pieces being handsomely finished at the ends by black shawl-pins pushed into them up to the head. Fasten together, as shown in the illustration. Inside set a pasteboard box which has been covered with dark satin or silk, and ornamented as fancy may dictate. Inside the largest set smaller boxes which have also been trimmed to correspond with the larger. Pasteboard, lined with a material similar to the box, will make the covers, while ribbons will make the hinges and other fastenings.

Fig. 39 represents a mat for a pitcher, twelve or fourteen inches in diameter. A mat should be placed under each article, in order to make a pleasing effect and save the surface of the wash-stand. In either case it is well to have a linen cloth spread entirely over the top of the stand. Mats may be ornamented, as shown in the illustration, with woolen braid, ruching or other designs that may be washed. The cloth in the mat that the pitcher

rests upon may be made of either baize, linen or enameled cloth.

Fig. 40 shows a common pine box, three or four feet long and two feet deep. Into the opening is placed an upright and one shelf. A back and side are cut out in curves, as shown in the illustration, on each corner of which is attached a top piece and a larger shelf below. An oval mirror, obtained at the store, is fastened in the back. The wood-work above the top of the box, when finished, is made perfectly smooth and then painted with light colors. The box is covered with a handsome spread, ornamented with plaits and ruffles, beautiful curtains hanging in front, completing that which from a plain board-box has become an article of use and beauty in the interior of the house.

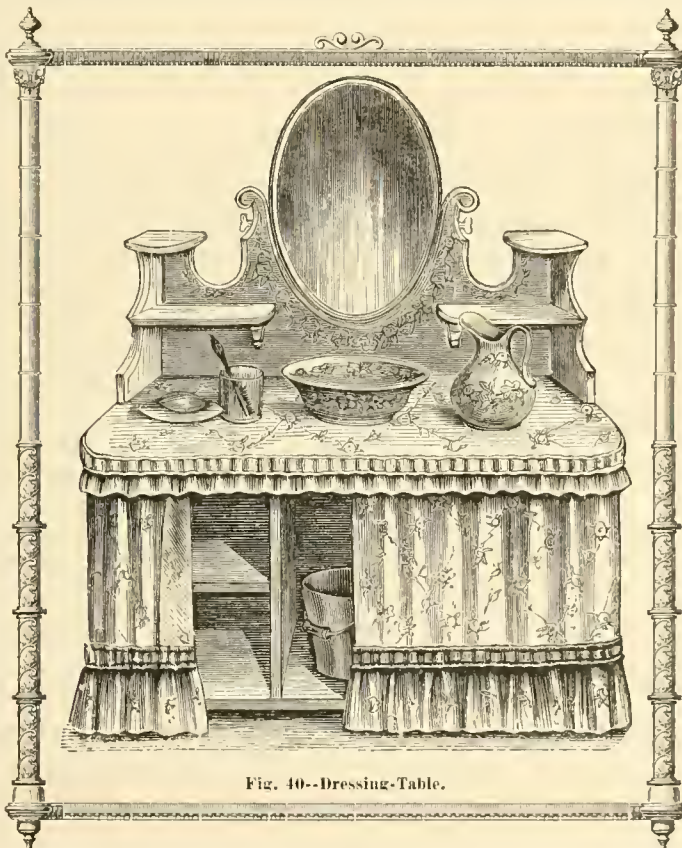


Fig. 40--Dressing-Table.

Pictures in these later days are in abundance. To make them serviceable they should be hung, and to give them finish they should be framed. **Fig. 41** shows one of many ways by which a frame may be made. This is formed from a board about five inches larger each way than the picture and covered with dark-colored cloth. A mat may possibly be obtained of the right size at the photographer's, which will give finish to the outer edge of the picture.

Picture-Frames, Clothes-Bags and Slipper-Cases.

Or a mat may be made of thin pieces of wood and covered with velvet or other dark cloth. Over this may be placed pieces of cane, wire, or cat-tails, as shown in the illustration. These may be wound with cord and green leaves, such as may be had at the fancy-goods stores, while the corners may be ornamented, finished with pine cones or rosettes made of ribbons.

Fig. 42 shows a clothes-bag, an indispensable article, which may serve as a receptacle for soiled linen throughout the week. This is made of a piece of cloth one and a half yards wide and three-quarters of a yard long, which may be trimmed and finished in the style shown in the illustration.

Fig. 43 exhibits another home-made frame, which may be ornamented as taste may dictate.

Fig. 44 shows a slipper-case, the frame-work of which is made of pasteboard, lined with dark cambric or silk. The outside may be covered with silk, satin or velvet, and ornamented according to fancy.

useful, curious and ornamental. These come in at the holidays; they are found in the shape of rare stones and freaks of nature in our walks across the fields, and they are continually being purchased at the stores. To preserve these and to exhibit them to advantage is desirable. This can be done in the corner of the room in which there is usually unoccupied space. To contain these there should be suspended in the corner, by strong cord or wire, five or six shelves, graduated in size from the largest at the bottom to the smallest at the top, being placed eight or ten inches apart. These shelves, cut from a common board, will be three-cornered in shape, the outer edge being curved, thus rendering the shelf a little more graceful in appearance. The cord passing through these shelves on each side will be attached to a strong support in the corner, and

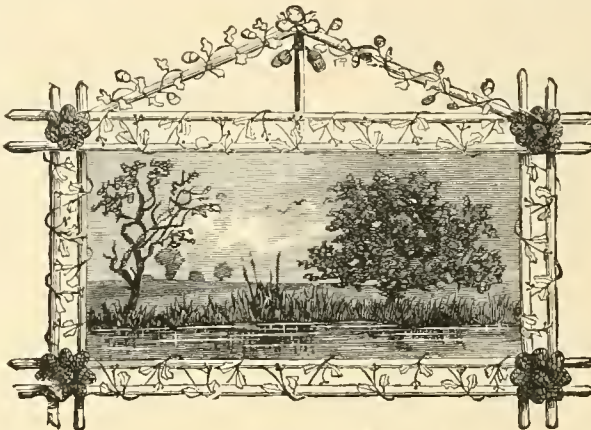


Fig. 41--Picture with Rustic Frame.

Various Furnishings.

In every home there is a constant accumulation of little things, comprising the

thus they are kept in place, a knot in the cords holding each shelf in position. They can be covered with scarlet or green cloth, either of which will make a good background and render the what-not quite complete and ornamental.

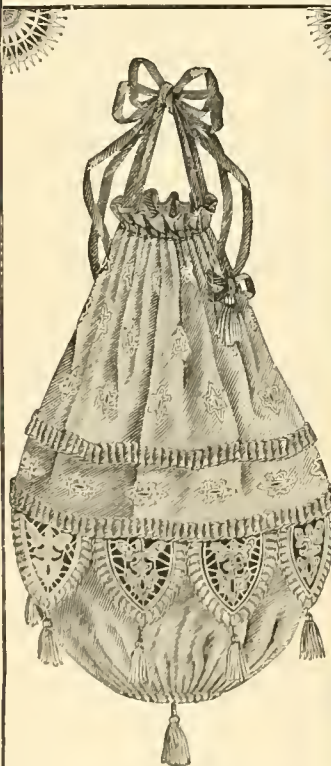


Fig. 42--Clothes-Bag.



Fig. 43--Picture-Frame.

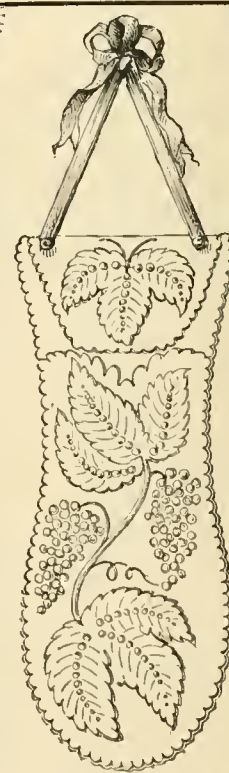


Fig. 44--Slipper-Case.

Home Comforts
—IN—
Rideau Hall,
—AT—
Ottawa, Canada.

The uses to which various interior furnishings may be applied are shown in the drawing-room, **Fig. 45**, of Rideau Hall, the residence of Princess Louise, at Ottawa, Canada. The lambrequins above the windows are in fine taste, the mantel is elegantly trimmed, the table-spread, tidies, and easy chairs look inviting, and the flowers, books, rugs, pictures, and ornamental mirror-frames, all give relief and convey the impression that cultivated taste prepared and arranged the furnishings.

From the drawing-room we pass to the boudoir, **Fig. 46**, in Rideau Hall. This room contains less furniture than the other, as it is designed to receive less company; but an air of quiet elegance pervades the scene. From the large windows we can look out upon nature. From this we can turn to the choice books upon the table, and, when



Fig. 45--Drawing-Room, Rideau Hall, Ottawa, Canada.

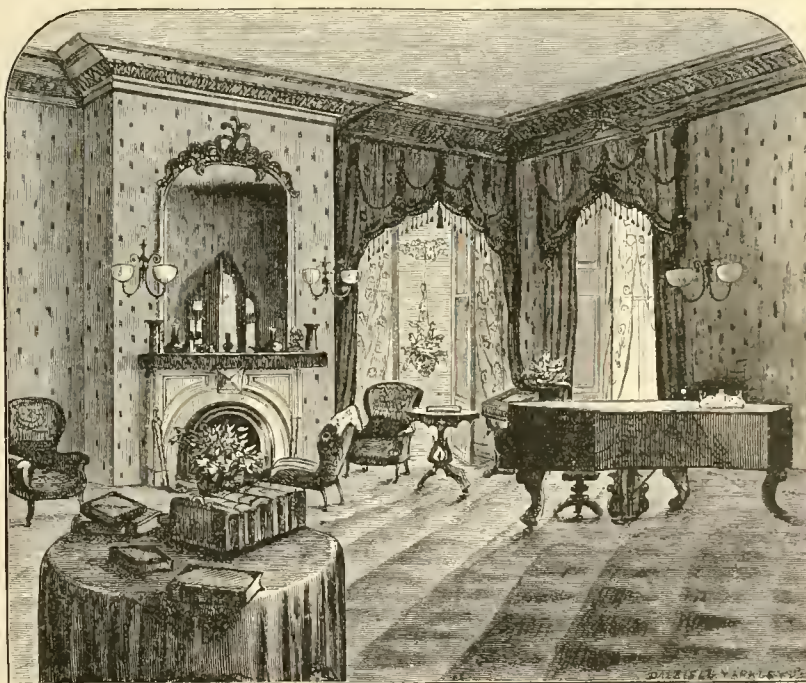


Fig. 46--Boudoir of Princess Louise, Rideau Hall.

A Glimpse
—AT THE—
Pleasant Home
—OF—
Princess Louise.

trifling of literature, the piano is at hand, from which can be drawn sweet music. The luxurious carpeting and low, broad, easy chairs, all suggest refinement and comfort.

Both of these rooms contain a supply of fresh flowers, which shed their perfume as an additional attraction upon the charming scene which they assist in adorning. The presence of these suggests that any home is made beautiful by a diffusion of bouquets, scattered through the rooms that we wish to beautify. To furnish these there should be a bed of flowers trained in the rear yard or in the conservatory, from which a supply can daily be drawn of the colors and perfumes desired. A very little expense and some labor and time is all that is necessary to grow an abundance of blossoms, the presence of which will cheer the household.

An Elegant Household Interior.

We pass out from Ridean hall, and go in with the ladies on "a visit to the young mother." While the ladies chirrup and talk to the baby and congratulate the mother on the beauty of her child, we study the

The nurse, who has intrusted this child in the care of the visitors but a minute, is approaching from a door-way at the left. The infant which has been placed in this prominent place for a brief time,

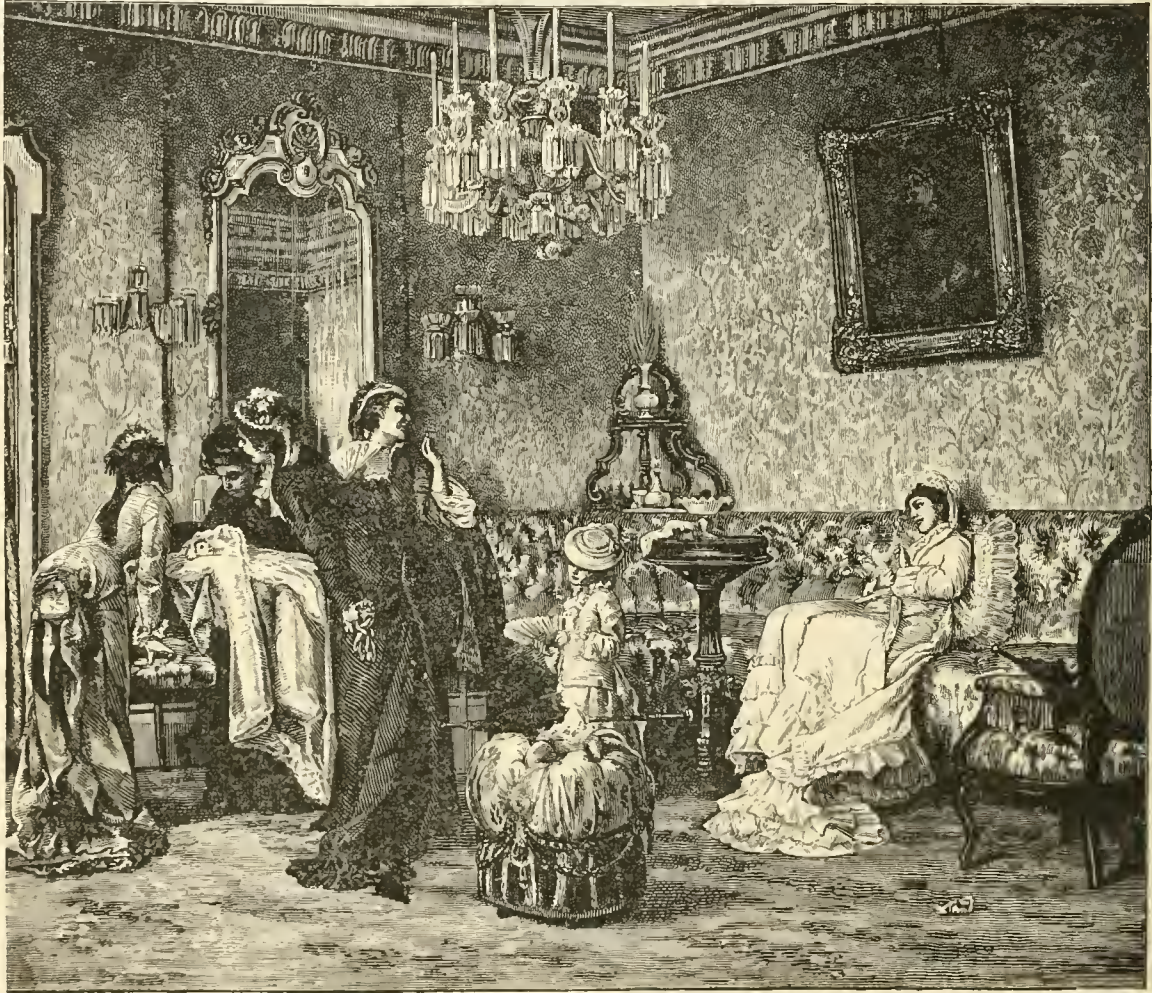


Fig. 47--"A Visit to the Young Mother."

interior of the room. Fig. 47, and think how blessed is that mother and child, if to that elegant home is added that real love which makes home a heaven. Certainly the richly upholstered hassock, the dainty pillow that supports the mother, the luxurious sofa, the rich frescoes on the wall, the elegant chandelier, the delicate what-not in the corner, the soft carpet, the mirrors and pictures, all tend to make the scene very charming.

only that it may be seen, will be taken to another apartment and the visitors will retire. Happy mother. Happy child. How blessed to be born thus in the lap of such beauty, if the other qualities are presented which give balance to the mind and conduce to success. Certainly the hours happily spent by a mother in such a home prior to the birth of a child, could not but impress that young mind with a love of the artistic and the beautiful.

HOUSEHOLD DECORATION AS APPLIED IN FURNISHING.

Before leaving the subject of interior furnishings the reader is shown, **Fig. 48**, a neatly embellished room in a New York suburban residence. We study the trimming on the mantel, its ornaments, its pictures, the elegantly upholstered chairs, the canopies above

if ingenuity and taste combine to utilize the opportunities we have about us.

The moral benefit resulting from attractive homes it is impossible to overestimate. If it is desirable to decorate the abode of vice in

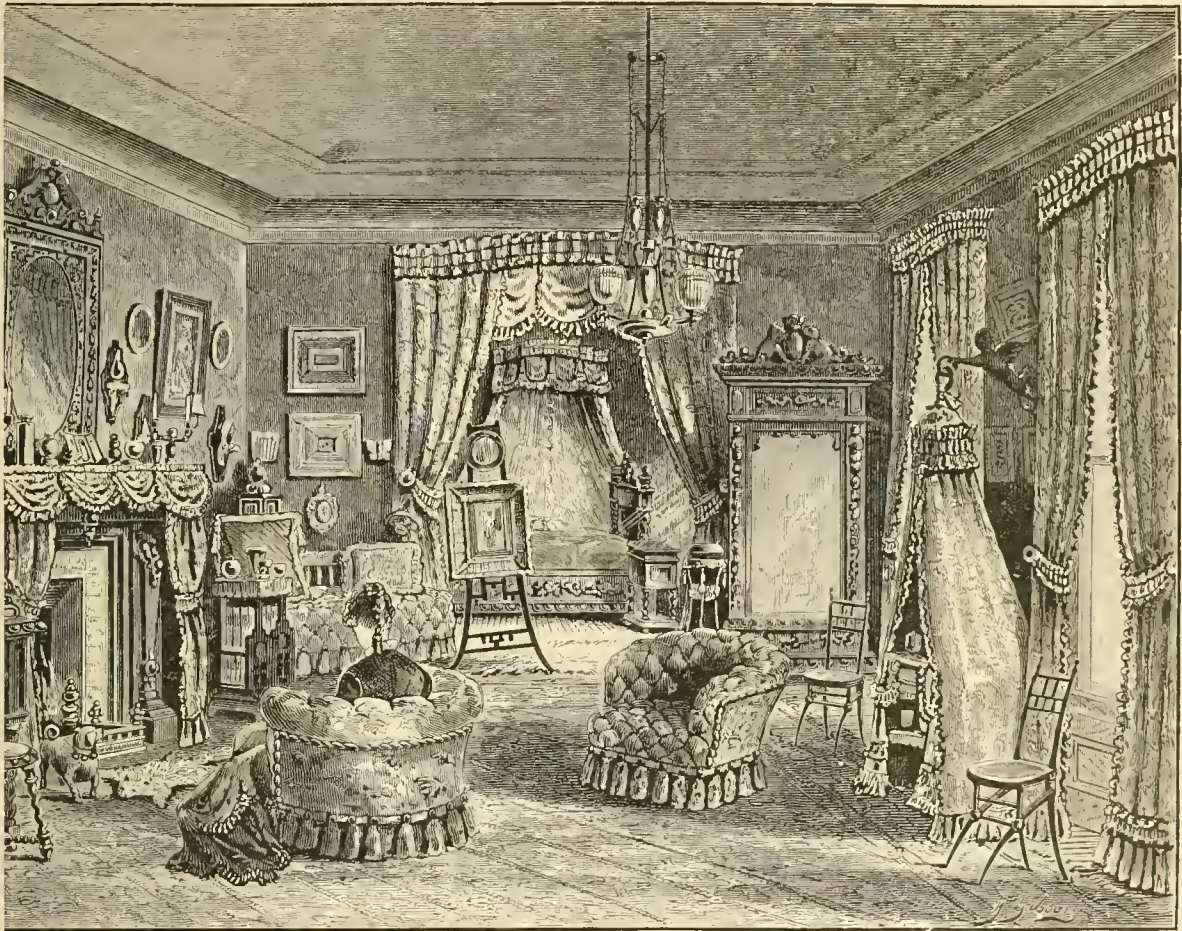


Fig. 48--Boudoir in a New York Suburban Residence.

the bed, and the dressing-case; the window curtains, the ruffling upon them, and the score of other beauties that reveal themselves by examination.

This is a beautiful room, made so because taste and wealth have evidently been combined in its adornment. Examination will show, however, that artistic knowledge in arrangement is the cause of its chief beauty. Thus, in any home, while more or less expenditure of money may be necessary to decoration, the interior may be made beautiful out of scraps and articles that would otherwise go to waste,

order to attract the customer, then equally important is it that the home be made so charming that the family shall find it the most delightful place in which its members may congregate. The lesson to parents is emphatic. Gather in and around the home those charms that attract the young. Thus the beautiful of elegant interiors will attract the eye, the harmony of music will attract the ear, while good books and moral pictures will all tend to so direct the mind of the child into an appreciation of the pure and the spiritual as to make the noble character in after-life.



Suggestions and Illustrations.

is to largely miss life's purpose.

The pages of this book contain the record of many lives, all of whom have attained eminence in certain directions. They are presented as examples of the power to achieve. It is true that all cannot be equally great nor equally suc-

To HAVE a beautiful home, to sit down under the vine that clings upon its walls, to rest in the shadow of the tree that grows beside it, to eat of the fruits that ripen on its soil—to possess this is a pleasant dream and a worthy ambition. To fail of this

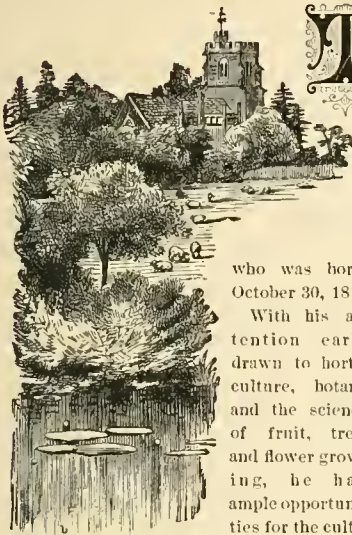
cessful, but nearly every man, through temperance, industry, and economy, in broad, free America, can sit down toward the close of life in a pleasant home, which in a vast many cases may be his own.

This home may not be palatial; it may be in no sense grand. On the contrary, it may be but a simple cottage. It may be only the plainest log-cabin, and yet projecting cornices, window caps, and inexpensive, yet tasteful, decoration upon its exterior will change it to the beautiful. More especially will this be the case if it be surrounded with a cleanly-kept, closely-shaven lawn, interspersed with winding pathways, trees, shrubs, flower-beds and arbors, arranged and constructed with artistic taste.

This closing chapter is, therefore, devoted to an exposition of that which offers to all a field in which to excel—a good and noble purpose—that of making for themselves or others BEAUTIFUL HOMES.

A. J. Downing.

Distinguished Landscape Artist, Designer and Author of Numerous Works Relating to the Embellishment and Beautifying of Homes.



vation of a knowledge of the same in the house of his father, who was a nursery-man.

Acquiring a fair education at the academy in the neighboring town of Montgomery, he interspersed his reading and study with labor in the nurseries until he was twenty years of age, when he resolved to acquaint himself more fully with rural architecture. With that object in view, he visited many of the picturesque homes which are found in abundance up and down the Hudson, and a few years afterwards he erected a beautiful residence on his grounds, which embodied the ideas he had gathered of what would constitute a charming home.

In 1841 appeared his "Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening." The public had evidently been waiting for just such a volume. It supplied a demand, and immediately became popular and a standard in America and England. A year afterwards he issued "Cottage Residences," which met with equal favor. Three years later appeared "Fruits and Fruit-Trees of America," and in 1846 he became the editor of the *Horticulturist*, published at

THE people of America have made great improvement in the past few years in the erection of handsome residences, and in the laying out of beautiful grounds surrounding them. Much of the improved taste is due to the efforts of Andrew Jackson Downing,

who was born at Newburgh, N. Y.,

October 30, 1815.

With his attention early drawn to horticulture, botany and the science of fruit, tree, and flower growing, he had ample opportunities for the culti-

Albany, through which he did much for the improvement and elevation of the art of landscape gardening in the United States.

"Additional Notes and Hints to Persons about Building in this Country," "Hints to Young Architects," "Architecture for Country Homes," and "Gardening for Ladies," were the principal of his publications.

For the purpose of studying the landscape gardening surrounding

the great country-seats in England, he visited that country in 1850, and spent some months among the old ancestral homes, writing in the meantime a description of the same. Returning to America, his services as a landscape gardener were greatly in demand, among his commissions being the laying out of the grounds surrounding the Capitol at Washington, the President's house, and the Smithsonian institution.

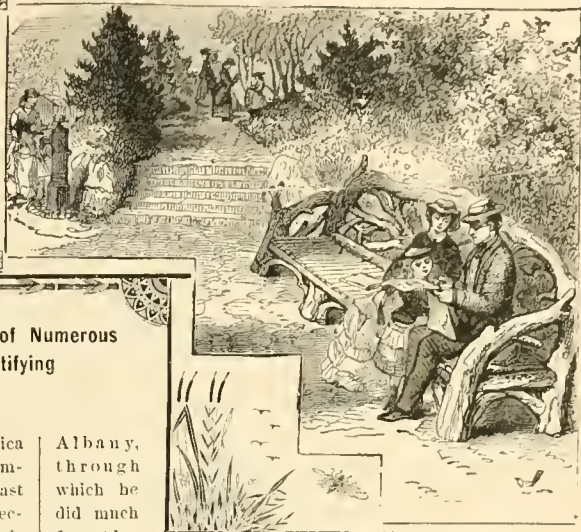
As he was journeying from Newburgh to New York on the steamer *Henry Clay*, July 28, 1852, the steamer took fire near Yonkers, and he was drowned while attempting to reach the shore. He was only thirty-seven years of age at that time, and was just coming on the stage of active usefulness.

Downing's death was recognized as a great public loss. He had lived long enough, however, to sow the seed which was to bear fruit in the after-years. This is evidenced in the growing public sentiment among all classes relative to landscape gardening.

Particularly does this reveal itself in the

public parks found in nearly every city and village of considerable size in all portions of the Union. The people demand green lawns, shady groves, quiet walks, the perfume and beauty of flowers, the rustic arbors, the rippling stream and the glassy lake. They demand these and they are willing to pay for them.

As the years go by and wealth accumulates, people will study those principles that make their homes charming, and will more and more surround themselves with the beautiful in nature.



View in Central Park, New York.



Andrew Jackson Downing.

Author of "Cottage Residences," "Fruits and Fruit-Trees of America," etc.

The Science of Beauty

In Architecture, the Human Form and in Landscape Gardening.

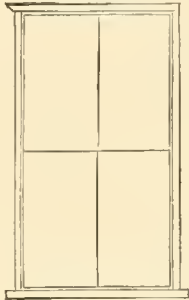


Fig. 1--Square Window.

principles to be understood and applied before beauty can be attained.

Of these, primarily, is *harmonious proportion*. Every object should have a base sufficiently broad to support the top, and it should balance in size, color and style with other objects designed to be a balance.

It should combine as much as possible the curved line in its form and construction. **Fig. 1** shows a window with top formed of the straight line. In **Fig. 2** is shown the improvement which results from the curved line.

Fig. 3 shows a combination of harmonious proportion and curved line.

Fig. 4 exhibits the harshness which pervades the human countenance when filled with straight lines. So the face wasted by disease and furrowed by angles causes the beholder to remark, "you are looking badly."

If, as is the case in **Fig. 5**, a gracefully rounded curve marks the outline of countenance, the possessor of that face is sure to win compliments for the beauty which it contains.

The gracefully rounded and beautiful horse which we admired



Fig. 1--Face with Straight Lines.

when with arching neck he proudly pranced by us in his prime, we look on with amazement when, sick and wasted in flesh, he is turned out to recuperate or die. In the first case we saw in him but the curved line. In the latter the preponderance of the straight line is seen.

There is another and a very important principle, which may be termed *relief*. It is that which adds variety to landscape or archi-

tecture; it gives expression to the human countenance, and frees the object from monotony of appearance.

Thus

the square window would be much handsomer if there was a cap projecting from the top. Even if made up wholly of straight lines, if there be considerable variety, it will look well. If that which gives variety, however, be composed of curved lines it will look better.

The curved-top window, it will be seen, is an improvement upon the straight-top. It would be handsomer yet, however, if there was a break in the top resembling a key-stone, or some figure that would break the sameness of appearance.

Although coarse in texture, the face, **Fig. 4**, is considerably improved by the relief shown in beard, hair that stands prominently out, and sharp eyes that give expression. Thus a face may have such relief through white skin, black eyebrows, bright eyes, clear-cut features, and vivacity of expression as to be very attractive.

So a face full of curved lines may lack attractiveness because the eyes may be dull, no sparkle may mark the expression, and the eyes, eyebrows and hair may be all so nearly of one color as to lack variety.

In the figure representing the parlor fountain, another feature of

beauty which comes from relief, is not shown in the engraving. This relates to the different colors shown in blossoms. A careful study of **Fig. 3** will well repay the reader. Excepting a few lines on the vase which are made straight, it is wholly composed of curves, interblended with relief, which would be much greater if the natural color of the blossoms could be seen.

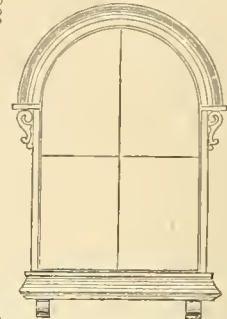


Fig. 2--Round-top Window.



Fig. 3--Parlor Fountain.



Fig. 5--Face with Curved Lines.

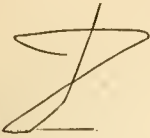


Fig. 6--Straight Line.

THE penman understands that the letter shown in **Fig. 6** is defective because it lacks curve, correct proportion and heavy contrasting lines. He knows that the letter, **Fig. 7**, is beautiful because the principles of curves, proportion and relief are all perfectly applied.

An examination of the letter at **Fig. 6** shows the character formed first of straight lines. The penman that is desirous of securing the greatest amount of beauty possible in his penmanship will avoid ever having a straight line in any capital letter. The letter is seen to be also glaringly out of proportion. As it stands upon a foundation much smaller than its upper part, it is seen to be badly out of proportion, or badly balanced, and to prevent its falling a support would be necessary.

Fig. 7 is not only graceful in curve with heavy shade, which gives relief and contrast, but the letter is so balanced as to be self-supporting in appearance, with the center of gravity in the center, making harmonious and good proportion. The principles applied to the making of this single letter apply equally to all penmanship, and rightly carried out will make a beautiful handwriting.

The face of the girl, **Fig. 8**, finely illustrates these principles. The gracefully curved band, chin, lip, cheek, hair and wreath of flowers which surround her, the proportions of hand, mouth, nose, eyes and hood are all admirably set off by

The Charm of Curved Lines.



Fig. 7--Curved Line.

the dark background which gives relief and brings the figure handsomely to the front.

A prominent feature essential to beauty in the human face is perfect balance. Examination of the face shows that it is largely made up of twos. There are two eyes, two eyebrows, two sides to the nose, two nostrils, two cheeks, two corners of the mouth, and two ears. If one of these be different from the other, the balance is destroyed and the beauty is injured, as would be the case were one eye different in size or color from the other, or any other portion of the face different from the other side. The same rule applies to the body throughout. The different parts being in pairs, each should correspond in size and shape with the other, with which it balances. The lack of balance is shown in any person who is deformed.

Fig. 9 plainly shows how the form is injured by straight lines and angles, while **Fig. 10** demonstrates the beauty in the figure when formed of curved lines.

One of the most beautiful objects in nature is a

bird. It is true that there is a difference in birds, and certain kinds are not very handsome.

Those varieties, however, that combine the plump form with brilliant plumage are very attractive.

Fig. 9 illustrates the effort to construct the form of a bird from straight lines. As will be seen, although the proportions are nearly correct, the form



Fig. 9--Bird Made of Straight Lines.



Fig. 10--Bird Formed of Curved Lines.

SKETCHES —FROM— NATURE.

is rendered ungraceful from lack of curve.

In Fig. 10 is shown how a very few touches of a pen or pencil will make a form that is beautiful, if the fundamental principles of beauty are observed.

Fig. 11 represents not only the inharmony which comes from straight lines, but also a striking violation of nature's rules. The reader will observe that no such specimen of vine, formed of straight lines, is found growing among nature's productions.

Fig. 12 is a specimen of beautiful wood-engraving, chiefly remarkable for the relief which is shown by presenting the poppy in front of a dark background.

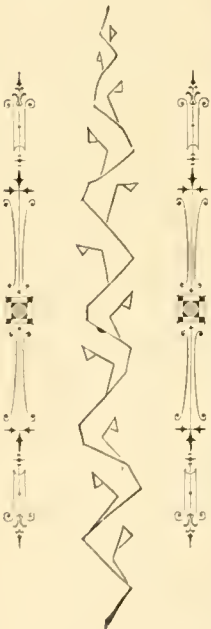


Fig. 11--The Vine Formed of Straight Lines.



Fig. 12--The Poppy--Specimen of Wood-Engraving Showing Bold Relief.

THE LAW —OF— PARALLELS.

Fig. 13 shows grace, contrast, curves, proportion, and the fine effect which comes from parallel lines. By examining the leaf of the poppy in Fig. 12 it will be seen that it is formed of a great number of lines that run parallel with each other. Were these lines to run irregularly the beauty would be greatly destroyed. Thus a field of grain or a forest of trees derives much beauty from the stalks or trees growing all in the same direction. When many become broken by storm or otherwise, and the law of parallels is destroyed, much beauty is thereby lost.

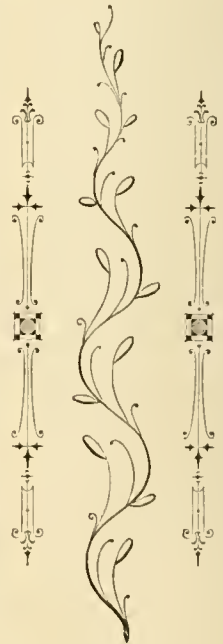


Fig. 13--Vine Formed of Curved Lines.

The Curved Line
—IN—
Nature and Art.

Fig. 14 exhibits a basket formed wholly of curved lines. This basket is not as handsome as some others, from the fact of there being little or no relief upon it. It would be decidedly more beautiful if there was more vine dropping over its side, thus obscuring the form of the basket.



Fig. 14--Basket of Mixed Bulbs.

Variety and Relief
—IN—
Architecture.

As flowers are more beautiful than anything that can be constructed by man, so a hanging basket should be dark in color, rustic in appearance, and thus be made to attract but little attention.



Fig. 15--Conservatory Flower Basket.

Fig. 15 is a hanging basket, which, together with the flowers that it contains, combining this principle of curved lines, is very pretty.

representative of the curved line in architectural adornment.

The principles of proportion, parallel lines and contrast, are also well brought out in this.

Fig. 16 is an excellent illustration

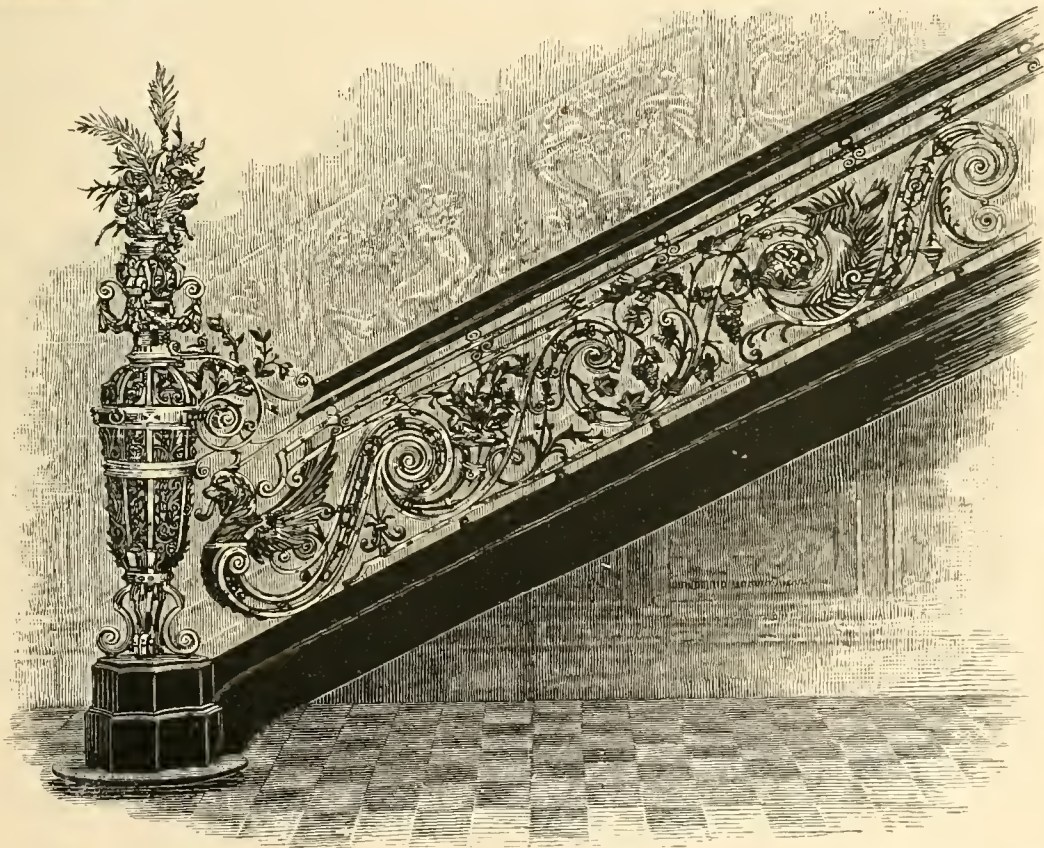


Fig. 16--Ornamental Iron Banister.

THE SUBLIME

—IN— NATURE.

THERE is yet another principle which adds attraction to the edifice or landscape, which may be termed the *sublime*.

In nature this is shown in the great tree, the high water-fall (see Fig. 17), the wide river, the tall mountain and the deep ravine. It especially pertains to that which conveys a sense of greatness. The swaying pine, the broad-spreading elm, the long row of poplars, the broad street, all are attractive because they exhibit the grandeur of the sublime.

An irresistible fascination takes possession of the visitor at the falls of Niagara, at the White mountains, when viewing the wonders of the Yosemite, or the greatness of any of the old cathedrals. It is the impression which arises from a contemplation of the sublime.

The admiration that the person possesses for an object will depend upon that person's peculiar organization of mind. Thus the person having form large will be peculiarly sensitive in relation to incongruous proportion, and will have a high appreciation of those objects which are finely proportioned and relieved by such variety as gives contrast. If added to form is large ideality, the individual especially delights in landscape views adorned by variety consisting of trees, shrubbery and flowers. In architecture, the eye takes pleasure in contemplating the relief-work which may be strewn upon the building in the form of figures, balconies, balustrades, and ornamental carvings. If an acute sense of color be added to the other



Fig. 17.—Waterfall,
Illustrating the Sublime in Nature.

THE SUBLIME

—IN— ARCHITECTURE.

organs, the person will be pained at inharmonies of tints and shades often to be seen on painted buildings. In the same proportion the person is delighted when beholding harmonies of colors on furniture, clothing, houses, paintings, or landscape. If to these other organs is added also sublimity, then the person visits the old castles of ancient times to find pleasure in those relics that exhibit greatness. To a person having large love of the sublime, the pyramids, the immense ruins found throughout the valley of the Nile, the obelisks, the volcanoes, the mountain scenery of Switzerland, the wild, grand scenes of the Rocky mountains of America,—all these have charms, to the lover of the sublime, that others lacking this faculty would entirely fail to appreciate.

Fig. 18 combines the principles of proportion, curved lines, and in the large and tall columns, a sense of the sublime.

In the looking upon these columns ideality will take delight in a study of the Corinthian capitals, partially formed from the graceful leaves of the acanthus. If to ideality is added sublimity in the mind, then comes intense appreciation of the tall columns shown in this illustration, and an admiration for imposing monuments and large buildings which possess a high degree of ornamentation.

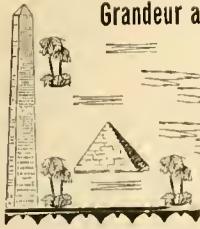
The reader will doubtless call to mind many an edifice that includes in its structure the principle of sublimity. In all public buildings that have large and tall columns this idea is expressed.



Fig. 18.—Massive Columns with Ornamental Caps,
Illustrating the Imposing, the Artistic and the Sublime in Architecture.

Grandeur and Magnitude.

Sublimity Illustrated.



THE grand old German cathedral shown in Fig. 19, representing the edifice as seen from the east, reveals with excellent effect a combination of fundamental principles of beauty. Examination shows the proportions to be good, the tops of all the apertures curve, great diversity of exterior ornamentation gives it variety and relief, while the very tall spires hold us entranced with the power of the sublime.

Even its great age appeals somewhat to the sublimity in our natures. Its history began in the fourth century, when, in 312, the emperor Constantine placed all the Christian communities under protection. It was about this time that the first cathedral was erected.

A second cathedral was commenced in 814, and gradually progressed in importance for several hundred years. It at last became dilapidated and was finally destroyed by fire in 1248.

About 1250 the erection of the present building was commenced, and not until recently was it finished. It is now the largest specimen of Gothic architecture in the world, being 511 feet in length, 231 in breadth, and having towers 525 feet high; being thirty-nine feet higher than the next tallest object on the globe, the pyramid of Cheops, in Egypt, which is 486 feet high, and more than twice as tall as Bunker hill monument at Boston, Mass., which is 221 feet in height.

These old cathedrals possess great attraction for most travelers from the fact that their antiquity and great size gratify the love of the sublime in man's nature. On this account the tourist abroad visits St. Peter's at Rome, said to have been commenced by the bishop of Rome in the year 90, and to have been enlarged by Constantine in the year 306. The present building of St. Peter was



Fig. 19--Cologne Cathedral:

A Roman Catholic place of worship, in the city of Cologne, capital of the province of the Rhine, in Prussia.



commenced in 1450, was carried forward toward completion by Raphael in 1514, was further perfected by Michael Angelo in 1550, and was dedicated 176 years after the time it was commenced. It is 613½ English feet in length in the interior, with a transept of 461½ feet. It is 448 feet high and will hold within its walls 50,000 people at one time.

The present cathedral of Milan was commenced in 1387; is 486 feet long, 252 feet wide, and is 355 feet high.

The height of the other cathedrals of importance is as follows: Strasburg, in Germany, 468 feet; St. Nicholas' church, in Hamburg, 450 feet; St. Michael's church, in Hamburg, 428 feet; St. Martin's church at Landsbut, Germany, 411 feet; cathedral at Antwerp, in Belgium, 408 feet, and the cathedral at Cremona, in Lombardy, 396 feet.

The immensely high walls found in the valley of the Yosemite, one of which rises 4,737 feet above the valley, form one of the modern wonders of the world.

The fall of water at Niagara, 150 feet in height on the Canadian side and 164 feet on the American border, is viewed with awe and admiration because of the great body of water which drops at this fall.

The tall pines in the big-tree groves of California, some of which grow to a height of 376 feet, are also admired for immensity of size.

Variety in Landscape Scene,

Showing Curved Line, Harmonious Proportion, Contrast and Some of the Sublime.

The tall edifice, that has continuous columns from the bottom to the top of the building, conveys, in these extended columns, a sense of grandeur which cannot be if they are divided. A building, with tall columns in front, has its appearance also considerably magnified

varied landscape, which affords contrast, all combined make the view very charming.

Those landscape scenes that afford an opportunity for observing, at a single view, the greatest amount of the curved line, harmonious



Fig. 20.--Scene in West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

If, in addition to this, it is located on a high elevation.

The scene shown in Fig. 20 combines much of that which is attractive. The tall trees, the house located on the high eminence, the curving roadways, the streams, monuments, shrubs, uneven and

proportion, contrast of color and forms, united with greatness, are much the most beautiful. In this scene the eye sweeps a broad expanse, bringing within the view many beauties. Thus if parks had less trees in their centers the views within them would be improved.

Park Scenes.

As the curved line gives beauty, so it also gives strength, a fact evidently understood by the makers of the rustic bridge shown in Fig. 21.

On all short bridges in parks various advantages are gained by the curves. The longer bridge, as shown in Fig. 22, must, however, be level on the top, the arches only possessing the curve. The roadway, the stream, the wooded background, the pedestrians, teams, and horse-back rider in this scene, give the view an expressive effect.

The parks of the country begin to afford a superior opportunity for the study of the beautiful.

A general fault, however, in most parks, as in private grounds, is a disposition to place too



Fig. 21--Rustic Bridge over Stream.

many trees in them. They are soon so full as to prevent an extended view in any direction. The groves and tall shrubbery should be mostly found on the outer edges of the park, unless the grounds be very large, and even then there should be such openings left in the placing of trees as will enable the spectator, at certain elevated points, to see from one end of the park to the other.

In all public grounds that are made highly ornamental there should be some one or more central elevations, provided with seats for visitors, from

which place a view may be had of the entire grounds. To those who may rest thus the visit to the park is doubly delightful.



Fig. 22--Arches Over Stream near Lull Water, Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N. Y.

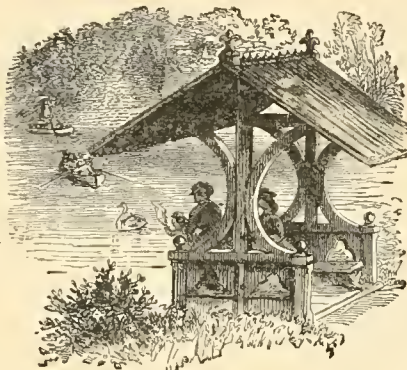


Fig. 23--Boat-House, Central Park, N. Y.

NATURE IMPROVED BY ART.

Fig. 23 represents one of the hundreds of rustic ornamental conveniences found throughout New York Central park. A little boat-house thus on the border of a lake or river, where people often assemble, and can rest while they wait, is a necessity which needs no explanation.

Fig. 24 shows how wild and rugged nature, through the hand of taste, has been turned into a bower of beauty. It is one, also, of many such scenes in Central park. It teaches the lesson that the roughest and most forbidding place about your home, reader, can be



Fig. 24--View in Central Park, N. Y.

converted, through energy and taste, into a charming place of resort.

Fig. 25 presents a garden summer-house, embowered among trees

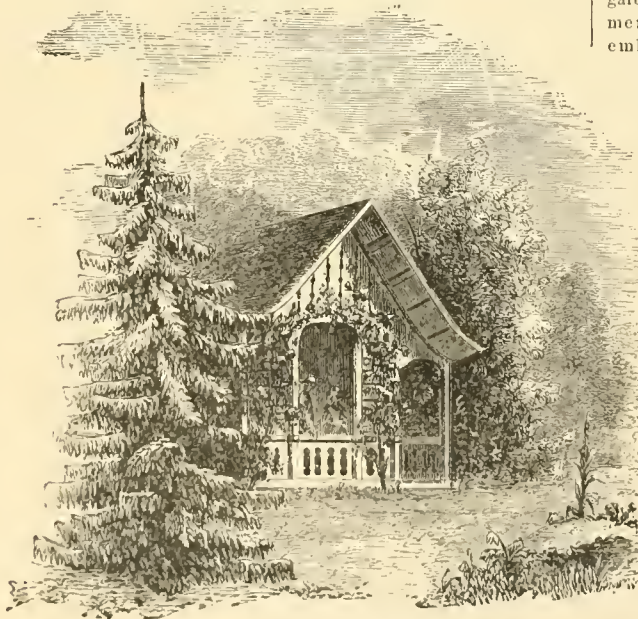


Fig. 25--Garden Summer-House.

and vines. Such a summer-house can be made elaborate, highly ornamental and expensive, or it can be made of a simple frame-work very cheaply; and when the grape-vine, morning-glories, or the ivy clamber over it, it will be a cool, cozy, attractive place of rest and quietude.

Park Fences.

The fence surrounding a park, whether public or private, should be such as to obscure the view as little as possible. It is questionable whether there should be any fence whatever around public parks. In many cities, all park inclosures are being taken down. With the fences down, certain persons may at first do some injury, but in time the people learn that in defacing or injuring public property they are defrauding themselves, and this trouble soon ceases.

While a fence is a constant source of expense, it is also a standing evidence of suspicion that the visitor intends harm. When it is removed, the understanding is that the visitor can be trusted and will do no evil to the premises. The people will advance to a point some day where they need not be suspected. Then the inclosures about public grounds will be taken away, and the grounds will be much more greatly beautified.



Flower-Vase
Support.

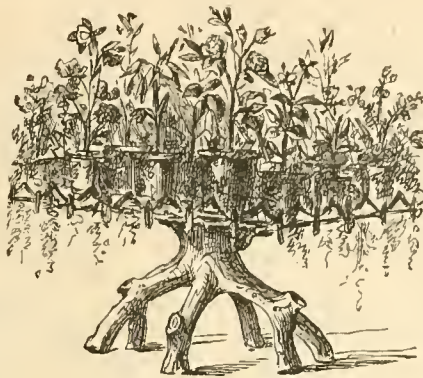


Fig. 26--Rustic Flower-Stand.



Landscape
Ornamentation.

THE rustic flower-support shown in Fig. 26 explains itself. With a portion of the trunk of a tree and branches sawed squarely off, turned bottom up, and platform placed on the same, it is a unique and useful article.

Fig. 27 shows an elegant floral display suitable for large grounds. Inside of a stone coping is placed a mound of rich earth, covered

with a greensward of closely-cut grass, the top surmounted with a vase bearing flowers. Upon the sides are then cut various designs, in which are ornamental plants, foliage, plants, etc. At the intersection of roadways and large, open spaces in parks, those mounds can be made a superior attraction. The extended view here shown gives also an appearance of sublimity.

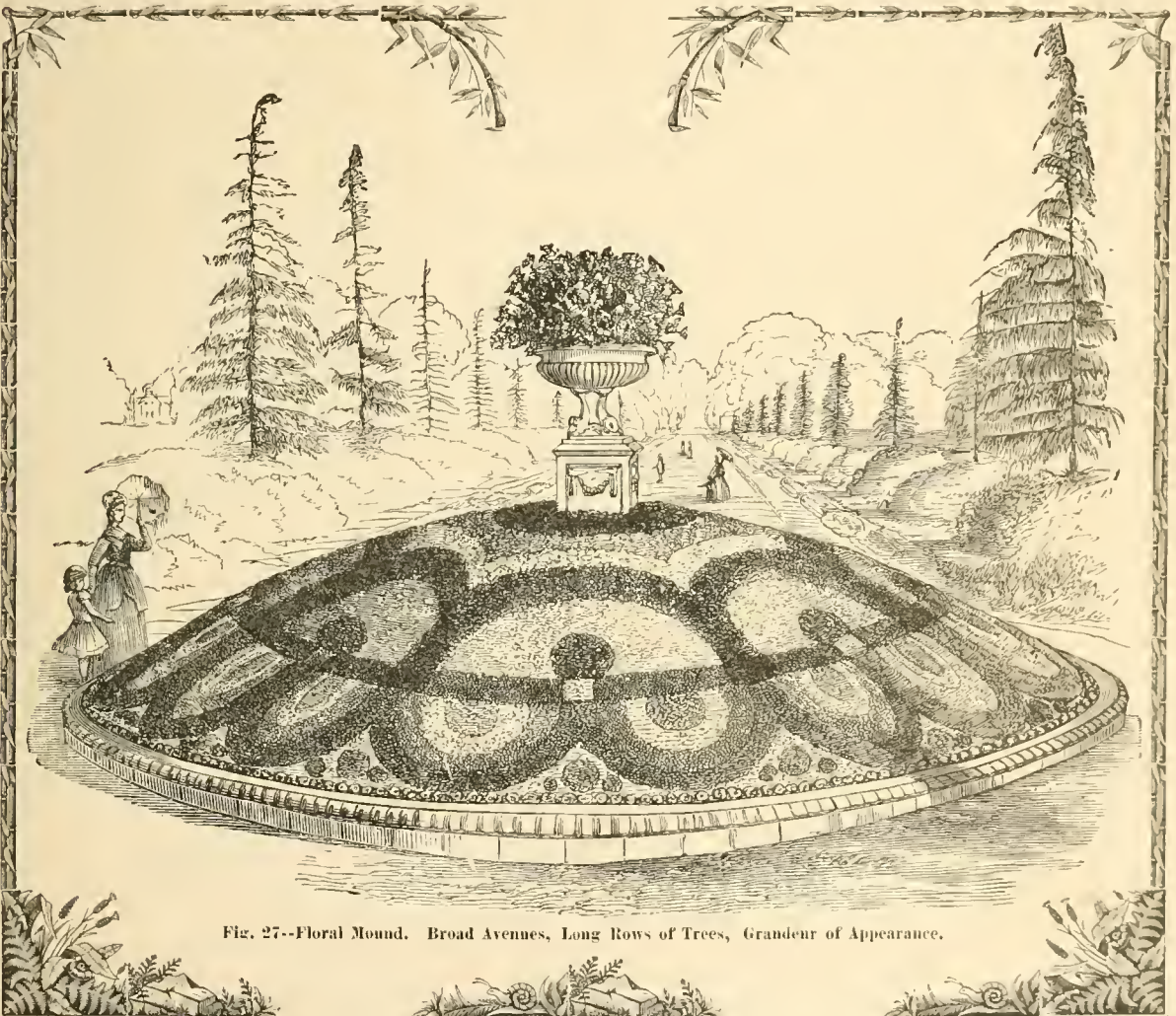


Fig. 27--Floral Mound. Broad Avenues, Long Rows of Trees, Grandeur of Appearance.

NATURAL ORNAMENTATION.

Effect of Trees and Vines.

THE residence of Mr. Darley, as shown in Fig. 28, represents how delightful a home may be made when rightly located and assisted by nature. There is nothing elaborate

as embellishment on the house. On the contrary, it is quite plain in appearance. It is attractive, however, and this beauty comes from the tall trees that lend their shade, the broad veranda, and the vines that cling lovingly about it. An air of rest and quietude pervades the place that makes it charming.

In contrast with this is the design of a residence, shown in Fig. 29. This home is without the accessories of shrubbery and vines and groves of trees which may be found in the country. It is designed for the town lot, and must in itself possess architectural ornament to overbalance the lack of trees and vines. This house is made attractive by its cornices, porches, bay-windows, balustrades, towers, ornamental chimneys, etc., all of which give contrast and variety.

A house located amid many trees and embowered in vines, will need much less ornament to make it attractive than if situated in open grounds. There are certain sanitary conditions that should also be considered when selecting the location for a home. Among these should be an elevation, such as will be free from miasma rising from low and stagnant water in the vicinity of the house. The site should also be such as will afford an abundance of air and sunshine. To have this the house should not be too closely surrounded by trees of dense foliage.

The trees that give shade should, when matured, tower far above the house, thus giving an opportunity for the circulation of the air.



Fig. 28--Residence of F. O. C. Darley, Artist, at Claymont, Pa.

ARTIFICIAL EMBELLISHMENT.

Beauty Unaided by Nature.

At certain periods of the day, particularly in the morning, the sun should have ample opportunity to shed its most brilliant rays full upon, into and through the house, thus adding mate-

rially to the healthfulness of the home.

When clearing the ground for the erection of a dwelling near or in a grove of trees a certain number of the old forest trees should be allowed to stand in the vicinity of the house, especially in the rear. Upon the side whence heavy winds are likely to come there should be a grove of trees, if the size of the grounds will permit of the same, a delicious coolness always coming from the trees in the summer, while they serve as a wind-break in the winter.

While a variety of trees should have place about the home, unquestionably the most satisfactory as an ornamental tree for shade is the elm.

Whatever other trees may be given place, plant the elm about the house and by the roadside. It will not perhaps mature so rapidly as some others, but it will be a handsome tree from the first. Its towering form and pleasant shade will be a source of real happiness to the resident in after-life, and to those who come in a succeeding age the tree will be a blessing, ever standing as a monument to the foresight and wisdom of the fathers in a previous generation. For proof that this is true the reader has but

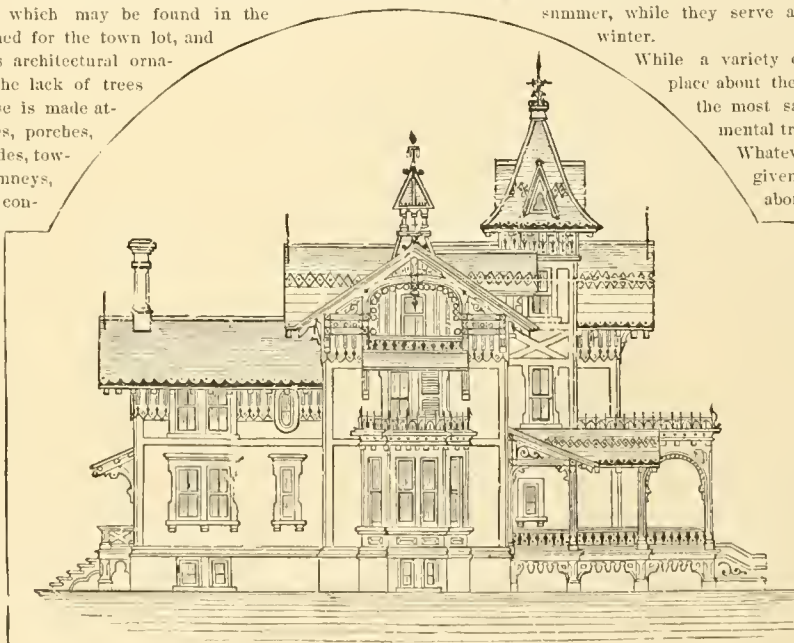


Fig. 29--View of Design for Residence,

Prepared for Mr. H. T. Williams, New York, showing considerable exterior ornamentation.

to visit some of the beautiful New England villages, where the great elms, planted in the early history of this country, as they line the roadways with shade for miles, are now the pride of those charming towns that nestle among the hills in the Eastern States.

Private Residences.

The Picturesque.

THE picturesque villa shown in Fig. 30 represents an elegant modern American home. Its beauty largely consists in its winding pathways, with no fence to obscure them from view, and its contrasts, which come from its towers, cornices, balconies, fountain and unique windows.

Fig. 31 presents "Oak Knoll," the residence of the late R. B. Woodward, situated in the midst of grand old oaks, in

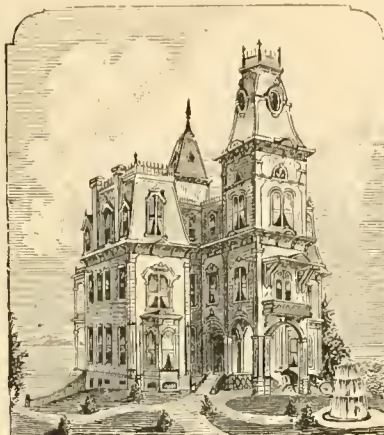


Fig. 30--View of Picturesque Villa.

From Croft's "Progressive American Architecture," published by Bicknell & Comstock, New York.

Ornamented Grounds.

Nature Aided by Art.

originally a dreary waste. Through the superior taste of the owner it became a paradise of beauty.

Examination shows that in the ornamentation of his public and private grounds Mr. Woodward knew the full value of trees. The lesson is that in the growing of these upon the lawn, care should be exercised that contrasts be attained. This can be done if the grounds be sufficiently large to admit of a variety of kinds.

In their setting about the home ample space should be given the evergreen, which is not only an ornamental tree at all times, but especially when frosts have denuded other trees of their foliage in the fall and when the snows have whitened the earth in winter.

Nearly all the varieties of evergreens will admit of being trimmed into any desired form. They thus have a double value as an ornamental tree, giving as they do relief to the lawn, through varying tints of green, and from variety of size, form and foliage.



Fig. 31--Residence of Mr. R. B. Woodward,

At Napa Valley, California; founder of Woodward's Gardens, San Francisco, Cal.

1,400 acres, much of it bearing choice fruit, is located on what was



Fig. 32---Trentham Hall, England. Park Scene in New York.



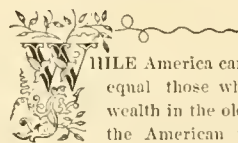
IF ALL the charming landscape views which the world has to boast, none are more beautiful than some of those found in the ancestral homes of Old England.

Through the law of entailment large and magnificent estates have been kept without division for centuries, the result being, as the owners possessed abundant wealth, the produc-

tion of the most perfect specimens of landscape gardening of which the world knows. In these old homes are forests that have been growing for hundreds of years, just such as can only be produced in the lapse of many generations under one management. Here are lawns wearing such a green as can only be attained in such a moist atmosphere as England knows, and here are great mansions filled with articles of art and adornment, the long accumulations of taste, aided by unlimited wealth.

In Fig. 32 is presented Trentham hall, one of the most elegant of Britain's grand old country seats, the home of the late duke of Sutherland, situated on the Trent.

This illustration is presented as a specimen of the sublime in landscape gardening. The large edifice, the tower over a hundred feet in height, from which may be seen broad carriage-ways; extensive conservatories, evergreen bowers, large flower-gardens, broad lawns, and the distant hill-tops crowned with dark-green forests—all convey an idea of greatness. The extent and magnificence of the scene is best expressed in the word GRAND.



WHILE America can boast of few or no landscape views that equal those which have been made by great age and wealth in the old world, the taste, wealth and culture of the American people are beginning to develop much beauty in many portions of the United States. Of this there is no better evidence than that shown upon the former, rough, rocky, bar-



Fig. 33--Fountain Scene, Central Park, N. Y.

ren waste of land in the upper part of Manhattan island, now known as the New York Central park, a few sketches of which are presented.

Through the hand of taste, the roughest and most forbidding portions of this land have become the most attractive. To accomplish this it is true much money has been expended in certain portions of the park. An evidence of elaborate expenditure is shown in the vicinity of the grand fountain, Fig. 33, which presents a display of the artistic, combined with grand effect, that is nowhere surpassed on the American continent.

Residence Architecture
—AND—
A Fine Art.

Results of Wealth.

FIG. 34 shows another beautiful American home, with Mansard-roof and tower, taken by permission of Messrs. Bicknell & Comstock, publishers, New York, from Croft's "Progressive American Architecture." A low fence, which is little more than a coping, determines the outer edge of the lot. The curving walks, arching windows, and graceful fountain satisfy the desire for curves. The principles of contrast and proportion are here also finely shown.

As the best appropriately comes at the close of the feast or the

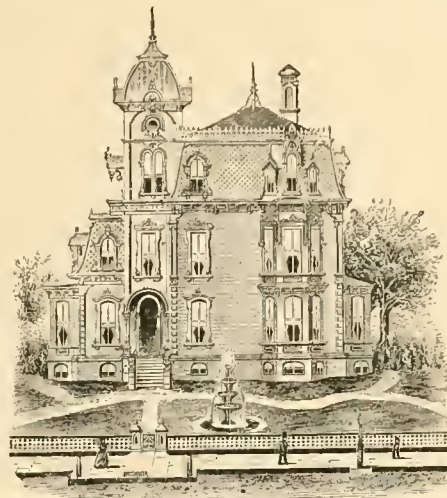


Fig. 34--View of Residence.

Costly Residences
—AND—
Elegant Grounds.

Architectural Achievement.

elements that make the beautiful in architecture and landscape gardening, as shown in its curves, its harmonious proportions, its bold reliefs, and its greatness and grandeur, which make the sublime.

While in this chapter have been shown mostly expensive dwellings, as illustrative of those which constitute the charming, the aim has been to show principles in such a manner as will teach the poorest to surround themselves with adornment that will make their homes, however humble, the abodes of beauty. Amid such surroundings

may the children of coming generations be born.

This book now nears its close.

From the period of the pyramids, the temples and the obelisks in the days of Moses, fifteen hundred years before Christ, to the present day, with its steam, its electricity, its grand parks and its elegant homes, have been



Fig. 35--Residence of Mr. James C. Flood,

At Menlo Park, California. Augustus Lever, Architect, San Francisco.

residence will cost, when finished, from \$700,000 to \$1,000,000. When complete it will be, unquestionably, one of a very few of the most beautiful places in America. In it are combined all the

traced, in this volume, the leading events in the lives of many persons who have been distinguished for worthy achievement. The hope is that the reader has been benefited by a study of this record.

AGENTS WANTED.



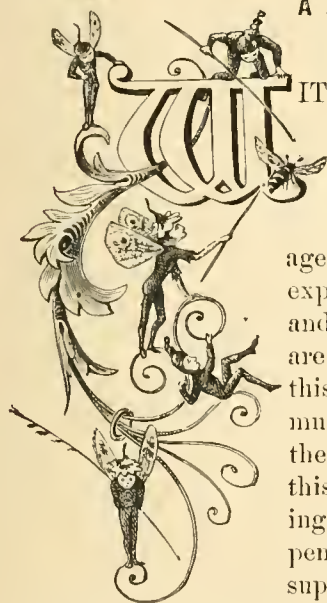
SALESMEN WANTED

TO REPRESENT

The Interests of Hill's Album.

Good Luck.

A Few Suggestions About Selling Books by Subscription.



WITHIN THE past few years the libraries of the people have had their best books furnished by book-agents. Nearly all the expensive cyclopædias and works of fine art are supplied through this means, and so much accustomed have the people become to this method of procuring books that they depend upon the agent to supply them.

Hill's Album is furnished to the people only by subscription. To sell the book thus we want live, active agents in all parts of the United States, to represent its interests.

The exclusive right to canvass and sell the book in any district can be had by addressing the publishers, provided no other agent for the work has been assigned to the same territory. Should there be an agent in the locality where the applicant desires to sell, other territory will

be given to the person applying for the agency, that will be equally satisfactory.

The great excellence of Prof. Hill's books causes them to have a large and steadily increasing sale among all classes. The person who represents them makes a permanent reputation for himself as the agent of useful publications, he does good service to the people by furnishing them the best of books, and he finds the business profitable from the fact that they sell so readily.

Any person desiring to sell this work should send to the publishers for terms to agents, and designate the town in which he wishes to sell.

If the reader knows of anyone of good address and competent to canvass, who may wish the opportunity to engage in active, pleasant, outdoor employment, he or she will render a favor by calling the attention of that person to the advantages offered by this house in the sale of standard books.

If the conditions are favorable, an agency will be given, and the applicant may commence work at once. Address for terms and full particulars,

HILL STANDARD BOOK CO., Publishers,
103 State Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

BIOGRAPHIES
—OF—
DISTINGUISHED

ACTORS,
WARRIORS,
MUSICIANS,
SCIENTISTS,
INVENTORS,
FINANCIERS,
EXPLORERS,
RELIGIONISTS.

Hill's Album
—OF—
A LARGE Pictorial Volume
—OF—
BIOGRAPHY AND ART.

BIOGRAPHIES
—OF—
DISTINGUISHED

POETS,
ARTISTS,
ORATORS,
LAWYERS,
WRITERS,
STATESMEN,
PHYSICIANS,
SOVEREIGNS.

Illustrated with Hundreds of Portraits and Embellished Throughout with Elegant Engravings Descriptive of Science and Art.

Large Quarto, Elegantly Bound in Cloth and Gold, Half and Full Morocco; Sprinkled and Gilt Edges.

By **HON. THOS. E. HILL,**
AUTHOR OF "HILL'S MANUAL OF SOCIAL AND BUSINESS FORMS."



THE PURPOSE of HILL'S ALBUM has been to present in a condensed form the leading and essential facts concerning the lives of the most noted persons who have ever lived.

The Plan has been followed of arranging distinct classes together. Thus the great Religious Founders, including Moses, Buddha, Confucius, Zoroaster, Christ, Mohammed and others, accompanied by fine illustrations, biographies, History and

Beliefs of Denominations, Dictionary of Religious Terms, etc., are included in one chapter. The Great Military Heroes at all times, including Wellington, Bonaparte, Washington, Grant and many others, together with a list of memorable battles fought, a Dictionary of Military Terms, etc., form another chapter, and so through the volume.

The Lessons drawn from these biographies as they are presented, are of themselves a peculiar feature of this work. In the histories of the Rothschilds, the Astors, Vanderbilt, Girard, Peabody, A. T. Stewart, Jay Gould, Longworth, Mackey, Flood and others, the secret of their success in money-getting is very clearly stated, so that the reader desirous of making money may greatly profit by the reading. And thus throughout the volume the causes that led to success, in whatever direction, is very clearly pointed out. Much light under this head is given in the chapter devoted to phrenology.

The Examples presented through the struggles of inventors, including Howe, Goodyear, Stephenson, Watt, and multitudes of others celebrated for triumphs in war, finance, exploration, science, literature and art, are worthy of careful study and imitation by the young who aspire to supremacy.

General Matter. The chapters relating to the History and Beliefs of the Great Denominations; the Illustrated Darwinian Philosophy, showing the world's progress at different epochs of time; the department devoted to Astronomy, presenting the subject in simple language, clearly illustrated; the chapter relating to Phrenology, accompanied by views and diagrams of heads; the portion concerning Household Decoration and that treating of Landscape Gardening, all profusely illustrated, are each intensely interesting and instructive.

The Scope of the work it is impossible to enumerate here; suffice it to say eleven pages are devoted to giving the table of contents. The range of the work includes the men who have formed the religious beliefs, that have been brilliant lights in the commercial world, that have wrought great improvements, that have discovered new continents, that have opened the book of science, that have made the people happy through laughter, that have written our sweetest songs, that have produced the most thrilling tales, that have presented the world the most truthful portraiture with the brush and chisel, and that have stirred the hearts of the people through powerful oratory.

The Typographic Display of the ALBUM is a distinguishing feature of the book. In elegant, artistic finish it is without a rival, the secret of its superior embellishment lying in the fact that the power to produce the book mechanically rests with the author, who, by his knowledge of the artistic, is able to produce the matter in such attractive form.

SOLD BY SUBSCRIPTION ONLY. AGENTS WANTED.



THE book is published by the Hill Standard Book Co., in Chicago, Ill., on heavy tinted super-calendered paper, in various styles of elegant binding. Full information concerning terms to agents, territory in which they may sell the book, etc., can be learned by addressing

HILL STANDARD BOOK CO., Publishers,
103 State Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The newspapers of the country have been of one voice in the praise of HILL'S MANUAL. The following testimonials are a few of the hundreds of similar character.

IN NEW ENGLAND.

From the Boston Herald.

"A very valuable volume is 'Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms.' It is a large quarto, handsomely produced as far as externals are concerned, but not less attractive and desirable on account of its contents, for, from its pages the self-instructing student can become familiar with all the forms in general use, and almost everything that a person should know in this practical age."

From the Nashua (N. H.) Telegraph.

"'Hill's Manual' is one of the most beautiful and useful books ever published. It is a book for everybody, man, woman and child. No one can fail to find much in it that is both entertaining and instructive, and that can be applied to practical use. It is an eminently useful book for public or private libraries, and a most valuable book for study and reference by every man in every possible business. No book on this continent was ever gotten up with such exquisite taste in its mechanical execution, and certainly none that will be of greater value to the masses of men and women—old and young. Whoever purchases the book will have in it alone a valuable library at very small cost."

From the Suffolk Co. (Mass.) Journal.

"Of its inestimable value one cannot judge fully without examining the work. Many of the most eminent men in our country have given it their unqualified praise, having bought and used it, and the general sentiment among them is, that having once possessed it and become acquainted with its worth, they could hardly be induced to part with it at any price. Among those in this section of country are Gov. Gaston, Gov. Rice, C. G. Atwood of the Boston Board of Trade, G. A. Somerby, Esq., and many others. The leading educational men of our country speak of it in the same terms of praise."

From the Fall River (Mass.) Border City Herald.

"'HILL'S MANUAL OF SOCIAL AND BUSINESS FORMS.'—This is a valuable new work of real excellence, and forms a manual comprehending instructions and examples to guide the scholar, the man of business, the teacher, and the general public in every branch of enterprise over the wide domain of human effort. The work is of the most varied character, and supplies alike the wants of the old and the demands of the young in every phase of human life. We assure all who purchase this work that a more elegant, useful, and comprehensive volume of instructions and examples, suiting all ages and conditions in life in both sexes, has never been laid upon our tables."

From the Cambridge (Mass.) Chronicle.

"'HILL'S MANUAL OF SOCIAL AND BUSINESS FORMS' is one of the most useful volumes ever placed upon the desk of a business or professional man, or upon the table of a drawing-room. It is a perfect treasure of valuable and practical information on social and business topics, which are of immense importance to every one. The items confined within the limits of the book embrace instructions and guides for the city officer, student, politician, clergyman, physician, clerk. In fact, every person who is in business or engaged in any calling whatever, will find information as to the proper manner in which to write any document entering into the various social and business relations of life."

IN THE MIDDLE STATES.

From the Phrenological (N. Y.) Journal.

"This work is exceedingly comprehensive. The author has evidently aimed to cover all the departments of practical life in which the pen is an essential instrumentality, and his endeavor has not failed of eminent success in producing a most useful book. We have been informed that upward of 50,000 copies have been sold in a short time; and no wonder, as it is such a work as an agent can talk about, if talk be at all necessary besides its examination."

From the Akron (Ohio) Beacon.

"Let it be placed where young people may have access to it; and in the hands of every family, where children can, as it were, grow up with it, so that its principles may become a kind of second nature to them, and many a stream will be bridged which would otherwise separate them from positions in both social and business life, which by nature they are fitted to fill. The work certainly belongs to the list of articles which should be considered a NECESSITY in every household, and a timely, helping hand to those of mature years."

From the Easton (Penn.) Free Press.

"'Hill's Manual' is a work of which no written description can give a properly adequate idea. It must be examined, that its merits may be appreciated. The author seems to have studied the wants of almost every person and family, and more perfectly met these wants than it would seem possible to do in volumes; and yet we find it in one compact book, which comes within the reach of all."

From the Syracuse (N. Y.) Daily Journal.

"It has often been remarked of individuals that 'they have forgotten more in a minute' than others have learned in a lifetime. Whether the remark is to be taken as a compliment to the former or a reflection upon the latter, matters not particularly, since it is a well-known fact, and one most frequently and sincerely regretted by everybody, that thousands of little things that contribute to daily pleasure, convenience or knowledge are absolutely forgotten and beyond recall at the very moment when most they are needed. What heart burning, what vexation of spirit would be averted, what incalculable material benefits, even, would often accrue were there at our elbow some monitor, visible or invisible, embodying in its inexhaustible resources the *multum in parvo* which forgetful mortals crave."

"Such a mentor, nearly if not altogether infallible, has been provided in 'Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms and Guide to Correct Writing,' a copy of which lies before us, and the examination of which suggests the fitness of the above title. Its external appearance and internal composition fit it, in all respects, to be the guide of young and old, male and female, business man of whatever trade, calling or profession, and man of leisure, dunce and scholar. 'Hill's Manual' best speaks for itself, for its compactness, brevity and comprehensiveness brings within its covers thousands upon thousands of items of information in daily practical use, the topical enumeration of which, in the general index, occupies seven pages."

"The book is a marvel of patience and painstaking care. It is the work of years, and a triumph at last. No more useful book can be found in existence."

IN THE WEST AND SOUTH

From the Chicago Evening Journal, March 8, 1876.

"The people of Aurora, Ill., yesterday elected Thomas E. Hill mayor of their city, without opposition. The press and the people unanimously declared him to be so eminently fitted for the place, by wealth, public spirit and enterprise, that all classes united in choosing him for the place, irrespective of party or political feeling. Though formerly, for several years, engaged in teaching, Mr. Hill has latterly made journalism his profession. He is best known to the world, however, as the author of 'Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms,' a book which, though a very large volume, has had the remarkable sale of over 50,000 copies in a very brief time."

From the Chicago Evening Post.

"One of the most useful volumes that was ever laid upon the counting-room desk or the drawing-room table, is 'Hill's Manual of Business Forms.' It is a perfect treasury of knowledge; a complete encyclopædia of practical information. Scanning the table of contents, it is puzzling to conceive how so much can have been crowded into the confines of a single book—impossible to believe that the half which is there promised can be fulfilled. But turning over the pages, one by one, observing the freight they bear, the method of its arrangement, its variety and completeness, incredulity is succeeded by astonishment and admiration. The work is a marvel of ingenuity and industry, a prodigy of patient and skillful labor."

The Preston (Minn.) Republican says:

"Hill's Manual, as a whole, is the outgrowth of many years of preparation, the object of the author being to give in a concise form, and in one compendium, much that has been heretofore inaccessible, and also much that could be obtained elsewhere only at great cost, thus placing this important information in convenient form for ready reference, within the reach of all. In the varied departments of practical, every-day life, it will be found at once the faithful tutor, the reliable guide, and the safe adviser."

"For the business man or mechanic, the professional man or farmer, for every lady, the student, the young or old, and pre-eminently for the family, the work has never had its equal, as regards real practical utility."

"Meeting an existing want among all classes of people, the sale of the work at the present time, in proportion to the population, has rarely, if ever, been equaled by any other work, even in the most prosperous years of the last decade."

From the Louisville Commercial.

"HILL'S MANUAL.—We learn that this useful book is meeting with the favor it so well deserves. It is a peculiar work, in the respect that no description will give a person a true idea of it, owing to the diversity of subjects treated; hence, only those who examine the work can really appreciate it. We are all, to some extent, specialists, having given more attention to some one line of business or study, leaving other matters of equal importance but partially covered; and just here this work will be found to meet a want which almost every one has felt. It certainly belongs to the list of articles which should be considered a necessity in every office and library, and is a helping hand to those of mature years."

COMMENDATIONS

FROM

DISTINGUISHED EDUCATORS AND EMINENT MEN.

NO work of an educational character, of late years, has met with such universal approval from teachers and learned men as this. While the book is most warmly welcomed by the illiterate, it is equally sought for by the educated. Hundreds of testimonials from distinguished individuals might be given similar to the following:

From Samuel Fellows, ex-State Supt. Pub. Schools, Wisconsin.

"I am highly delighted with the plan and execution of Hill's Manual."

From Prof. J. G. Cross, Principal of the Northwestern Business College, Naperville, Ill.

"It is a most valuable book, which ought to be multiplied as many times as there are families in the United States. I have adopted it as a book of daily reference for our business students."

From Theodore B. Boyd, Principal of the Louisville Commercial College.

"I have examined 'Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms,' and am surprised at the amount of useful information contained in one volume. Prof. Hill seems to have studied the wants of every one. It is one of the most useful books that was ever laid upon the counting-room desk or the drawing-room table."

From D. S. Burns, Supt. Pub. Schools, Harrisburg, Pa.

"I know of no work that contains so great a variety of valuable information on social and business topics as 'Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms.' I think it a work of special value to those who have not had opportunities of an extended school course, or becoming familiar by contact with the conventionalities of society."

From Wm. Cornell, Supt. Pub. Schools in Fall River, Mass.

"I most cheerfully recommend 'Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms' as a very full work on the various 'Forms' which every person is likely to have occasion to use in his relations with persons in society. A thorough study of the 'book' by our young men and women would repay them by their acquiring a large fund of very valuable and practical knowledge from its pages. It should meet with a large circulation."

From M. M. Ballou, Distinguished Author, formerly Publisher of "Boston Globe," "Ballou's Monthly," etc.

"'Hill's Manual' is one of those indispensable books of reference which both business men and families should always have at hand. It is such a natural outgrowth of the spirit of the age to condense and put in available form important information upon every subject, that, while we are much gratified to possess this volume, we are also surprised that such a book has not before been produced. It is exactly what its title indicates, a book of 'Social and Business Forms'; but it would require too much space to give even a synopsis of this valuable compendium of instruction and important knowledge."

From D. P. Lindsley, Author of Lindsley's System of Tachygraphy, Andover, Mass.

"'Hill's Manual' is really the most comprehensive, thorough and elegant volume, treating on 'Social and Business Forms,' that has ever been issued in this country."

From Gov. Gaston, of Massachusetts.

"'Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms' contains much valuable and useful information. I think it well meets a public want, and can therefore be safely and properly commended to public favor."

From President McCollister, of Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio.

"'Hill's Manual' is a timely book, meeting a public want which has not been filled before. Every family should own this book. It contains information important and useful to all classes. I feel all who examine it will want it."

From Wm. M. Cubery, of Cubery & Co., Publishers of the "Pacific Churchman," San Francisco, Cal.

"'Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms' is not only a luxury, but a necessity — eminently serviceable in the social circle, and indispensable to the man of business who would save time and money. I keep a copy in my counting-room for ready reference."

From Stephen Walkley, Treasurer of the Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co., Southington, Conn.

"'Hill's Manual' is remarkable as containing a great variety of forms for numberless little things which all people have to do at sometime in their lives, but which most people do so seldom that they entirely forget the methods in ordinary use, and do them awkwardly or not at all. I have known even well-educated persons travel one or two miles to have a subscription paper drawn, just for the lack of such a book as this. I am surprised at the great scope of the work, and have yet to discover any social or business form needed by people in the ordinary walks of life which is not there given."

From Newton Bateman, ex-State Supt. of Public Schools, Illinois.

"Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.
"'Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms' is the best and most complete work of the kind that has yet fallen under my notice. Indeed I do not see how it could well be more comprehensive and exhaustive in respect to the matters of which it treats. It contains, in comparatively small compass, an immense amount of useful information upon a great variety of practical matters, general and special, with which every person in every community ought to be acquainted."

From Geo. Soule, President of Soule's Commercial and Literary Institute, New Orleans.

"I am pleased to say that I regard 'Hill's Manual' as one of the most valuable works for all classes of society which the nineteenth century has produced."

From Prof. Worthy Putnam, Author of Putnam's Elocution and Oratory, Berrien Springs, Mich.

"I have bought Hill's Manual — I like it — I admire it; and so says my household. It is a little encyclopædia of use, ornament, and knowledge for both men and women. It is a gem of authorship, artistic execution and usefulness."

From the venerable Jared P. Kirtland, M. D., LL.D.

"After a THOROUGH and CRITICAL EXAMINATION of 'Hill's Manual,' I have subscribed for three copies: one to accompany Webster's Unabridged Dictionary on my writing desk for my own use, the others for my two eldest great-grandsons. * * * It should be in the possession of every class of persons, from the young student to the most active business man or woman."

President Grant Subscribes.

The agent of Hill's Manual at Long Branch writes: "By ten A. M. I was at the president's cottage, tipped and doffed my hat, announced my business, when the president promptly said he did not want to subscribe. I obtained permission to show it to him, and did so very hurriedly. At the conclusion, he took my specimen copy, paid me the cash, and added his name to my autograph book."

From Major Merwin, Editor "American Journal of Education," St. Louis.

"After having given 'Hill's Manual' a very careful and thorough examination, I do not hesitate to say that it will be found one of the most useful and practical works to put into the schools of the country that has ever been published. IT IS A FIT AND ALMOST INDISPENSABLE COMPANION TO WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY; containing in a compact form just those things every person who transacts any business needs to know. There is scarcely a subject which comes within the purview of any individual, either in public or private life, but what is explained in this elegant volume. If it could be consulted in the drawing up of contracts, nearly all the mistakes which occur might be avoided, and the ill feeling and litigation growing out of misunderstandings would be a thing of the past. I wish every person in the State could be supplied with a copy."

SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION, and not at Bookstores. AGENTS WANTED. Address, for terms,
HILL STANDARD BOOK CO., Publishers,
No. 103 State Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

In All Parts of the
United States

AGENTS ARE WANTED

To Represent the
Interests of

HILL'S MANUAL OF SOCIAL AND BUSINESS FORMS



THIS Book is attaining an immense circulation, the printing of the twenty-seventh edition having been called for within a short period from the time of its first publication; and its sale is constantly increasing with unparalleled rapidity, the prospect being that in time it will reach nearly every household in the land.



ASPECIAL feature of this book favorable to agents, is, that it has a more rapid sale in any locality the more fully people become acquainted with its merits. A second and third canvass of a town is more profitable to the agent than the first. For terms to agents, address Hill Standard Book Co., Publishers, 103 State St., Chicago, Ill.

COMMENDATIONS.

The following are brief extracts from hundreds of similar notices received from the press and the people.

WHAT NEWSPAPERS SAY.

From the "Statesman," Austin, Texas.
"It is a book that no professional or business man ought to be without."

From the "Churchman," San Francisco, Cal.

"The work is having the rapid sale which its intrinsic value should inspire."

From the "Women's Exponent," Salt Lake City.

"We view it as one of the best books of its kind ever brought to our notice."

From the "Detroit Free Press."

"This book disarms criticism by carefully refraining from promising too much, and as carefully performing all that it promises."

From the "Daily Times," Denver, Col.

"The book is an original, elegant, and wonderfully comprehensive volume, alike indispensable in every home, counting-room and office."

From the "Republican," Red Wing, Minn.

"No one can imagine the amount of information there is in this book from its title. It is clearly the fundamental principles of a Commercial College, collated and bound, so you can carry it home with you to be studied at your leisure."

From the "Chicago Tribune."

"Prof. Hill has done an excellent service in preparing so splendid a work. With it at hand, one need never be at a loss for the form to do almost any ordinary business correctly, or to prepare a note or an answer to the many and varied calls of social life. We predict for it great popularity and an extensive sale."

OPINIONS OF PROMINENT MEN.

From Hon. Schuyler Colfax, late Vice-President of the United States.

SOUTH BEND, IND.

MY DEAR SIR: I have examined with interest, and also with surprise, your "Manual of Social and Business Forms," and find it really an encyclopedia of information of all kinds, needed in social or business life, admirably arranged and handsomely illustrated, forming the most comprehensive and satisfactory work of the kind I have ever seen. It ought to be in every library and counting-room, and the longer it is examined and used, the more highly it will be appreciated. Yours truly,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

PROF. THOS. E. HILL, Chicago, Ill.

From Prof. A. Freese, formerly Sup't of Schools, Cleveland, Ohio.

"Hill's Manual is no ordinary affair. This you will see after examining it five minutes. For a young man who wants to know how business is done, how to put things in good shape, and the right shape, this book is invaluable. He could afford to pay \$50 for it, in case he could not get it for less. If I could have found such a work in my boyhood, my blunders would have been less, and my greenness less apparent when I struck out into this sharp and critical world."

From W. W. Chandler, General Agent Star Union Line, Chicago.

CHICAGO, ILL.

It is indeed a wonderful production, and I am more and more astonished at the great variety and vast amount of practical information it contains. No young man can afford to be without a copy, and the information it contains is equally valuable and essential to every lady in the land. An offer of a hundred dollars for the book, or even five times that sum, would not buy it from me, were it an impossibility to procure another copy.

HILL'S MANUAL IS EMPHATICALLY THE MOST COMPLETE, COMPREHENSIVE, AND RELIABLE WORK OF THE KIND EVER PUBLISHED, BEYOND THE SHADOW OF A DOUBT.

WHAT AGENTS SAY.

From J. S. Martin, Gold Hill, Nevada.

"I have canvassed for Hill's Manual seven days, and taken 127 orders."

From J. W. England, Plain City, Utah.

"The book takes well, and the more it is known the better it is liked."

From T. F. Graber, Kenosha, Wis.

"I never saw a book that I could canvass for with a will, before I saw yours."

Wm. H. Shepard, San Francisco, Cal.,

Writes: "Our canvass in Denver, Colorado, bids fair to reach 350 subscribers." This was the second canvass, six months after the first.

H. B. Mathews, Aurora, Ill.,

Says: "This is the best book in existence for an agent to sell in hard times, as it enables people to save money and make money; hence, they cannot afford to be without it."

From Mrs. L. Hoag, High Forest, Minn.

"We find by recanvassing after the book has been introduced, we can double on our subscribers, and we intend going over the ground time and again."

From Wm. Rolph, Laporte City, Iowa.

"I like the business of canvassing for Hill's Manual first-rate, because it pays, and it is such a work as I consider honorable to sell, for it is equal to all the agent can say for it."

Chas. S. Attix, Camp Brown, Wyoming.

Inquires concerning the agency of Hill's Manual, saying that many who have seen a copy of the book in his possession desire it, and adds: "I have been offered ten dollars for the copy I have, but would not part for it for double that amount."

(OVER.)

07
107
15

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
Santa Barbara College Library
Goleta, California

Return to desk from which borrowed.
This book is DUE on the last date stamped below.

JAN 3 1967

OCT 16 2006

20m-10,'56 (C2250s4) 476

ornia
ARY FACILITY
17 • Box 951388
A 90095-1388
which it was borrowed.

UC SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY



D 000 749 221 8

